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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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VOL. XLIII.—PART IX.

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1911.

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Blind Institute, Report, Part of	16	"
Children, Neglected, Report	26	*Printed.*
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Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report, part of	16	*Printed.*
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No. 1... Public Accounts of the Province, for the year ended 31st October, 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 26th January, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 2.... Estimates—Supplementary—for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 31st January, 1911. *Printed.* Further Suplementary Estimates for year ending 31st October, 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1911. *Printed.* Estimates for the year ending 31st October, 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911 *Printed.*

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No. 4... Report of the Bureau of Mines, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 5... Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 6... Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 7... Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 8... Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 9... Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 24th February, 1911. *Printed.*

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No. 10... Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd February, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 11... Financial Statements made by Loan Corporations, Building Societies, Loaning Land Companies and Trust Companies, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd February, 1911. *Printed.*

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No. 12... Report of the Minister of Public Works of the Province, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 13... Report of the Game and Fisheries Department, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 14... Report on Highway Improvement in the Province, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 15... Report of the Bureau of Labour, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1911. *Printed.*

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No. 16... Report of the Minister of Education, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 17... Report of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto, for the year ending 30th June, 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 25th January, 1911. *Printed.*

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No. 19... Report upon the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the year 1909. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 20... Report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd February, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 21... Report on the Hospitals for the Insane, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 22... Report on the Hospitals for Idiots and Epileptics, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 23... Report upon the Feeble-Minded, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 24... Report upon the Hospitals and Charities, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 25... Report upon the Common Gaols and Prisons, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1911. *Printed.*

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No. 26... Report upon Neglected and Dependent Children, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 8th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 27... Report upon the Operation of the Liquor License Acts, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1910. *Printed.*

No. 28... Report of the Department of Agriculture, for 1910.*
*This Report was printed in the Sessional Papers of 1910—No. 28.

No. 29... Report of the Agricultural College and Agricultural Farm, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 30... Report of the Ontario Vetrinary College, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 31... Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March, 1911. *Printed.*

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No. 32... Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 33... Report of the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature. 16th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 34... Report of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, for the year 1910 Presented to the Legislature, 20th March. 1911. *Printed.*

No. 35... Report of the Corn Growers' Association, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 36... Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March. 1911. *Printed.*

No. 37... Report of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Associations, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 38... Report of the Dairymen's Associations of Ontario, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March, 1911. *Printed.*

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No. 39.... Report of the Live Stock Associations of Ontario, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd February, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 40... Report of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 26th January, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 41... Report of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 26th January, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 42... Report of the Poultry Institute, for 1910.*
* This Report was not presented in the Session of 1911.

No. 43... Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario, and the Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 26th January, 1911. *Printed.*

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No. 44... Report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 45... Report of the Bureau of Industries, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 46... Report of the Inspectors of Factories, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 47... Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, for the year ending 31st October, 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 25th January, 1911. *Printed.*

No.. 48... Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1911. *Printed.*

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No. 49... Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 50... Supplementary Return from the Records of Elections subsequent to General Elections in 1908. Presented to the Legislature, 24th January, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 51... Copies of Regulations and Orders in Council respecting Department of Education. Presented to the Legislature, 25th January, 1911. *Not Printed.*

No. 52... Report on the State of the Legislative Library. Presented to the Legislature, 31st January, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 53... Report *re* Game Commission.*
** Not brought down.*

No. 54... Statements of Provincial Auditor under Audit Act. Presented to the Legislature, 25th January, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 55... Copies of Orders in Council under provisions of Surrogate Courts Act. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd February, 1911. *Not Printed.*

No. 56... New Ontario, Situation, Farms, etc. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd February, 1911. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 57... Dairying in Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd February, 1911. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 58... Farming Opportunities in Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd February, 1911. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 59... Women's Institutes, Hand-Book. Presented to the Legislature, 9th February, 1911. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 60... Report on Infant Mortality. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 61... Return to an Order of the House of the 21st day of February, 1911, for a Return shewing: The number of officials, clerks and employees in the various branches of the Provincial Secretary's Department on (*a*) February 1st, 1905; (*b*) January 1st, 1911; with the salaries in each case. The additional work (if any) imposed on each branch and a statement of what has been accomplished thereby. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1911. Mr. *McCart. Not Printed.*

No. 62... Return to an Order of the House of the 20th day of February, 1911, for a return shewing: (*a*) For what commodities supplied to the Public Institutions under the control of the Province of Ontario the Government asks for tenders by advertisement in the public press; (*b*) The commodities supplied to each of the Public Institutions under the control of the Province of Ontario for which tenders are not invited by advertisement in the public press; (*c*) and what system of purchase is adopted in each case under (*a*). Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1911. Mr. *Kohler. Not Printed.*

No. 63... Statement of distribution of Revised and Sessional Statutes, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1911. *Not Printed.*

No. 64... Report of Bureau of Colonization, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 65... Report, Provincial Archives, for the year 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911. *Printed.*

No. 66... Return to an Order of the House of the Tenth day of February, 1911, a Return shewing: (1) The amount expended on the revision of the Statutes from the 14th day of February, A.D. 1910; (2) To whom and on what account were the payments made; (3) The total cost of revision to date and shewing: (4) When will the revision be completed. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911. Mr. *Proudfoot. Not Printed.*

No. 67... Return to an Order of the House of the Twenty-eighth day of February, 1911, for a Return shewing the uniform system of accounting in respect to the various features of the dealing in electric energy by municipalities having contracts with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission which has been approved by the Government. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911. Mr. *MacKay* (*Grey.*) *Not Printed.*

No. 68... Return to an Order of the House of the Twenty-eighth day of February, 1911, for a Return shewing: (*a*) The institutions under the control of the Province which are supplied with electric power by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission; (*b*) The amount of power supplied in each case, and the date when such power was first supplied; (*c*) The price charged to each such institution for power; (*d*) The cost of installation in each case; (*e*) The system of supplying power displaced by the supplying by the said Commission; (*f*) The cost of the same amount of power under the displaced system; (*g*) The cost price of the plant rendered useless by the change in each case; and (*h*) What other institutions under the control of the Province are to be supplied with electric power by the said Commission. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911. Mr. *MacKay* (*Grey.*) *Not Printed.*

No. 69... Return to an Order of the House of the Twenty-eighth day of February, 1911, for a Return shewing: (*a*) The damage done to the machinery or equipment in any and all transformer stations of the municipalities contracting with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission since the said Commission commenced to transmit power; (*b*) The dates upon which such damage was occasioned and the extent in money of the damage to machinery or equipment in each case; (*c*) The names of the contractors supplying or installing the machinery or equipment so damaged; (*d*) The cause of the damage in each case, together with all reports received by the Government or any member thereof or the said Commission as to the cause in each case; (*e*) Upon whom will the loss in each case fall—Upon the said Commission, upon the contractor or upon the interested municipality. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911. Mr. *MacKay* (*Grey.*) *Not Printed.*

No. 70... Return to an Order of the House of the Twenty-eighth day of February, 1911, for a Return shewing: (*a*) How much power has been called for by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission under its agreement

with the Ontario Power Company, giving date of each notice requiring delivery of power, and the amount called for by each notice; (*b*) The amount of power for which the said Commission is now and has been from time to time liable to pay; (*c*) The amount of Power annually taken from time to time from the Ontario Power Company; (*d*) The amount of power actually transmitted from time to time by the said Commission; (*e*) The dates and duration of all interruptions to the delivery of power by the said Commission to the various contracting municipalities; (*f*) The cause of each such interruption, and all reports thereon received by the said Commission or the Government or any member thereof; (*g*) The amount, if any, of the rebate allowed or to be allowed each contracting municipality in consequence of the interruption of the delivery of power. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911. Mr. *MacKay (Grey.) Not Printed.*

No. 71... Return to an Order of the House of the Twenty-first day of February, 1911, for a Return shewing: (*a*) The municipalities which have entered into contracts with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the supply of power; (*b*) The amount of power contracted for by each such municipality; (*c*) The names of the municipalities to which power is now actually being supplied, with the date upon which power was first supplied, the amount of power now supplied, and the amount of power actually used or sold by each such municipality; (*d*) The actual amount for which such municipality being supplied with power has become liable to the Commission, and the date from which such liability runs. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911. Mr. *MacKay (Grey.) Not Printed.*

No. 72... Return to an Order of the House of the Eighth day of February, 1911, for a Return, shewing the names of all temporary or extra game wardens appointed during the seasons 1909 and 1910, with the residence and description of each appointee, the amount paid to each for services and expenses, the locality assigned to each, and the number and general nature of reports received from such game wardens. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911. Mr. *Elliott. Not Printed.*

No. 73... Return to an Order of the House of the Twenty-seventh day of February, 1911, for a Return shewing (1) A copy of the advertisement calling for tenders for the printing, publishing and supplying of "Ontario Readers"; (2) Copies of all tenders received; (3) Copies of correspondence between the Government of Ontario or any official thereof and any tenderer or tenderers; (4) A copy of the contract entered into on behalf of the Government for the printing, publishing and supplying of "Ontario Readers"; (5) A detailed statement of the cost to the Government of supplying to the publishers electro-plates for each Reader; (6) Comparison of the prices of the old textbooks in the Public and High Schools with those of the corresponding text-books in the new series; (7) Amounts saved to purchasers,

estimated on the basis of previous sales and attendance; (8) Methods of safeguarding the quality of the materials entering into the construction of the text-books and their printing and binding; (9) What provinces, if any, have adopted books of Ontario's new series. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1911. Mr. *Musgrove. Printed.*

No. 74... Return to an Order of the House of the Twenty-first day of February, 1911, for a Return shewing (1) From what date is the Hydro-Electric Commission entitled to payment by the City of Toronto for electrical power contracted for by the City from the said Commission, and if (2) The Commission has been paid the amount owing by the City from said date; (3) What amount *per* month has the City of Toronto become liable to pay to the Hydro-Electric Commission for such power, and from what date. If not paid the reason therefor, and is the City liable to pay interest on such arrears. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1911. Mr. *Proudfoot. Not Printed.*

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Live Stock Associations

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1910

Ontario Horse Breeders' Association
Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association
Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association
Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association
Dominion Swine Breeders' Association
Ontario Poultry Associations
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair
Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show

Published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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TORONTO
Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1910

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS,
29-37 Richmond Street West,
TORONTO.

To the Honourable JOHN MORISON GIBSON, K.C., LL.D., etc., etc., etc.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned begs to present herewith for the consideration of His Honour the Reports of the Live Stock and Poultry Associations for 1910; also the Reports of the Provincial Winter Fairs.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1910.

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Ontario Horse Breeders' Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association was held in the Walker House, Toronto, February 1st, 1910, at 7.30 p.m. The President, Wm. Smith, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the Secretary and on motion were approved of.

Officers' Report.

The Secretary read the following report presented by the Executive Committee:

Owing to the change made in the constitution at the time of the last annual meeting, the membership for 1909 was increased from 379 to 544. This year the membership is 594, made up as follows:

Canadian Clydesdale Association	516
Canadian Shire Association	28
Canadian Hackney Society	21
Canadian Thoroughbred Society	18
Canadian Pony Society	11
	594

The number of Directors to be appointed from among the members of each of these Associations is as follows:

Clydesdale	12
Shire	2
Hackney	2
Thoroughbred	2
Pony	2

During the session of the Legislature of 1909, an appropriation was made to increase the accommodation for live stock previously on exhibition at the Winter Fair at Guelph, and to provide accommodation for an exhibit of horses. It was considered to be to the advantage of the large number who attended that Exhibition that they should be given the opportunity of seeing a large number of high-class, well-fitted horses, as well as other kinds of live stock. It was considered that where so many of the agricultural community, who are the horse producers of this Province, were gathered together, there was an ideal opportunity to interest them in a better class of horses, and not only to interest them, but to give them information which would better prepare them to breed, feed, care for and fit horses for breeding purposes and for market. The success of the Exhibition is generally recognized. The gate receipts were greater than the combined receipts at the previous Horse Show at Toronto Junction and the Winter Fair at Guelph. The number of entries in horses were about twenty-five per cent. in excess of the Show last January.

The Horse Department of the Winter Fair was placed in charge of representatives from this Association. At a meeting of the Directors called for this purpose, the following representatives were appointed:—Wm. Smith, J. M. Gardhouse, John A. Boag, and James Henderson. These gentlemen were the Executive of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, with the exception of Mr. John Bright, who was already on the Winter Fair Board, as a representative from the Cattle Breeders' Association.

The number of entries and prizes paid at the past two Shows are as follows:

Breed.	Number of Entries.		Prizes Paid.	
	1908	1909	1908	1909
			$ c.	$ c.
Clydesdales	66	88	765 00	815 00
Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Shire	34	44	430 00	410 00
Shires	15	18	185 00	265 00
Hackneys	13	29	320 00	440 00
Standard Breds	12	25	240 00	275 00
Thoroughbreds	12	10	250 00	260 00
Ponies	9	17	100 00	125 00
Heavy Draughts	22	28	300 00	300 00
Championships	.....	.....	245 00	245 00
	183	259	2,835 00	3,135 00

This year the representatives from this Association to the Winter Fair will be appointed at the annual meeting, as well as representatives for the Horse Department on the Board of the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show at Ottawa. The entries in the Horse Department at Ottawa showed a very satisfactory increase over the previous Show, and the attendance was easily double. The entries were not as large as they should be, notwithstanding the fact that present exhibitors report it as one of the best selling points in the Province.

EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW.

Breed.	Number of Entries.		Prizes Paid.	
	1909	1910	1909	1910
			$ c.	$ c.
Clydesdale Stallions	33	37	380 00	435 00
Shire Stallions	2	1	60 00	35 00
Clydesdale or Shire Mares	.....	16	.....	130 00
Canadian-bred Clydesdales or Shires	12	11	220 00	165 00
Hackneys	2	11	90 00	180 00
Standard Breds	3	2	80 00	60 00
Thoroughbreds	2	4	60 00	90 00
Hunters	13	18	30 00	60 00
Heavy Draughts	8	15	140 00	145 00
	75	115	1,060 00	1,360 00

During the session of the Legislature of 1909 arrangements were made to lay before the Agricultural Committee the resolutions passed by this Association regarding the Stallion Inspection Act.

A meeting of the Committee appointed was held at the Walker House on the 24th of March, and on the 25th the following gentlemen laid before the Committee on Agriculture the views of this Association:—Wm. Smith, John Bright, Peter Christie and J. M. Gardhouse. A very courteous hearing was given. Your Directors should be instructed to continue to urge that some legislation along this line be enacted.

Your Executive also recommend that a resolution should be adopted asking the Winter Fair Board to make arrangements so that all horses on exhibition at the Winter Fair should be stabled in the Exhibition building. Owing to the exceptionally large entry at the last Show it was not possible to arrange this.

One matter which could very well be given attention by this Association is the nomination of a list of expert judges for horses which could be made use of by small horse shows and other Associations requiring judges where there is no representation of this Association on the Board of Directors.

Owing to the amount of work necessary to be done in the Record Office, with the fiscal year of the Association ending on the 31st of December, it has been almost impossible to secure the list of names of persons eligible for membership in this Association by January 10th. It is, therefore, recommended that the constitution be amended to provide that the membership list be received on or before February the 10th, and that arrangements be made with the other Live Stock Associations for holding the annual meetings about the end of February.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE ONTARIO HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

For the year ending December 31st, 1909.

Receipts.		*Expenditures.*	
Legislative Grant	$2,500 00	Balance due Treasurer	$ 25 45
Grant, Canadian Clydesdale Association	1,000 00	Prize Money Paid	2,835 00
Grant, Canadian Hackney Association	75 00	Directors' Expenses	198 50
Grant, Canadian Shire Association	50 00	Judges' Fees and Expenses	240 00
Memberships, Canadian Clydesdale Association	75 00	Superintendent and Assistants	104 75
Memberships, Canadian Hackney Association	15 00	Advertising and Printing	544 05
Memberships, Canadian Shire Association	15 00	Rent of Arena	800 00
Memberships, Canadian Thoroughbred Association	15 00	Orchestra and Band	78 00
Memberships, Canadian Pony Association	15 00	Interest on Bank Overdraft	35 40
Gate Receipts	662 75	Office Help	30 00
Entry Fees	412 00	Auditor	3 00
Advertising in Prize List	125 00	Miscellaneous	3 15
Sale of Catalogues	73 30	Balance on hand	135 75
Total	$5,033 05	Total	$5,033 05

Examined and found correct, this 28th day of January, 1910.

(Signed) W. G. LINDSEY, Auditor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of the Executive,

WM. SMITH, President. A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary-Treasurer.

In moving the adoption of the report, the President stated that the past year had been a very successful one for the Association. The show had been most successful and the financial statement had a balance on the right side. He stated that the reception of the Horse Committee by the Agricultural Committee of the Legislative Assembly was not as encouraging as it might have been. The Association should continue to urge this matter upon the Government and try to get them to take some definite action.

Mr. Smith stated that the results of the new horse department in connection with the Winter Fair showed the wisdom of the Association in joining the Winter Fair rather than in trying to continue the holding of a separate show at Toronto or Toronto Junction. He believed that no expenditure of the Department of Agriculture had met with more success than that made in providing accommodation at Guelph for a Horse Department.

Mr. Smith moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Boag and carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. MILLER, seconded by Mr. H. M. ROBINSON, "That a list of expert judges be prepared by the Directors." Carried.

Moved by Mr. T. A. GRAHAM, seconded by Mr. H. M. ROBINSON, "That the members of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association holding their annual meeting this 1st day of February in Toronto, do hereby request that the Committee, appointed by Parliament to report on Bill No. 6, introduced by Mr. H. H. Miller of South Grey, seriously hesitate before recommending Parliament to adopt this Bill, which, should it become law, they feel will greatly injure certain branches of the rapidly increasing horse industry which is annually becoming of greater importance to Canada." Carried.

Moved by Mr. T. A. GRAHAM, seconded by Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, "That we, the members of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association in annual meeting assembled, desire to express our hearty appreciation of the action of the Government of the Province, in assuming control of the Ontario Veterinary College, and of the efforts which they are making to elevate the standard of veterinary education, a matter of the most vital importance to the live stock industry. As a further step in the same direction we would respectfully urge upon the Government the advisability of furthering the passage of such legislation as will secure the proper recognition of the veterinary profession and the consequent protection of owners of live stock from persons practising as veterinary surgeons without the proper professional qualifications." Carried.

Moved by Mr. JAS. HENDERSON, seconded by Mr. J. M. GARDHOUSE, "That this, the Ontario Horse Breeder's Association respectfully urge on the Canadian National Exhibition management the great importance of hurrying to completion the proposed Live Stock Arena. It being absolutely necessary in order that we may improve on the exhibits of horses made by the breeders in past years; and that a copy of this resolution be sent Manager Orr." Carried.

OFFICERS FOR 1910.

President ..... WM. SMITH, Columbus.
Vice-President ..... JOHN A. BOAG, Queensville.
Secretary-Treasurer ..... A. P. WESTERVELT, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.
Executive Committee ..... WM. SMITH, Columbus.
JOHN A. BOAG, Queensville.
JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle.
JAMES HENDERSON, Belton.
J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston.
GEORGE PEPPER, Toronto.
A. P. WESTERVELT, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

From the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada:

WM. SMITH, Columbus.
JOHN A. BOAG, Queensville.
T. A. GRAHAM, Claremont.
JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle.
W. RENFREW, Toronto.
GEO. GORMLEY, Unionville.
JAS. HENDERSON, Belton.
PETER CHRISTIE, Manchester.
JAS. TORRANCE, Markham.
A. E. MAJOR, Whitevale.
WALTER MILNE, Green River.
ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville.

From the Shire Horse Association of Canada:

JOHN GARDHOUSE, Highfield.
J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston.

From the Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society:

WM. HENDRIE, Hamilton.
DR. R. E. WEBSTER, Ottawa.

From the Canadian Hackney Horse Society:

E. C. H. TISDALE, Beaverton. GEO. PEPPER, Toronto.

From the Canadian Pony Society:

H. M. ROBINSON, Toronto. W. R. MEAD, Kingston Rd., Toronto.

REPRESENTATIVES TO EXHIBITIONS.

Canadian National Exhibition (1911):

WM. SMITH, Columbus.

Western Fair, London (1911):

WM. MOSSIP, St. Mary's. J. P. DOWNEY, Orillia.

Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph:

WM. SMITH, Columbus. PETER CHRISTIE, Manchester.
JOHN A. BOAG, Queensville. T. A. GRAHAM, Claremont.

Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show:

B. ROTHWELL, Ottawa. ROBERT GRAHAM, Renfrew.

Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association was held in the Walker House, Toronto, February 2nd, 1910, at 7.30 p.m. The President, JOHN GARDHOUSE, occupied the Chair.

On motion the minutes of the last meeting were taken as read.

OFFICERS' REPORT.

The Secretary read the Officers' Report as follows:

WESTERN PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK TRADE: During the year 1909 eight cars of pure-bred stock were sent to the West by the Live Stock Associations. The sales were all made by the breeders, and in most cases the shipments consisted of consignments from several breeders. The car sent out in June, as well as several other car-lots, not directly in charge of the Association, was filled entirely with dairy cattle for distribution in Alberta. The Department of Agriculture of that Province is making efforts to encourage their farmers to go more extensively into dairying, and as an inducement for the breeders to secure good foundation stock the Department gave, during the past year, financial assistance to those who wished to secure stock in the East. Very little of this stock was bought in Ontario, the most of it going from either the Province of Quebec or the State of New York.

The following table shows the total receipts and expenditures in connection with each of the cars:

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
Shipment, February 4th	$244 55	$290 25
Shipment, February 10th	183 00	183 00
Shipment, April (2 cars)	392 75	416 85
Shipment, May	284 65	287 12
Shipment, June	110 96	110 96
Shipment, September (2 cars)	521 65	462 80
Total (8 cars)	$1,737 56	$1,750 98

The different breeds of stock were represented in these shipments by the following numbers:

Breed.	Number for Each Shipment.						Total Number.
	Feb. 4.	Feb. 10.	April.	May.	June.	Sept.	
Horses:							
Clydesdales	3		7	6		4	20
Hackneys			2				2
Thoroughbreds				2			2
Shires						1	1
Cattle:							
Holsteins	3		11		1		15
Aberdeen-Angus	2			1		1	4
Shorthorns	1	12	1	4		2	20
Jerseys			7			5	12
Ayrshires			1	1	5	1	18
Herefords			1				1
Sheep:							
Shropshires	1	1				23	25
Cotswolds	21						21
Leicesters						14	14
Southdowns						16	16
Oxfords						8	8
Swine:							
Berkshires						4	4

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.

The following statements show the number of animals entered in the classes for Beef Cattle and Dairy Cattle at the Winter Fair at Guelph in 1909; also the amount offered in regular and special prizes:

Beef Cattle.	No. of Animals.	Prizes Offered, not including specials, 1909.	Special Prizes Offered, 1909.
Shorthorns	33	$214 00	$100 00
Hereford or Aberdeen Angus	11	150 00	22 00
Galloways or Devons	9	150 00	30 00
Grades or Crosses (Open)	37	320 00	55 00
Grades or Crosses (Amateur)	25	320 00	60 00
Export Steers	4	100 00	.....
Dressed Carcasses	.....	200 00	.....
Grand Championship	.....	25 00	.....
	119	$1,479 00	$267 00

Dairy Cattle.	No. of Animals. 1909.	Prizes Offered, not including specials.	Special Prizes Offered.
Shorthorns	1	$135 00	$45 00
Ayrshires	12	135 00	57 00
Holsteins	27	135 00	220 00*
Jerseys	.....	135 00	.....
Guernseys	.....	135 00	.....
Grades	5	135 00	.....
Championships	.....	30 00	.....
	45	$840 00	$322 00

* Includes $75 conditional prize offered by Holstein Association.

Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show.

The following statement shows the number of entries made in the Beef Cattle and Dairy Cattle Departments at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show at Ottawa, 1910; also the prizes offered in the different classes and the prizes paid:

Beef Cattle.	No. of Animals.	Prizes Offered.	Prizes Paid.
Shorthorns	31	$315 00	$315 00
Aberdeen Angus	4	100 00	60 00
Galloways	8	100 00	100 00
Grades or Crosses	32	430 00	415 00
Dressed Carcasses	13	85 00	85 00
Export Steers	21	180 00	180 00
	109	$1,210 00	$1,155 00
Dairy Cattle.			
Ayrshires	7	$215 00	$165 00
Shorthorns	3	165 00	50 00
Holsteins	5	165 00	90 00
Jerseys	1	165 00	25 00
Grades	13	165 00	155 00
	29	$875 00	$485 00

The following statement shows the number of memberships received through affiliated Associations:

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association	114
Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada	200
Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Society of Canada	18
Canadian Galloway Breeders' Association	10
Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association	47
	389

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the year ending December 31st, 1909.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last report	$380 29
General Memberships	24 00
Memberships, Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 1908	590 00
Memberships, Galloway Breeders' Association, 1908	5 00
Memberships, Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, 1908	53 50
Memberships, Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, 1909	57 00
Memberships, Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, 1909	9 50
Memberships, Holstein-Friesian Association, 1909	100 00
Memberships, Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, 1909	24 50
Total	$1,243 79

Expenditures.

Grant, Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association:		
Special Prizes, Winter Fair, 1908	$490 00	
Special Prizes, Eastern Show, 1909	100 00	
		$590 00
Grant, Ayrshire Breeders' Association:		
Special Prizes, Winter Fair, 1908	53 50	
Special Prizes, Winter Fair, 1909	57 00	
Special Prizes, Eastern Show, 1909	32 50	
		143 00
Grant, Holstein-Friesian Association:		
Special Prizes, Winter Fair, 1909		100 00
Grant, Aberden-Angus Breeders' Association:		
Special Prizes, Winter Fair, 1908		17 50
Directors' expenses, 1908		5 00
Auditor		2 50
Rent of hall for annual meeting		4 00
Cash on hand		381 79
Total		$1,243 79

Examined and found correct, this 29th day of January, 1910.

(Signed) W. G. LINDSEY, Auditor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOHN GARDHOUSE, *President.*
(Signed) A. P. WESTERVELT, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

The President gave an excellent address, dealing with the cattle industry. He considered that at the present time there was a great shortage of the better class of beef and dairy cattle in the country which would result in the continued improvement in the prices of good breeding stock. The best money was always made from producing the best and this should be the aim of each member. They should avoid, as far as possible, depleting their herds of the best animals. If this were done there was no reason why Ontario should not be the great breeding

ground from which Western men would draw the stock to improve their herds. There was a rapidly growing market in the West and Ontario breeders should do something to cultivate this trade. He suggested that the members might discuss the advisability of carrying on demonstration work with reference to cattle such as is now being done by the sheep breeders.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. GARDHOUSE, seconded by Mr. BRIGHT.

Mr. A. W. SMITH thought the Association showed too much regard for the feelings of Western breeders, as he believed they were as much interested in the distribution of good stock in the West as our Ontario Breeders. He suggested that the Association should advertise extensively, but not to make this advertising sectional. He also suggested that the Association prepare a list of reliable breeders in each of the Provinces.

Dr. RUTHERFORD stated that he thought Ontario Breeders were very negligent in not trying to develop the Western market. He also considered that we had been very unwise in selling the best of our stock for shipment to the United States. This has built up American herds at the expense of Canadian stock and as a result, the herds of Eastern Canada are not what they should be as regards quality. Many American animals are going into the West at the present time as settlers' effects. He urged the Association to push their business in the West, and if necessary, form syndicates so as to be able to have headquarters at principal points in the West and thereby be entitled to do business as residents. He drew the meeting's attention to the fact that his department at Ottawa has published a very comprehensive list of the breeders in all parts of Canada.

The motion to adopt the report was put to the meeting and carried.

Moved by Mr. WM. SMITH, seconded by A. W. SMITH, "That the members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association assembled at their annual meeting, hereby convey to the Provincial Government an expression of their satisfaction and approval of its action in taking over the Ontario Veterinary College and the efforts which it is making to raise the standard of veterinary education, a matter of the greatest importance to stock owners. We would further respectfully urge that the Government should take steps at the present session to secure the passage of such legislation as may be required to protect stock owners from unqualified persons practising as veterinary surgeons." Carried

Moved by A. W. SMITH, seconded by Col. MCCRAE, "That this, the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association respectfully urge on the Canadian National Exhibition management the great importance of hurrying to completion the proposed live stock arena, it being absolutely necessary in order that we may improve on the exhibits of cattle made by the breeders in past years; and that a copy of this resolution be sent Manager Orr." Carried.

Moved by A. W. SMITH, seconded by PROF. DAY, "That the Secretary be instructed to cast a ballot for the Directors who were nominated by the different breed Associations." Carried.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR 1910.

President	JOHN GARDHOUSE, Highfield.
Vice-President	W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford.
Secretary-Treasurer	A. P. WESTERVELT, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

Shorthorns	JOHN ISAAC, Markham.
	ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood.
Herefords	R. J. MACKIE, Oshawa.
	H. D. SMITH, Hamilton.
Aberdeen-Angus	J. W. BURT, Coningsby.
	JAMES BOWMAN, Guelph.
Galloways	ROBT. SHAW, Brantford.
	D. MCCRAE, Guelph.
Ayrshires	W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.
	W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford.
Holstein-Friesians	H. BOLLERT, Cassel.
	J. W. RICHARDSON, Caledonia.
General Director	JOHN GARDHOUSE, Highfield.
Ontario Agricultural College	Prof. G. E. DAY, Guelph.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National Exhibition, 1911: JOHN GARDHOUSE, Highfield.

Western Fair, London, 1910-11: A. W. SMITH, M.P., Maple Lodge; ROBERT SHAW, Brantford.

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa: R. NESS, Howick, Que.; A. W. SMITH, M.P., Maple Lodge.

Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph: JOHN GARDHOUSE, Highfield; JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle, W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford; R. S. STEVENSON, Ancaster.

Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa: THE PRESIDENT; PETER WHITE, Pembroke; J. H. GRISDALE, Ottawa; W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.

Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association was held in the Temple Building, Toronto, on February the 4th, 1910, at 9.30 a.m.

The President, ANDREW WHITELAW, occupied the Chair.

On motion the minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"As President, it gives me much pleasure to see such a good gathering of sheep breeders assembled here to-day at this, our annual meeting. And it also pleases me very much to notice the fact that you are all a much more cheerful lot of sheep breeders than you were one year ago. When we met a year ago we were under a cloud, and a very dark cloud it was. The outlook for the future—at least the immediate future—was gloomy indeed, but I can remember saying to Mr. Campbell, the retiring President, last year, that although the outlook was anything but bright, I hoped, as President of the Association for this year, that it would be my good fortune and my great pleasure to be able to congratulate all who would assemble here this year, upon the fact that the dark cloud hanging over us then would have entirely disappeared. That, gentlemen, is my pleasure to-day. Since we met a year ago, the restrictions placed upon our sheep entering the neighbouring Republic, have been removed and that market, which some of you found your most profitable market, is again opened to us, provided we comply with certain conditions laid down by the Government at Washington.

Not only has the market across the line been opened up to us again, but there is certainly a very marked improvement in our market at home, which I believe has been brought about in a very good measure by the fact that the United States market was practically closed to us for a time; and in addition to this, the price of wool has advanced several cents per pound since we met here last year, and that, too, without the duty being placed upon foreign wool which I know some here think should be placed upon it. In view of these few facts I have mentioned, surely we, as sheep breeders, have good reason for looking forward to the future with hope and confidence.

In conclusion, there is one thing I wish to say, and I am sure you will all agree with me when I say it. To one man in particular, the heartiest thanks of this Association are due for the very energetic and persevering efforts he put forth in our behalf in getting the troublesome quarantine restrictions between our neighbours and ourselves removed, and also for his efforts in endeavouring to promote a better and more extended market within our own borders. The man to whom I refer is our very able and efficient Live Stock Commissioner, Dr. Rutherford."

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors' Report was read by the Secretary as follows:

Record: The financial statement this year shows a balance on hand of $2,551.07. Out of this amount there is charged against the Association $488.65, allowing about $1,500 for the printing of the Sheep Record and a balance on hand, there will be for distribution among the Sheep Breeders' Associations of the various Provinces, about $600.00.

The monthy receipts on account of the Sheep Records at the Record Office at Ottawa are as follows for registrations and memberships:

January, 1909		$72 65	Brought forward		$266 40
February	"	71 85	July, 1909		27 35
March	"	18 35	August	"	283 40
April	"	28 50	September	"	304 00
May	"	27 50	October	"	365 45
June	"	47 55	November	"	290 25
			December	"	146 10
Carried forward		$266 40			$1,682 95

The statement of registrations according to the Provinces is as follows:

Province.	Registrations.	Transfers.	Duplicate and New Certificate.
Ontario	1,647	418	14
Manitoba	29	5	
Saskatchewan	20	1	
Alberta	129	17	6
British Columbia	50	7	
Quebec	600	93	6
New Brunswick	28	8	
Nova Scotia	1		
United States	68	21	3
	2,572	570	29

Statement showing number of each breed of sheep recorded in 1909:

Cotswolds	233	Southdowns	36
Lincolns	38	Dorset Horns	25
Leicesters	754	Hampshires	33
Oxfords	223	Suffolks	68
Shropshires	1,157	Cheviots	5

The number of memberships received from each Province for 1909 is as follows:

Ontario	120	British Columbia	5
Manitoba	4	Quebec	114
Saskatchewan	3	Maritime Provinces	4
Alberta	2	United States	2

It is recommended that the $600 profits be divided among the Provinces according to the number of registrations received from each Province. This would make the following division for 1909:

Ontario	$394 65	British Columbia	11 98
Manitoba	6 95	Quebec	143 77
Saskatchewan	4 80	New Brunswick	6 71
Alberta	30 90	Nova Scotia	24
			$600 00

Statement of receipts and expenditures for conducting Sheep Record, for 1909:

Receipts.

Received from Association to pay refunds, 1909	$25 00
Applied from Government grant, 1909	118 12
Balance owing to Record Committee by Association	488 65
	$631 77

Expenditures.

Paid salaries to December 31st, 1909	$550 90
" refunds to December 31st, 1909	72 87
" for audit to December 31st, 1909	8 00
	$631 77

The form suggested for the printing in the first volume of the Sheep Record has been decided upon. The cost of printing will be about $1.25 a page, with 25 cents for binding.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.

The following statement shows the number of entries in the classes for sheep at the Winter Fair at Guelph, 1909, together with the prize money offered in each class and the amount paid:

Class.	No. of Entries.	Prizes Offered.	Prizes Paid.
Cotswolds	46	$175 00	$173 00
Lincolns	37	175 00	173 00
Leicesters	56	175 00	175 00
Oxfords	67	175 00	175 00
Shropshires	49	175 00	175 00
Southdowns	52	175 00	173 00
Dorset Horns	26	148 00	146 00
Hampshires and Suffolks	20	130 00	109 00
Grades or Crosses	107	240 00	240 00
	460	$1,568 00	$1,539 00

The above numbers include dressed carcasses.

$305.00 was offered by Record Associations as special prizes for sheep, and are not included in the above.

Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show.

The following statement shows the number of entries in the classes for sheep at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show of 1910, the amount of prize money offered and the amount paid:

Class.	No. of Entries.	Prizes Offered.	Prizes Paid.
Cotswolds	26	$89 00	$89 00
Lincolns	1	89 00	8 00
Leicesters	2	89 00	18 00
Oxfords	23	89 00	81 00
Shropshires	25	89 00	86 00
Southdowns	21	89 00	89 00
Dorset Horns	15	89 00	78 00
Hampshires	9	74 00	66 00
Grades and Crosses	31	89 00	89 00
	153	$786 00	$604 00

Shipments of Pure-Bred Live Stock to the West.

(See clause under this heading in the report of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, page 12.)

At the annual meeting a notice was given of suggested changes in the constitution, and a constitution is being submitted by the Directors with a recommendation that it be referred to the Executive Committee, with authority to make necessary changes thereto.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

For the year ending December 31st, 1909.

Receipts.

Cash on hand	$2,362 72
Memberships	250 00
Registrations	1,448 95
Memberships, American Shropshire Association	50 00
Interest	49 69
Total	$4,161 36

Expenditures.

Directors' expenses	$132 80
Grant, Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association	425 27
Grant, Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association	14 17
Grant, Quebec Sheep Breeders' Association	326 92
Expenses, Record Office for 1908	503 68
American Shropshire Association, fees	170 70
Refunds	25 00
Rent of hall for annual meeting	3 75
Auditor	2 50
Miscellaneous	5 50
Cash on hand	2,551 07
Total	$4,161 36

Examined and found correct, this 29th day of January, 1910.

(Signed) W. G. LINDSEY, *Auditor.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of the Directors,

ANDREW WHITELAW, *President.*
A. P. WESTERVELT, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Moved by Lt.-Col. MCCRAE, seconded by Mr. LLOYD-JONES, "That the Directors' Report be received and adopted." Carried.

Moved by Lt. Col. MCCRAE, seconded by Mr. LLOYD-JONES, "That the report of the Directors regarding the new Constitution be adopted, and that the Constitution be referred to the Executive Committee, and that that Committee be empowered to make such changes as they consider advisable; the amended Constitution afterwards to be printed in the Annual Report and referred to the next annual meeting for adoption." Carried.

Lt.-Col. MCCRAE reported for the Committee appointed to inquire into the tariff conditions relating to wool.

Moved by Lt.-Col. MCEWEN, seconded by Mr. LLOYD-JONES, "That the same Committee as last year, with the addition of Mr. A. W. Smith, be appointed to look after the wool question." Carried.

Moved by Lt.-Col. MCEWEN, seconded by E. E. MARTIN, "That we, the members of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association in annual meeting assembled, desire to express our hearty appreciation of the action of the Government of the Province, in assuming control of the Ontario Veterinary College and of the efforts which they are making to elevate the standard of veterinary education, a matter of the most vital importance to the live stock industry. As a further step in the same direction, we would respectfully urge upon the Government the advisability of furthering the passage of such legislation as will secure the proper recog-

nition of the veterinary profession and the consequent protection of owners of live stock from persons practising as Veterinary Surgeons without proper professional qualifications." Carried.

Moved by Mr. CAMPBELL, seconded by Mr. SNELL, "That we, the members of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association in annual meeting assembled, express to Dr. Rutherford our full appreciation of his untiring and successful efforts in securing the withdrawal of the American quarantine against sheep, and further, we desire to thank our Live Stock Commissioner for the active measures taken by him last fall to remove the stagnation in the pure-bred sheep trade by the holding of several sales in the Eastern and Western sections of our Dominion." Carried.

Moved by Mr. JACKSON, seconded by Lt.-Col. MCCRAE, "That the list of expert judges and nominations for judges at Exhibitions be made by the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association." Carried.

OFFICERS FOR 1910.

President	ANDREW WHITELAW, Guelph.
Vice-President	J. G. HANMER, Brantford.
Secretary-Treasurer	A. P. WESTERVELT, Toronto.
Executive Committee	ANDREW WHITELAW, Guelph.
	J. G. HANMER, Brantford.
	A. W. SMITH, M.P., Maple Lodge.
	Lt.-Col. D. MCCRAE, Guelph.
	A. P. WESTERVELT, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

Cotswolds	Lt.-Col. D. MCCRAE, Guelph.
Leicesters	JAMES SNELL, Clinton.
Lincolns	L. PARKINSON, Eramosa.
Oxfords	J. E. COUSINS, Harriston.
Shropshires	W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin.
Southdowns	JOHN JACKSON, Abingdon.
Dorsets	R. H. HARDING, Thorndale.
Hampshires and Suffolks	JOHN KELLY, Shakespeare.
Ontario Agricultural College	Prof. G. E. DAY, Guelph.
General Directors	JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville.
	A. W. SMITH, M.P., Maple Lodge.

VICE-PRESIDENTS, REPRESENTING DIFFERENT PROVINCES.

British Columbia	A. C. AITKEN, Duncan, B.C.
Alberta	BRYCE WRIGHT, DeWinton, Alta.
Saskatchewan	PAUL BREDT, Regina, Sask.
Quebec	H. E. WILLIAMS, Knowlton, Que.
New Brunswick	T. A. PETERS, Fredericton, N.B.
Nova Scotia	M. CUMMING, Truro, N.S.
Prince Edward Island	CEPHES NUNN, Winsloe Road, P.E.I.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National Exhibition, 1911: W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin; J. G. HANMER, Brantford.

Central Canada Exhibition: N. F. WILSON, Cumberland.

Western Fair, 1910-11: Lt.-Col. R. MCEWEN, Byron; R. H. HARDING, Thorndale.

Provincial Winter Fair: A. W. SMITH, M.P., Maple Lodge; JOHN JACKSON, Abingdon; Lt.-Col. R. MCEWEN, Byron; ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville.

Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show: ANDREW WHITELAW, Guelph; W. A. WALLACE, Kars; R. RICHARDSON, South March; N. F. WILSON, Cumberland.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition: A. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man.; GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man.

Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association was held in the Temple Building, Toronto, February 4th, 1910, at 2 p.m. The President, GEO. TELFER, occupied the Chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting.

Moved by Mr. SMITH, seconded by Mr. SNELL, "That the minutes be adopted." Carried.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Another year has passed since we last met here and what has the year brought us who are interested in the raising of sheep? One year ago we met under perhaps one of the darkest clouds that ever the sheep breeders of Ontario and of the Dominion have experienced; the quarantine regulations on sheep entering the United States was a severe blow on our breeders as our sheep have in the past found a natural market in that country, but out of the darkest cloud there is always a silver lining and to-day I am safe in saying that things never were better. During last year our Dominion Live Stock Commissioner did good work by establishing pure-bred ram sales in both the eastern and western Provinces of our Dominion and we are pleased to be able to say that they were fairly successful. I trust that these sales will be continued and first class rams sent and thus create a market for our pure-bred rams. But I think I am safe in saying that the removal of the quarantine has brought much joy to the heart of the sheep breeder. And here let me, on behalf of the Ontario sheep breeders, express our hearty thanks to Dr. Rutherford for his untiring efforts on our behalf and also ask that we as breeders co-operate with him in endeavoring to better conditions pertaining to the bettering of all live stock. Now it is up to us to be up and doing, breed the best, keep only the best, and cull, cull, cull. Let us strive to produce such sheep as will draw buyers from many miles. Ontario, with all its natural conditions should, if we as breeders are alive to our interests, be the breeding ground not only for the Dominion but for many parts of the United States, and I am pleased to note that at some of our larger Fairs sheep that have been bred and fitted in Ontario have competed successfully with sheep that have stood high in the English Show Yards, proving to us what can be done if only an effort is put forth.

The mutton trade is surely very encouraging, lambs never sold higher than they are doing at the present time and surely lambs at the eight-cent mark are money makers.

One word about the doings of this Association during the past year. The Executive Committee as by your instructions to try and find some way whereby a deeper interest might be taken in the raising of mutton sheep, have established eight Illustration Stations throughout the Province, placing from ten to fifteen ewes in each. These ewes were bred to pure-bred rams selected by a committee appointed for this purpose. While as yet we cannot give a detailed report, we can say that so far we are very much pleased and great interest is being taken and we hope to be able at the end of two years to show that a good profit can be made.

Now, fellow breeders, let us unite to create an even greater name for Ontario breeders in the future than has been in the past. I think I am safe in saying that the sheep breeders have done more as a class to advertise Canada as a great breeding ground of pure-bred stock than any other one class. Think of the laurels won at all the great Fairs throughout the United States, in many cases making a clean sweep. Let us not rest on our oars, there are still battles to be fought and won, and I sincerely trust that the future of Ontario sheep breeders may be bright.

Officers' Report.

The Secretary read the following report of the Officers:

This Association, the membership of which consists of the members of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association residing in the Province of Ontario, was organized in 1908. A Constitution was adopted at the last annual meeting, and in May the Association was incorporated under the Ontario Act respecting Agricultural Associations. The membership of the Association at the present time is 120.

The Executive is glad to be able to report that a suggestion made by them to the Minister of Agriculture was approved and adopted. This recommendation was that in order to promote a greater interest in sheep raising throughout the Province, it would be an advantage to have a number of illustration stations located at different points throughout the Province, with the object of demonstrating the profits which could reasonably be expected under ordinary conditions from a small flock of grade ewes. At a meeting of the Executive, the following general outline for the work was recommended:

1. That there should be eight demonstration stations as follows: (*a*) Six stations located at different points throughout the Province where lambs should be dropped not earlier than April 20th, and marketed during the following winter; (*b*) One station located in Muskoka devoted to raising of summer lambs, and (*c*) One station located near Toronto devoted to raising early lambs.
2. That the demonstration at these stations should be concluded by the spring of 1912.
3. That the flock at each station should consist of from ten to twelve good grade ewes to be owned and supplied by the person in charge of the station, and a pure-bred ram to be supplied by the Department.
4. That each station should be in charge of a good average farmer with experience in the handling of grade sheep and who was able to supply suitable accommodation for the flock, and who would agree to keep accurate record of all expenses of feeding and care, and make detailed report of same as required.
5. That for compensation the farmer should receive a premium of $3 per head each year of the two years on the number of ewes in the flock at the commencement of the work each year, and that the ram should become his property at the completion of the work.
6. That the person in charge of the work should be encouraged to keep some of his best ewe lambs for the improvement of the flock.
7. That the rams supplied should represent Shropshire, Southdown, Dorset Horn, Hampshire, Oxford, Leicester, Lincoln and Cotswold.
8. That the general supervision of the work should be placed in the hands of two inspectors who should be expert sheep men These inspectors, for the preliminary work, might work together, but afterwards each one could have a certain number of stations to supervise.
9. That farmers in charge of stations should be required to refer all questions of feeding, breeding, care and marketing to the inspectors.
10. That arrangements should be made to have some of the lambs exhibited at each of the Winter Fairs.

Mr. John Campbell and Lt.-Col. McEwen were recommended as inspectors and the recommendation was approved. Stations have been located in the following Counties; Brant, Middlesex, York, Huron, Simcoe, Muskoka, Victoria, Lanark and Leeds, and the flocks and rams selected. In locating the stations what was aimed at was, as far as possible to have represented the different conditions found throughout the Province. The result of the work will be made public from time to time in the reports of the Department of Agriculture and at the Winter Fairs.

The amount of profits from sheep registrations and memberships originating in Ontario, for 1909, is almost four hundred dollars. This, together with the present balance on hand will make a fund of about $800.00.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31st, 1909.

Receipts.

Grant, Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association	$425 27

Expenditures.

Directors' expenses	$24 80
Rent of hall for annual meeting	3 75
Cash on hand	396 72
Total	$425 27

Examined and found correct this 28th day of January, 1910.

(Signed) W. G. LINDSEY, *Auditor.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of Executive Committee,

GEORGE TELFER, *President.*
A. P. WESTERVELT, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Moved by Lt.-Col. R. MCEWEN, seconded by Mr. CAMPBELL, "That the Report as read be adopted." Carried.

Moved by Mr. LLOYD-JONES, seconded by Mr. CAMPBELL, "That the management of the Canadian National Exhibition be requested to have the sheep judging start at 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon and then concluded as soon as possible." Carried.

Moved by Mr. CAMPBELL and seconded, "That the Executive Committee be empowered to deal with the Dog Act." Carried.

Moved by Mr. LLOYD-JONES, seconded by Mr. CAMPBELL, "That the Executive Committee deal with the railway rates from exhibition to exhibition." Carried.

The Secretary was instructed to invite members of the Dominion Cabinet to attend the next annual meeting to hear the views of members of the Association with reference to tariff on wool.

OFFICERS FOR 1910.

President	ANDREW WHITELAW, Guelph.
Vice-President	J. G. HANMER, Brantford.
Secretary-Treasurer	A. P. WESTERVELT, Toronto.

EXECUTIVE.

ANDREW WHITELAW, Guelph.
J. G. HANMER, Brantford.
Lt.-Col. D. MCCRAE, Guelph.
A. W. SMITH, M.P., Maple Lodge.

DIRECTORS.

Southdowns	GEO. L. TELFER, Paris.
Cotswolds	Lt.-Col. D. MCCRAE, Guelph.
Lincolns	J. H. PATRICK, Ilderton.
Leicesters	JAS. DOUGLAS, Caledonia.
Shropshires	J. LLOYD-JONES, Burford.
Oxfords	J. E. COUSINS, Harriston.
Dorsets	JAS. ROBERTSON, Milton.
Hampshires and Suffolks	F. C. BIGGS, West Flamboro.

GENERAL DIRECTORS.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville.
J. G. HANMER, Brantford.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National Exhibition, 1910-11:.. GEO. L. TELFER, *Paris.*
Western Fair, 1910-11:..... JAS. SNELL, Clinton. / JOHN KELLY, Shakespeare.
Central Canada Exhibiton..... JOS. UNDERHILL, Claremont.

EXPERT JUDGES.

Nominated for 1910, by the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association.

COTSWOLDS: T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth; R. Miller, Stouffville; S. J. Lyons, Norval; Val. Ficht, Oriel; Jas. Underhill, Claremont; F. Bonnycastle, Campbellford; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Geo. Green, Fairview; J. C. Snell, London; John Rawlings, Ravenswood; Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge; John Park, Burgessville; Robert Vance, Ida; Geo. Laird, Guelph.

Judges nominated for Toronto: S. J. Lyons, Norval; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.

Judges nominated for London: S. Dolson, Alloa; Robert Vance, Ida.

Judges nominated for Chicago: Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Robert Miller, Stouffville.

LEICESTERS: R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; Jas. Fennell, Bradford; H. B. Jeffs, Bond Head; A. E. Archer, Warwick; Geo. Whitelaw, Guelph; T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth; Abraham Easton, Appleby; E. Wood, Appleby; Wm. Parkinson, Eramosa; E. Parkinson, Eramosa; John Orr, Galt; Wm. McIntosh, Burgoyne; R. Eastwood, Mimico; John Kelly, Shakespeare; Andrew Thompson, Fergus; J. K. Campbell, Palmerston; J. C. Snell, London; G. B. Armstrong, Teeswater; John Gibson, Denfield; C. E. Wood, Freeman; Jos. Gaunt, St. Helen's; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph; Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph; R. G. Martin, Marysville; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; H. G. Arnold, Maidstone; John Marshall, Cass City, Mich.; J. W. Murphy, Cass City, Mich.; Prof. Curtis, Ames, Ia.; Geo. Penhale, Exeter; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; M. Kennedy, Northwood; D. Lillico, Ayr; Jas. Douglas, Caledonia; Frank Shore, White Oak; John Gardhouse, Highfield; Wm. Beattie, Wilton Grove; A. J. McKay, Ailsa Craig; A. Hastings, Crosshill; J. Hastings, Cross Hill; A. Deering, Crosshill; Jas. Snell, Clinton.

Judges nominated for Toronto: C. E. Wood, Freeman; (Reserve) John Orr, Galt.

Judges nominated for London: Wm. Douglas, Tuscarora; (Reserve) H. B. Jeffs, Bond Head.

Judge nominated for Winter Fair: Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.

Judge nominated for Chicago: J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.

LINCOLNS: John Gardhouse, Highfield; Leonard Parkinson, Eramosa; Robt. Robson, Ilderton; J. H. Patrick, Ilderton; E. Parkinson, Eramosa; Herbert Lee, Highgate; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; D. Campbell, Strathburn; John T. Gibson, Denfield; Graham Walker, Ilderton; Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; John Mitchell, Glencoe.

Judge nominated for Toronto: J. T. Gibson, Denfield.

Judge nominated for London: Herbert Lee, Highgate.

Judge nominated for Ottawa: Leonard Parkinson, Eramosa.

Judge nominated for Winter Fair: John Gardhouse, Highfield.

OXFORDS: Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Smith Evans, Guelph; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; R. J. Hine, Dutton; Henry Arkell, Arkell; Wm. Dickson, Mildmay; J. H. Jull, Mt. Vernon; W. J. Arkell, Teeswater; John E. Cousins, Harriston; Arch. McKenzie, Corwhin; R. E. Birdsall, Birdsall's; J. C. Cooper, Picton; Wm. Newman, Cherry Valley; Wm. Arkell, Teeswater; L. Parkinson, Eramosa; S. C. Ketchen, Bloomsburg; W. Lee, Simcoe; Prof. M. Cumming, Truro, N.S.; Walter Elliott, Kelso; J. E. Cerswell, Bondhead; Prof. R. Wade, O.A.C., Guelph; Jas. Thompson, Jr., Mildmay; A. Stevenson, Atwood.

Judges nominated for Toronto: Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; (Reserve) J. E. Cousins, Harriston.

Judges nominated for London: J. E. Cousins, Harriston; (Reserve) J. E. Birdsall, Birdsall's.

Judge nominated for Ottawa: W. A. Tolton, Walkerton.

Judge nominated for Winter Fair: J. E. Cousins, Harriston.

HAMPSHIRES AND SUFFOLKS: R. Gibson, Delaware; Henry Arkell, Arkell; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; James Bowman, Guelph; John Kelly, Shakespeare; Geo. L. Telfer, Paris; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph: H. N. Gibson, Delaware; W. H. Arkell, Guelph; W. R. Bowman, Mt. Forest; John Campbell, Woodville; R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.; Frank Klienheintz, Madison, Wis.; F. C. Biggs, West Flamboro; L. E. Morgan, Milliken.

Judges nominated for Toronto: Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Prof. H. S. Arkell, McDonald College.

Judges nominated for London: F. C. Biggs, West Flamboro; John Campbell, Woodville.

SOUTHDOWNS: John Jackson, Abingdon; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; W. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que.; H. N. Gibson, Delaware; Robert Miller, Stouffville; Geo. Telfer, Paris; J. G. Hanmer, Brantford; J. C. Duncan, Orchard Park, N.Y.; Robert McEwen, Byron; H. L. Compton, Monroe; James Telfer, Paris; Geo. Allen, Paris; E. E. Martin, Canning.

Judges nominated for Toronto: J. H. Leet, Mantua, Ohio; (Reserve) Frank Klienheintz, Madison, Wis.

Judges nominated for London: John Jackson, Abingdon; (Reserve) J. G. Hanmer, Brantford.

DORSETS: John Kelly, Shakespeare; Robert Miller, Stouffville; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; John Campbell, Woodville; J. G. Hanmer, Brantford; Prof. Curtis, Ames, Ia.; G. P. Everett, Mt. Vernon; H. N. Gibson, Delaware; E. O. Denton, Somerset, N.Y.; G. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis.; John Jackson, Abingdon; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; G. L. Telfer, Paris.

Judges nominated for Toronto: John Campbell, Woodville; (Reserve) John Jackson, Abingdon.

Judges nominated for London: J. G. Hanmer, Brantford; (Reserve) J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.

SHROPSHIRES: W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; R. Miller, Stouffville; J. G. Hanmer, Brantford; J. Campbell, Woodville; D. G. Hanmer, Burford; D. J. Campbell, Woodville; H. N. Gibson, Millbrook, N.Y.; Geo. Hindmarsh, Ailsa Craig; C. W. Gurney, Paris; J. Miller, Brougham; H. Hanmer, Burford; J. C. Duncan, Orchard Park, N.Y.; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; A. Shields, Caistorville; Geo. Crawford, Minesing; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; W. D. Monkman, Bondhead; W. A. Dryden, Brooklin.

Judges nominated for Toronto: H. N. Gibson, Millbrook, N.Y.; (Reserve) F. Klienheintz, Madison, Wis.; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Judges nominated for London: J. Shields, Caistorville; (Reserve) Geo. Hindmarsh, Ailsa Craig.

Judges nominated for Ottawa: D. G. Hanmer, Burford; Geo. Hindmarsh, Ailsa Craig.

Judges nominated for Winter Fair: J. C. Duncan, Orchard Park, N.Y.; (Reserve) W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association was held in the Temple Building, Toronto, February 3rd, 1910, at 2 p.m.

The President, D. C. FLATT, occupied the Chair.

As the minutes of the last annual meeting had been printed in the Annual Report, they were accepted as read.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Secretary read the Directors' Report as follows:

SWINE RECORD: The number of registrations for the different breeds in Volumes 18, 19 and 20 is as follows:

	Vol. 18.	*Vol. 19.*	*Vol. 20.*
Berkshires	1,915	1,475	1,214
Yorkshires	3,333	2,126	1,775
Chester Whites	611	421	607
Poland Chinas	45	43	61
Tamworths	524	317	355
Duroc-Jerseys	43	23	44
Essex	2	30	5

REGISTRATIONS: The statement of registrations according to the Provinces is as follows:

Province.	Registrations.	Transfers.	Duplicate and New Certificates	Members (Paid at Ottawa).
Ontario	2,013	216	17	149
Manitoba	214	44	2	50
Saskatchewan	164	28	2	26
Alberta	219	33	5	26
British Columbia	74	9	2	9
Quebec	795	61	1	64
New Brunswick	98	2	1	8
Nova Scotia	84	6	.....	9
Prince Edward Island	56	5	3	5
United States	18	3	.....	1
	3,735	407	33	347

The monthly receipts for 1909 on account of the Swine Records at Ottawa are as follows:

January	$218 05	Brought forward	$1,458 10
February	242 35	July	280 15
March	236 40	August	398 25
April	212 15	September	291 50
May	250 50	October	149 75
June	298 65	November	286 50
		December	257 35
Carried forward	$1,458 10		$3,121 60

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR CONDUCTING SWINE RECORDS, 1909.

Receipts.

Received from Association to pay salaries, 1909	$1,200 00
Received from Association to pay refunds, 1909	50 00
Applied from Government Grant, 1909	130 44
	$1,380 44

Expenditures.

Paid salaries to December 31st, 1909	$1,002 33
Paid refunds to December 31st, 1909	62 45
Paid for audit to December 31st, 1909	12 00
Balance owing to Association by Record Committee	303 66
	$1,380 44

(Signed) JOHN W. BRANT, Accountant.

(Signed) GEO. L. BLATCH, F.C.A., Auditor.

GRANTS TO PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The following amounts have been paid to the Provincial Associations out of the profits on registrations and memberships for 1908:

Manitoba	$43 37	Quebec	118 17
Saskatchewan	48 60	Maritime Provinces	32 19
Alberta	40 02		
British Columbia	12 17		$294 52

Besides the memberships, the profits from registrations for 1909 amount to $314.16. According to the arrangement for the distribution of these profits and memberships the different Provinces have been credited with the following amounts for 1909:

Province.	Number of Memberships paid in 1909.	Number of Registrations.	Amount of Memberships.	Amount of 1909 Memberships refunded.	Amount of 1909 Memberships to be Refunded.	Profits from Registrations.	Total Amount still to be Refunded.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Ontario	171	2,013	342 00	.....	342 00	170 13	512 13
Manitoba	51	214	102 00	86 00	16 00	18 09	34 09
Saskatchewan	25	164	50 00	42 00	8 00	13 85	21 85
Alberta	24	219	48 00	42 00	6 00	18 51	24 51
British Columbia	10	74	20 00	18 00	2 00	6 25	8 25
Quebec	79	795	158 00	148 00	10 00	67 21	77 21
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island	23	238	46 00	42 00	4 00	20 12	24 12

In addition to these amounts there is $193.04 of the Ontario surplus unexpended. This is made up of the Ontario surplus of 1908, $433.56, less $240.52, which was spent in 1909, making the total amount available for Ontario $705.17.

It is recommended that out of the profits for 1909, amounting to $512.13, the following should be paid:

1. To the Ontario Large Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Society, the profits from Yorkshire registrations, amounting to $223.85.

2. To the Ontario Berkshire Society, the profits from Berkshire registrations, amounting to $153.08.

From the balance of the profits from Ontario and the Ontario surplus, there should be paid in grants to Fair Associations as follows: On conditions that the prizes for swine given by these exhibitions in 1910 should be at least as large as in 1909:

Provincial Winter Fair	$25 00
Canadian National Exhibition	50 00
Western Fair, London	25 00
Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show	25 00
Central Canada Exhibition	25 00

This money will be given with the understanding that the prizes for Yorkshires and Berkshire classes at these shows should not be increased out of these grants. This will still leave an Ontario surplus of $178.24.

SHIPMENTS OF PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK TO THE WEST: (See clause under this head in the report of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, page 12).

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR: The following table shows the number of entries in 1909 in the different classes of swine, together with the amount of prize money offered and prize money paid:

Class.	No. of Entries.	Prizes Offered.	Prizes Paid.
Yorkshires	45	$246 00	$236 00
Berkshires	40	136 00	136 00
Tamworths	30	136 00	136 00
Chester Whites	20	124 00	124 00
Other Breeds	59	120 00	120 00
Bacon Hogs	17	205 00	205 00
	211	$967 00	$957 00

EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW: The statement below shows the number of entries, the prizes offered and the prizes paid at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show of 1910:

Class.	No. of Entries.	Prizes Offered.	Prizes Paid.
Yorkshires	20	$113 00	$106 00
Berkshires	12	84 00	64 00
Tamworths	10	89 00	52 00
Grades and Crosses	21	89 00	85 00
Export Bacon Hogs	27	345 00	322 50
	90	729 00	$629 50
		$	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association for the year ending December 31st, 1909.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	$1,886 23
Memberships	758 00
Registrations	2,469 60
Interest	25 33
Swine records sold	1.00
Total	$5,140 16

Expenditures.

Directors' expenses	$253 40
Grants, Ontario:	
Winter Fair, 1908	75 00
Winter Fair, 1909	75 00
Canadian National Exhibition, 1909	100 00
Central Canada Exhibition, 1909	50 00
Western Fair, 1909	50 00
Eastern Show, 1909	50 00
Ontario Large Yorkshire Breeders' Society	215 67
Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Society	149 75
Manitoba Swine Breeders' Association	129 37

Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association	90 60
Quebec Swine Breeders' Association	266 17
Alberta Swine Breeders' Association	82 02
Maritime Stock Breeders' Association	74 19
British Columbia Swine Breeders' Association	30 17
Record Office for salaries, 1909	1,200 00
Expenses, Record Office, 1908	114 83
Swine refunds	50 00
Printing	681 60
Rent of Hall for Annual Meeting	4 00
Auditor	2 50
Postage	2 00
Miscellaneous	0 77
Cash on hand	1,393 12
Total	$5,140 16

Examined and found correct, this 28th day of January, 1910.
(Signed) W. G. Lindsey, Auditor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of the Directors,
D. C. Flatt, President.
Wm. Jones, Vice-President.
A. P. Westervelt, Secretary-Treasurer.

Moved by Mr. Cox, seconded by Mr. Dolson, "That the Association make their usual grant provided the Western Fair Board add $25.00 to the prize money they now offer for each class in the Swine Department." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Kelly, seconded by Mr. DeCourcy, "That the Report be adopted with the above amendment." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Featherston, seconded by Mr. Hood, "That the recommendation of the Directors for the establishment of a Hampshire Record be accepted." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hood, seconded by Mr. Harding, "That the Executive Committee be empowered to prepare a new constitution for the Association; this constitution to be printed in the next annual report, and to be submitted for approval at the next annual meeting." Carried.

The Secretary read the rules of entry for the different breeds of swine, as contained in the proposed new constitution.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Harding, "That the rules of entry as contained in the proposed new constitution be adopted as read, and that the Record Committee be instructed to have these rules acted upon." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brethour, seconded by Mr. Cox, "That we, the members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association in annual meeting assembled, desire to express our hearty appreciation of the action of the Government of the Province, in assuming control of the Ontario Veterinary College and of the efforts which they are making to elevate the standard of veterinary education, a matter of the most vital importance to the live stock industry. As a further step in the same direction we would respectfully urge upon the Government the advisability of furthering the passage of such legislation as will secure the proper recognition of the Veterinary profession and the consequent protection of owners of live stock from persons practising as Veterinary Surgeons without proper professional qualifications." Carried.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, addressed the meeting with reference to the Veterinary College, and also spoke on matters of general interest to the swine breeders.

Moved by Mr. HARDING, and seconded, "That the Executive Committee be empowered to take up with the Railways the question of rates on Live Stock from Exhibition to Exhibition."

Moved by Mr. FLATT, seconded by Mr. VANCE, "That the Swine Record be published in one volume for the year, instead of four, as at present." Carried.

RULES OF ENTRY FOR SWINE IN THE RECORD BOOK OF THE DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following animals may be admitted to registry:

1. BERKSHIRES:

(*a*) Animals the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Dominion Swine Breeders' Record.

(*b*) Animals recorded in the British Berkshire Herd Book.

(*c*) Animals recorded in the American Berkshire Record, in which case all ancestors back to and including ancestors imported from Great Britain must be recorded.

2. YORKSHIRES:

(*a*) Animals the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Dominion Swine Breeders' Record.

(*b*) Animals recorded in the Large White Section of the English National Pig Breeders' Association Herd Book.

(*c*) Animals recorded in the American Yorkshire Record, in which case all ancestors back to and including ancestors imported from Great Britain must be recorded.

3. TAMWORTHS:

(*a*) Animals the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Dominion Swine Breeders' Record.

(*b*) Animals recorded in the Tamworth Section of the English National Pig Breeders' Association Herd Book.

(*c*) Animals recorded in the American Tamworth Swine Record, in which case all ancestors back to and including ancestors imported from Great Britain must be recorded.

4. ESSEX:

(*a*) Animals the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Dominion Swine Breeders' Record.

(*b*) Animals imported from Great Britain bred by reputable breeders.

(*c*) Animals recorded in the American Essex Swine Record.

5. POLAND CHINA.

(*a*) Animals the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Dominion Swine Breeders' Record.

(*b*) Animals recorded in the American Records certified by the Secretary of Agriculture for the United States.

6. CHESTER WHITES:

(*a*) Animals the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Dominion Swine Breeders' Record.

(b) Animals recorded in the American Records certified by the Secretary of Agriculture for the United States.

7. DUROC-JERSEY:

(*a*) Animals the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Dominion Swine Breeders' Record.

(*b*) Animals recorded in American Records certified by the Secretary of Agriculture for the United States.

8. HAMPSHIRE:

(*a*) Animals the sires and dams of which are recorded in the Dominion Swine Breeders' Record.

(*b*) Animals recorded in American Records certified by the Secretary of Agriculture for the United States.

OFFICERS FOR 1910.

President ..... Wm. Jones, Zenda.
Vice-President ..... Geo. Douglas, Mitchell.
Secretary-Treasurer ..... A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.
Executive Committee ..... Wm. Jones, Zenda.
Geo. Douglas, Mitchell.
D. C. Flatt, Millgrove.
J. E. Brethour, Burford.
A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Directors.

Berkshires ..... Samuel Dolson, Norval Station.
Yorkshires ..... J. E. Brethour, Burford.
Chester Whites ..... D. DeCourcy, Bornholm.
Poland Chinas ..... W. M. Smith, Scotland.
Tamworths ..... A. C. Hallman, Breslau.
Essex ..... Jos. Featherston, Streetsville.
General Director ..... D. C. Flatt, Millgrove.
Ontario Agricultural College ..... Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.

Representatives to Fair Boards.

Canadian National Exhibition (1911): D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; Samuel Dolson, Norval Station.

Central Canada Exhibition: R. O. Morrow, Hilton; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

Western Fair (1910-1911): Geo. Douglas, Mitchell; H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal.

Provincial Winter Fair: Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; G. B. Hood, Guelph; Wm. Jones, Zenda; R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show: Wm. Jones, Zenda; P. O. Collins, Bowesville; J. C. Smith, Ottawa; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

EXPERT JUDGES OF SWINE AND JUDGES FOR EXHIBITIONS FOR 1910.

Berkshires: John Kelly, Shakespeare; J. J. Wilson, Milton; H. Mason, Scarboro; Adam Thompson, Shakespeare; James Hamilton, Shakespeare; Wm. Wilson, Snelgrove; J. C. Smith, Ottawa; X. Plaunt, Northcote; Samuel Dolson, Norval Station; Hugh G. Clark, Georgetown; P. W. Boynton, Dollar; Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge; W. G. Cavan, Toronto; Peter McEwen, Kertch; John Boyes, Jr., Churchill; J. C. Snell, London; Thos. Teasdale, Concord; Geo. Green, Fairview; Robert Vance, Ida; T. A. Cox, Brantford; C. R. Decker, Chesterville; Jos. Barnett, Brooklin; E. E. Martin, Canning; H. B. Jeffs, Bond Head; Wm. Linton, Aurora; E. Brien, Ridgetown; W. A. Shields, Milton; D. J. Gibson, Bowmanville; S. J. Lyons, Norval; J. L. Clark, Norval; Aiken Dolson, Alloa; W. H. Durham, Toronto; Frank Teasdale, Concord; J. Weir, Northfield Centre; J. Lawrence, Oxford Centre; Wm. Coats, Malton; H. Koelln, Glen Allan; S. Lemon, Kettleby; W. W. Brownridge, Oak Grove; H. Vanderlip, Cainsville.

Judges nominated for Toronto: H. G. Clark, Georgetown; (Reserve) J. J. Wilson, Milton.

Judges nominated for London: Frank Teasdale, Concord; (Reserve) P. McEwen, Kertch P.O.

Judge nominated for Guelph: J. J. Wilson, Milton.

Judge nominated for Ottawa: R Vance, Ida.

Yorkshires and Tamworths: David Barr, Jr., Renfrew; E. A. Kipp, Chilliwack, B.C.; James Bray, Longburn, Man.; Lou Rogers, Weston; George D. Betsner, Copetown; R. J. Kerr, Mimosa; J. E. Brethour, Burford; W. R. Bowman, Mount Forest; Wm. Jones, Zenda; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; N. M. Blain, St. George; J. H. Simonton, Chatham; G. North, Marden; A. Elliott, Galt; L. F. Master, Haysville; A. C. Hallman, Breslau; D. G. Hanmer, Burford; A. Laurie, Wolverton; Wm. Davies, Toronto; Richard Gibson, Delaware; Henry Dedels, Kossuth; G. B. Hood, Guelph; F. Shore, White Oak; Jos. Featherston, Streetsville; H. E. Sharp, Ida; J. M. Hurley, Belleville; Geo. Grier, Grand Valley; Jos. Stephen, Trout River, Quebec; Jos. Fletcher, Oxford Mills; Robert Nichol, Brussels; A. F. Foreman, Collingwood; Wm. Howe, North Bruce; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; W. R. McDonald, Ridgetown; W. Elliott, Galt; R. G. Martin, Marysville; J. E. Cousins, Harriston; George Green, Fairview; J. W. Callbeck, Augustine Cove, P.E.I.; J. G. Clark, Ottawa; J. C. Smith, Ottawa; D. Drummond, Ottawa; A. Carey, Millgrove; James Yule, East Selkirk; A. W. Ross, Bromley; J. J. Pearson, Cooksville; R. F. Duck, Port Credit; Duncan Anderson, Rugby; Thos. Hurley,

Belleville; J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; A. A. Colwill, Newcastle; M. Cumming, Truro, N.S.; R. O. Morrow, Hilton; Geo. Douglas, Mitchell; James Douglas, Mitchell; W. A. Trann, Cedar Grove; P. O. Collins, Bowesville; L. Foster, Myrtle; J. G. Foster, Myrtle; J. R. Flatt, Millgrove; J. Duck, Port Credit; Ken. Featherston, Streetsville; J. W. Black, Winnipeg, Man.; Herbert German, St. George; N. Wilson, Fergus; C. Currie, Morriston; Gus. A. Langelier, Quebec; Richard Birch, Anderson; H. Koelln, Glen Allan; I. A. Snider, Floradale.

Judges nominated for Toronto:

Yorkshires ..... J. E. Brethour, Burford.
R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.
Tamworths ..... J. C. Nichol, Hubrey.
Bacon Hogs ..... J. E. Brethour, Burford.
R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.
J. C. Nichol, Hubrey.

Judges nominated for London: G. B. Hood, Guelph; (Reserve) A. C. Hallman, Breslau.

Central Canada Exhibition: D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; (Reserve) R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

Winter Fair:

Yorkshires and Tamworths ..... Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.
Bacon Hogs ..... J. C. Nichol, Hubrey.
D. C. Flatt, Millgrove.
R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.
Dressed Carcasses ..... Wm. Jones, Zenda.

Poland Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys: L. R. Jarvis, Chatham; G. D. Campbell, Harwich; Mac. Campbell, Harwich; D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; D. DeCourcy, Bornholm; G. B. Hood, Guelph; George Green, Fairview; Wm. Jones, Zenda; W. H. Smith, Scotland; C. A. Smith, Scotland; J. E. Brethour, Burford; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Geo. Bennett, Charing Cross; Jas. Bennett, South Burton; Jos. Featherston, Streetsville; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Jos. McGarvin, Chatham; R. Willis, Glen Meyer.

Chester Whites: E. D. George, Putnam; R. E. Birdsall, Birdsall; Albert Barachy, Bloomington; Wm. Jones, Zenda; J. C. Snell, London; Geo. Green, Fairview; D. DeCourcy, Bornholm; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; G. B. Hood, Guelph; Gideon Snyder, Jarvis; Jos. Featherston, Streetsville; G. Bennett, Charing Cross; J. C. Nichol, Hubrey; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; W. E. Wright, Glanworth; Geo. Douglas, Mitchell; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

Judges nominated for London: G. B. Hood, Guelph; (Reserve) Jos. Featherston, Streetsville.

Judges nominated for Toronto: George Bennett, Charing Cross; (Reserve) R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

Judge nominated for Ottawa: A. A. Colwill, Newcastle.

Judge nominated for Guelph: G. B. Hood, Guelph.

Essex: H. G. Clark, Georgetown; G. B. Hood, Guelph; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Wm. Jones, Zenda; James Main, Milton.

Western Ontario Poultry Association

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Western Ontario Poultry Association was held in the City Hall, Guelph, Thursday, December 9th, 1909, at 1.30 p.m. The President, L. H. BALDWIN, occupied the chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting and also the minutes of the Directors' meeting. It was moved and seconded that the minutes be adopted as read. Carried.

The financial statement for the year ending October 31st, 1909, was read. It was moved and seconded that the financial statement as read be adopted. Carried.

Communications from the following were read, and it was moved and seconded that the same be left to the new Board of Directors to be dealt with, viz., two letters from the Canadian Game and Game Bantam Association, and one letter from Miss E. Davidson. Carried.

Mr. Wm. MCNEIL, as the appointed delegate to the Canadian National Exhibition for 1909, informed the Association that he had several conferences with the Directors of the Exhibition, and he believed that the poultrymen were now likely to get something in the way of a proper building. He stated he informed the Directors that what was wanted was a building capable of holding at least 4,000 birds, with two birds in a coop and two coops high; a building somewhat similar to the Agricultural Hall would suit admirably. The Toronto people wanted a building capable of holding 5,000 birds, one bird in a coop, and one coop high, but they were not able to get it. Mr. MCNEIL said he had urged the Exhibition Directors to be sure that the plans for the new building provided for good ventilation and plenty of light.

It was moved by Wm. BARBER, Toronto, seconded by Mr. FOX, "That the Board of Directors of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair be requested to include in the catalogue all the entries in poultry, as is done in the case of horses and live stock." Carried.

Moved by Mr. ROBERTSON, seconded by Mr. BARBER, "That this Association in annual meeting assembled tender a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. J. H. SAUNDERS for his splendid work and untiring efforts in connection with his duties as Superintendent of the Poultry Department of the Winter Fair." Carried.

OFFICERS FOR 1910.

Honorary Presidents ..... Hon. JAS. S. DUFF, Toronto.
Hon. NELSON MONTEITH, Stratford.
President ..... L. H. BALDWIN, Toronto.
1st Vice-President ..... RICHARD OKE, London.
2nd Vice-President ..... W. J. TEALE, Guelph.

DIRECTORS.

JOS. RUSSELL, M.P., Toronto.
A. W. TYSON, Guelph.
G. G. HENDERSON, Hamilton.
T. H. SCOTT, St. Thomas.
P. L. GREER, Owen Sound.
T. J. KILEY, London.
N. K. CORNWALL, Thamesville.
C. H. WILSON, Hawkestone.

Representatives to Canadian National Exhibition: WM. MCNEIL, London; WM. BARBER, Toronto.

Representatives to Ontario Provincial Winter Fair: WM. MCNEIL, London; A. W. TYSON, Guelph; L. H. BALDWIN, Toronto; W. J. TEALE, Guelph.

Representatives to Western Fair, London: J. H. SAUNDERS, London; ROBERT MCCURDY, London.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Western Ontario Poultry Association for the year ending October 31st, 1909.

Receipts.

Members' fees	$313 00

Expenditures.

Balance due Treasurer as per last report	$ 12 90
Memberships transferred to Winter Fair	300 10
Directors' fees and expenses	13 40
Total	$326 40
Balance due Treasurer	$ 13 40

Examined and found correct,
this 8th day of December, 1909.

(Sgd.) J. M. DUFF, Auditor.

(Sgd.) L. H. BALDWIN, President.

(Sgd.) A. P. WESTERVELT, Treasurer.

WESTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The following recommendations regarding the prize list were made at a meeting of the Directors:

1. That the class for Duckwing Game Bantams be divided, making a class for Golden Duckwing Game Bantams and Silver Duckwing Game Bantams.
2. That the A. O. V. Class be arranged so that there should be a dividing line between the standard and non-standard varieties.
3. That there should be a class for Anconas.
4. That a class be added for Grey Japanese Bantams.
5. That a third prize of 50 cents be added in the Pigeon classes.
6. That a class be added for Mallard Ducks.
7. That the class for Muffed Tumblers be divided, making a class for Muffed Tumblers, any solid color, and Muffed Tumblers, any parti color.
8. That the class for Dragoons be divided, making a class for Dragoons, chequered, and Dragoons, A. O. C.
9. That the class for Polish Bantams be changed to White Polish Bantams Bearded, and White Polish Bantams, unbearded.

The following judges were recommended for the Winter Fair of 1910:
Plymouth Rocks: H. P. SCHWAB, Irondequoit, N.Y.
Games and Game Bantams: W. H. BUTLER, London, Ont.
All Wyandottes: JAMES TUCKER, Concord, Mich.
All Leghorns: GEO. H. BURGOTT, Lawtons, N.Y.
Minorcas, Andalusians, Spanish, Anconas: J. H. MINSHALL, Brantford, Ont.
Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons. R. OKE, London, Ont.
Asiatics, Dorkings and A. O. V.: S. BUTTERFIELD, Windsor, Ont.
Turkeys: JAMES ANDERSON, Guelph.
Pigeons: C. F. WAGNER, Toronto; CHAS. CURRIER, Toronto.
Ornamentals: W. BARBER, Toronto.
Utility Pen and Dressed Poultry: W. R. GRAHAM, Guelph; W. BARBER, Toronto.
Water Fowl. Polands, Red Caps, Houdans: L. G. JARVIS, Grimsby.

Eastern Ontario Poultry Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association was held at Ottawa, January 20th, 1910. The President, GEO. ROBERTSON, occupied the the chair.

Moved by Mr. CARLETON, seconded by Mr. OKE, "That the minutes of the last meeting be accepted as read and adopted." Carried.

The following changes were suggested in the prize list:

1. That a class be added for Lop-eared Rabbits.
2. That a class be added for White Rose-comb Bantams.
3. That there be two classes for Japanese Bantams, viz.: Black-tailed Japanese Bantams and Japanese Bantams, any other variety.
4. That a class be added for White Bearded Polands.

OFFICERS FOR 1910.

Honorary Presidents	Hon. SYDNEY FISHER, Ottawa.
	Hon. JAS. S. DUFF, Toronto.
	WILLIAM MCNEIL, London.
President	GEO. ROBERTSON, Ottawa.
1st Vice-President	GEO HIGMAN, Sr., Ottawa.
2nd Vice-President	JOHN A. BELFORD, Ottawa.
Secretary-Treasurer	A. P. WESTERVELT, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

J. SNETSINGER, Eamers' Corners.
Dr. J. A. LAMBERTUS, Eganville.
J. E. FIDLER, Brockville.
GEO. LAKE, Ottawa.
WM. GARLAND, Hintonburg.
C. C. CORNISH, Ottawa.
HARRY CARLETON, Ottawa.

Representatives to the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto: GEO. ROBERTSON, Ottawa; JOS. RUSSELL, M.P., Toronto.

Representatives to the Central Canada Exhibition: JOHN A. BELFORD, Ottawa.

Representatives to the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show: GEO. ROBERTSON, Ottawa; GEO. LAKE, Ottawa; GEO. HIGMAN, Sr., Ottawa; JOHN BELFORD, Ottawa.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair was held in the Secretary's Office, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, March 24th, 1910 at 2 p.m.

There were present Lt.-Col. R. McEwen, John Bright, Wm. Smith, John A. Boag, W. W. Ballantyne, R. S. Stevenson, L. H. Baldwin, A. W. Tyson, W. J. Teale, G. E. Day, G. B. Hood, Wm. Jones, John Jackson, R. H. Harding, Wm. McNeil.

The President, Lt.-Col. McEwen, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and on motion were approved of.

Report of the Executive.

The Secretary read the following report for the past year:

At a meeting of the Executive held shortly after the last Fair, it was considered that something should be done to relieve the congestion in connection with the Show. As there did not appear to be a likelihood of more building accommodation being provided for the next exhibition, it was decided that it would be better to extend the time of holding the Show. A resolution was passed recommending that all live stock should be required to be in the building by 10 o'clock on Monday, and to commence judging live stock at 1.30 p.m. on Monday, and that the poultry should be in the building on Saturday night, and judging commence at 1.30 p.m. on Monday. This would have a tendency to spread the attendance over a greater length of time and there would, therefore, be less likelihood of the crowding during certain times of the Show.

Another thing that was suggested was to increase the cost of the Farmers' Institute tickets, which would also relieve the crowding to some extent. In connection with this suggestion it was also considered that the exhibition was now sufficient size to warrant the payment of a higher admission fee than had previously been received from the Farmers' Institute members. For several years the plan for admission of Farmers' Institute members was $5 for each 100 members admitted from any Farmers' Institute, $10 for the second hundred, $15 for the third hundred and $20 for each succeeding hundred. As it was necessary that the Farmers' Institutes should be notified of any change in the plan before tickets were sold, at a meeting of the Executive of the Winter Fair, held after the last exhibition, the following plan was suggested for admission of members of Farmers' Institutes. The Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes was notified, and forwarded the information to each of the local Farmers' Institutes of the Province.

Coupon tickets, good for three admissions, will be issued to members of affiliated Farmers' Institutes upon presentation of membership tickets sold previous to the 1st of July each year, and twenty-five cents in cash. An affiliated Farmers' Institute is any Institute which has guaranteed to pay on the following basis to the Winter Fair upon receiving a statement after the exhibition is held as to the number of membership tickets on account of which coupon tickets have been issued to members for that Institute for twenty-five cents:

(1) For fifty or under, no charge will be made against the Institute.
(2) For more than fifty and not more than one hundred, ten cents each.
(3) For more than one hundred and not more than two hundred, fifteen cents each.
(4) For more than two hundred, twenty cents each.
(5) For each ticket sold after the 1st of July, which is presented undated, or incorrectly dated, fifty cents each.

(a) Tickets will be considered to have been sold previous to the 1st of July if names are in the hands of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes on or before the 20th of July of each year. No Institute will be responsible for any ticket plainly dated later than the 1st of July which may be presented and accepted by the ticket seller at the Winter Fair.

In making a report of the Winter Fair of 1909 the two specially important features are the reconstruction of the building and the affiliation of the Horse Breeders' Association. On account of these things the attendance at the exhibition was larger than ever before. The amount taken in for admission tickets at the gate amounted to $1,786.95. In 1908 the amount was $1,000.60. The amounts received from Farmers' Institute tickets in 1909 amounted to $1,088.00, and in 1908, to $761.00 Taking these amounts as being altogether in the matter of gate receipts, in 1909 there was an increase of $1,113.35 over the gate receipts for 1908. The entries in the horse department were very large. One of the disadvantages under which we were working was that there was not sufficient stall accommodation for the horses. The attendance was so large that it was practically impossible to handle the crowds that attended, and at certain times it was very difficult to see the judging in the horse ring with any degree of comfort.

Following is a statement of the number of entries in the different departments of the Show:

Department	1908.		1909.	
	No. of Entries.	Prizes Paid.	No. of Entries.	Prizes Paid.
Horses	205	$2,835 00	290	$3,243 00
Beef Cattle	107	1,668 00	131	1,566 00
Dairy Cattle	35	684 00	45	618 00
Sheep	359	1,827 00	461	1,556 00
Swine	279	1,444 00	250	1,300 00
Seeds	193	397 00	165*	249 00
			73**	225 00
Judging	156	220 00	180	220 00
Fowls	2,333	1,515 00	2,588	1,545 50
Bantams	696	493 00	756	525 00
Turkeys	85	104 00	86	107 50
Geese	85	125 50	143	138 00
Ducks	134	104 00	125	97 50
Pigeons (Old)	423	217 50	468	220 50
Pigeons (Young)			87	34 50
Pet Stock	27	23 75	39	60 25
Utility Pen	9	9 00	11	10 00
Selling	98	63 50	195	68 50
Dressed Poultry	219	257 00	167	256 00
	5,443	$11,987 25	6,260	$12,040 25

*Open. **Spec.

Moved by Mr. JACKSON, seconded by Prof. DAY: "That the report including the financial statement be adopted." Carried.

Moved by Prof. DAY, seconded by Mr. MCNEIL: "That the Executive committee arrange for assistant superintendents for each department to work under the general superintendent." Carried.

Mr. TEALE stated that the pigeon exhibitors were anxious to have a superintendent for their exhibits. He said the Guelph Pigeon Association and the Canadian Pigeon Fanciers' Association would recommend a pigeon superintendent who would properly look after the pigeons and who would be responsible for any losses. Mr. Teal was asked to have the Associations send the name of this man to the Secretary, and the Executive was authorized to take action.

Moved by Prof. DAY, seconded by Mr. HARDING: "That the dates for the next Fair be set by the Executive Committee." Carried.

Moved by Prof. DAY, seconded by Mr. TYSON: "That the words, 'for at least six months' be added after the word 'fed' in the second line of rule 8 on page 7 of the prize list." Carried.

The Executive Committee was instructed to revise rule 8 to make it clear that both fat and breeding animals are referred to. The Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show is to be one of the Exhibitions included in Rule 8.

Moved by Prof. DAY, seconded by Mr. BOAG: "That the Executive Committee be instructed to revise the rules of the Horse Department to make them harmonize with the general rules of the Fair." Carried.

Moved by Mr. TEALE, seconded by Mr. MCNEIL: "That it be stated in the rules of the poultry selling class that birds not carrying the official leg band will be debarred from competition and from sale privileges." Carried.

Some discussion took place as to the advisability of having a feed test in connection with the dairy test, but no action was taken.

Messrs. R. J. Mackie and H. D. Smith addressed the meeting with reference to the classification and prize list for Herefords. Mr. Mackie stated that if a separate class was given for Herefords, the Hereford Associations would supplement the prizes by at least $150.00—$100 of this amount being from the American Association and $50 from the Canadian Association.

Moved by Mr. HARDING, seconded by Prof. DAY: "That Devons be struck off the prize list and that Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways each have separate classes with regular prize money of $100 for each class.

Moved by Prof. DAY, seconded by Mr. BRIGHT: "That both pure-bred and grade animals show in the amateur class for beef cattle." Carried.

The Horse Committee is to be asked to suggest to the Executive Committee any changes they think necessary in the Horse Department of the Fair.

Moved by Mr. BALLANTYNE, seconded by Mr. JONES: "That we recommend to the Executive Committee that horses be added to Judging Competition class with prizes as in the present sections." Carried.

Moved by Prof. DAY, seconded by Mr. MCNEIL: "That the Executive Committee be instructed to meet with the Minister and Deputy Minister of Agriculture and discuss with them the prizes for the different departments." Carried.

Moved by Mr. BALLANTYNE, seconded by Mr. TYSON: "That the prize list for live stock be left to the Executive Committee with a recommendation that prizes for beef cattle be increased." Carried.

Moved by Mr. BALDWIN, seconded by Mr. TEALE: "That all recommendations for additions or changes in the Poultry Department be left to the Executive Committee." Carried.

Moved by Mr. TEALE, seconded by Mr. MCNEIL: "That the poultry judges nominated by the directors of the Poultry Association be recommended to the Executive Committee." Carried.

The letter from Mr. MCKEE was referred to the Executive Committee.

The directors expressed their unanimous appreciation of the valuable service rendered to the Fair by the retiring President during his term of office and extended to him a hearty vote of thanks.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, for the year ending January 31st, 1910.

Receipts.

Legislative Grant		$11,000 00
Prince of Wales Prize		50 00
Grants to Prize List:		
Canadian Clydesdale Association		1,000 00
Canadian Hackney Association		75 00
Canadian Shire Association		50 00
Holstein-Friesian Association		220 00
Dominion Shorthorn Association		180 00
Canadian Ayrshire Association		57 00
Galloway Breeders' Association		30 00
Ontario Large Yorkshire Association		125 00
Dominion Swine Breeders' Association		75 00
Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Society		25 00
Canadian Seed Growers' Association		225 00
Gate receipts and Farmers' Institute fees		2,874 95
Entry fees:		
Horses	$580 00	
Beef cattle	262 00	
Dairy cattle	90 00	
Sheep	345 75	
Swine	187 50	
Seeds	43 55	
Judging	90 00	
Poultry	2,147 71	
		3,746 51
Balance from Poultry Association		350 60
Advertising in prize list		530 00
Dressed carcasses (swine)		1,124 24
Milk sold (dairy department)		166 76
Dressed poultry sold		40 30
Birds sold sale class		233 50
Catalogues sold		215 36
Special prizes (poultry)		397 50
Special prize (Traders' Bank of Canada)		15 00
Special prize (citizens of Guelph)		36 00
Overpaid prize money		10 00
		$22,852 72

Expenditures.

Balance due Treasurer as per last report		$707 92
Directors' expenses		445 70
Judges, Judges' Clerks and Ring Committees		1,013 60
Public meeting and lecturers		141 30
Block test		149 15
Dairy test		55 00
Office help		350 29
General help, including Superintendents		1,216 20
Prizes paid:		
Horses	$3,243 00	
Beef cattle	1,566 00	
Dairy cattle	618 00	
Sheep	1,556 00	
Swine	1,300 00	
Seeds	474 00	
Judging	220 00	
Poultry	3,063 25	
		12,040 25
Police services		25 00
Printing and advertising		1,732 59
Postage and stationery		355 94
Telegraph, telephone, interest and express		113 49
City of Guelph, payment re building		260 00
Lighting building		168 66
Heating building		159 30

Cartage and rent of chairs	$31 89
Straw, shavings, tan bark and fittings	501 61
Feed for poultry	77 52
Milk sold and marketing charges	169 27
Dressed poultry sold	40 30
Swine carcasses sold	1,124 24
Birds sold (sale class)	233 50
Bunting	141 78
Electric bells and telephone system	50 00
Outside stabling for exhibits	86 00
Insurance on poultry coops and fittings	20 00
Entry fees refunded	26 75
Reporting meetings, 1908 and 1909	150 00
Miscellaneous	21 59
	$21,607 84
Balance on hand	$1,244 88

Examined and found correct
this 22nd day of March, 1910.

(Signed) W. G. LINDSAY, *Auditor.*

(Signed) Lt.-Col. R. McEWEN, *President.*
(Signed) A. P. WESTERVELT, *Treasurer.*

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, 1910.

Honorary President.....Lt.-Col. R. McEWEN, Byron.
President .....JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle.
Vice-President.....WM. McNEIL, London.
Secretary-Treasurer .....A. P. WESTERVELT, Toronto.

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JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle.
WM. McNEIL, London.
Lt.-Col. R. McEWEN, Byron.
WM. SMITH, Columbus.
PETER CHRISTIE, Manchester.
T. A. GRAHAM, Claremont.
JOHN A. BOAG, Queensville.
ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood.
W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford.
R. S. STEVENSON, Ancaster.
A. W. SMITH, M.P., Maple Lodge.
JOHN JACKSON, Abingdon.
Prof. G. E. DAY, Guelph.
ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville.
WM. JONES, Zenda.
G. B. HOOD, Guelph.
R. H. HARDING, Thorndale.
A. W. TYSON, Guelph.
L. H. BALDWIN, Toronto.
W. J. TEALE, Guelph.

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JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle.
WM. McNEIL, London.
Lt.-Col. R. McEWEN, Byron
W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford.
WM. JONES, Zenda.
WM. SMITH, Columbus.
A. P. WESTERVELT, Toronto.

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JAS. TORRENCE, Markham.
ROBT. MILLER, Stouffville.
WALTER MILNE, Green River.
PETER CHRISTIE, Manchester.
A. E. MAJOR, Whitevale.
J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston.
JOHN GARDHOUSE, Highfield.
E. C. H. TISDALE, Beaverton.
JOHN BOAG, Queensville.
WM. HENDRIE, Hamilton.
Dr. R E. WEBSTER, Ottawa.
GEO. PEPPER, Toronto.
H. M. ROBINSON, Toronto.
W. R. MEAD, Toronto.

COMMITTEE ON CATTLE.

JOHN GARDHOUSE, Highfield.
JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle.
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Lt.-Col. R. McEWEN, Byron.
W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford.
R. S. STEVENSON, Ancaster.

COMMITTEE ON SHEEP.

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JAMES TOLTON, Walkerton.
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ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville.
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Lt.-Col. R. McEWEN, Byron.

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R. H. HARDING, Thorndale.
J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.
JOHN BARBOUR, Guelph.

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Prof. H. H. DEAN, Guelph.
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JOHN McKEE, Norwich.

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L. H. BALDWIN, Toronto.
R. OKE, London.
W. J. TEALE, Guelph.
J. H. SAUNDERS, London.

JUDGING COMPETITION COMMITTEE.

Prof. G. E. DAY, Guelph.
A. W. SMITH, M.P., Maple Lodge.
J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.
JOHN JACKSON, Abingdon.
W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford.
ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville.
R. W. WADE, Guelph.
R. S. STEVENSON, Ancaster.

SEED COMMITTEE.

G. A. PUTNAM, Toronto.
Prof. C. A. ZAVITZ, Guelph.
L. H. NEWMAN, Ottawa.
JOHN BARBER, Guelph.
G. B. HOOD, Guelph.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

J. P. DOWNEY, M.P.P., Guelph.
Hon. J. S. DUFF, Toronto.
Hon. NELSON MONTEITH, Stratford.
JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle.
Mayor HASTINGS, Guelph.
ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood.
Dr. J. G. RUTHERFORD, Ottawa.
A. W. SMITH, M.P., Maple Lodge.
President G. C. CREELMAN, Guelph.
JOHN NEWSTEAD, Guelph.
A. W. TYSON, Guelph.
Lt.-Col. R. McEWEN, Byron.
J. M. DUFF, Guelph.
H. GUTHRIE, M.P., Guelph.
Chairman Reception Committee, Guelph City Council.
President, Guelph Board of Trade.

Superintendent of Buildings..... D. G. HANMER, Burford.
Poultry Superintendent ..... J. H. SAUNDERS, London.

PUBLIC MEETING.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

HON. JAS. S. DUFF, ONTARIO MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.

I wish to congratulate the city of Guelph and the gentlemen who compose the Winter Fair Board on the success that has attended their efforts in connection with the Fair this year. When the matter of the new wing was being discussed last year, it was thought that the accommodation which would be provided would be sufficient to tide us over for many years, but we are glad to know and to see that the efforts of the Winter Fair Board in bringing horses to the Fair, with the

other classes of stock that have been here in years previous, have brought the people in such large numbers that there were scores of people to-day who could not get admittance to the Arena where the horses were being shown. It speaks volumes for the city of Guelph that they have turned out so well, and that they have done so well. It was said, in some quarters, that if we brought a horse show together with the rest of the show that there would not be sufficient accommodation for visitors, but the people of the Royal City have risen to the occasion, and I have not heard of any person having to stay out in the street all night and I am sure that the people of the Province of Ontario appreciate the efforts that have been put forth by the Mayor and the City Council to take care of them and to see that they were properly housed and looked after during their visit to the Fair.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

MAYOR HASTINGS: It is a pleasure for me to extend on behalf of the citizens of Guelph, a cordial welcome to this, the twenty-sixth annual Provincial Winter Fair. Not only does it afford me pleasure on this occasion to give you a hearty welcome, but it also gives me pleasure to know that we have retained this great Fair for the City of Guelph and the County of Wellington. It was seen that the Live Stock industries had to be united and the horse show had to come to the City of Guelph or the cattle had to go some place else with the horses. Seeing this the City Council, and our Provincial Board and Mr. Downey, with the assistance of Mr. Duff, Mr. Bright, Mr. Smith and other prominent horse breeders, took the question up. We are well pleased with the splendid success that has been made of it. I have found the Hon. Mr. Duff one of the best gentlemen I have ever met in my life, and I was raised on the farm. He is to be congratulated on the fact that he had sense to stay there. I quit it, but I wish I was there again. When I get out and see these splendid cattle I often wish I was still on the farm, and if many of these Winter Fairs are held in the city of Guelph it will be hard for me to keep away from the farm. The other Ministers we had to deal with in Toronto were very kind and everything went along smoothly. For the amount of money expended, I think we have done exceedingly well. With the Fair here for the next ten years, and with Ministers like Mr. Duff in Toronto, I am satisfied that if more money is needed the citizens and the government will get together and supply it.

J. P. DOWNEY, M.L.A.: This is the twenty-sixth annual exhibition of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, Agriculture and Arts Association and Winter Fair. I believe it is about the tenth annual time that you have been good enough to ask me to say a word of welcome at this annual meeting. It is the earnest desire of the citizens of Guelph to make every stranger heartily welcome and as comfortable as the exigencies of the situation will permit. Of course you quite understand there are a few of you. You are not a mere handful of people who have invaded the Royal City this week. Those of you who have not been successful in obtaining the highest class of accommodation will at any rate say an earnest effort has been put forth by the citizens of Guelph and the City Council and the Board of Trade to show you all that Guelph at this time appreciates the responsibility of her position as the agricultural capital, not alone of this province, but of the entire Dominion. She appreciates your annual visits here and desires that you may carry away with you pleasant recollections of your sojourn in our midst.

This magnificent arena, which has been erected during the past year, was not erected without some effort and some generous contributions. Some years ago

when the Fat Stock Show was taken to the different parts of the Province, the people of Guelph said they would continue their annual Fat Stock Show and put up every dollar of the money necessary. They did it for three or four years, competing against the Provincial Fair held under the auspices of the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association.

Then came the time when the Department of Agriculture decided that the Show must be located permanently in some place, and they said to Guelph, "You put up the building and we will equip it." At that time the County of Wellington made a contribution of $3,000 or $4,000, and some of the townships and the city paid the balance of about ten thousand dollars. The Fair grew, year by year, until finally it was realized that the accommodation was not sufficient and then the proposition came to the City, "What are you going to do about it." The Province said, "We will contribute twenty-five thousand dollars if you will contribute the rest." It was done. I want to congratulate the Province and my native City on the splendid enterprise that both have thus shown in promoting our greater Winter Fair.

We are glad to have the horsemen with us because they are jolly good fellows, and while they go into the ring and desire the red ribbon they do not mind if they do not get it. They never say a word about it. If you do not believe me ask any of them.

REPLIES TO ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

Lieut.-Col. Robert McEwen, President Provincial Winter Fair, Byron:—I thank the Mayor of the City of Guelph and Mr. Downey for the cordial welcome they have extended on behalf of the City of Guelph to the Winter Fair. We have become so accustomed to hear Mr. Downey speak along the lines he has spoken to-night that we have almost come to believe that what he said ten years ago he really meant, and that the welcome he is extending to us was a hearty one, and I am sure that the people who come here annually fully believe it, and they have accepted the invitation in the spirit in which it was given. We are here feeling that this invitation comes from the heart and we have come here in increasing numbers; that is our response to your invitation. I have to congratulate the Mayor and the Council of this city on the efforts they have made to give us further accommodation for the growing Show we have here. The Show has not yet reached its limits. We have only to watch the throngs going up and down the aisles of the buildings to see that not only is there no accommodation for the people but there is not the necessary accommodation for the stock exhibits.

We have to thank you for the efforts that you have made on our behalf in providing this additional accommodation. We believe that the live-stock industry of this Province is paramount and any support you may give us, will add to the advancement not only of yourselves but of the whole Province, which has reached such a high standard of excellence in stock-raising.

For some time it has been recognized that an exhibit of horses would be a feature of added interest to this Show, and it is, therefore, with very great pleasure that I can announce to you that we have this year a horse show beyond our highest expectations. This has been brought about by the liberality of the City of Guelph and the Ontario Legislature in providing a building, and not a little through the efforts of the President of the Horse Breeders' Association whose tact brought the hearty co-operation of the horse breeders towards the holding of this combined

Show. I regret that with all the additional accommodation, room cannot be found in the building for the large number of horses which have come here but in the future that must be remedied and no doubt will receive the attention of the Directors.

The Winter Fair Board gratefully acknowledges all the provisions made for the carrying out of this great Show. The Directors have worked harmoniously to bring about the success you see it and I would fail in my duty did I not here acknowledge the credit due the Secretary for that part which he has contributed towards making this Show recognized as unequalled on the Continent as an educative lesson in the art of breeding and fitting live stock.

I will not occupy your time any further but will say that on behalf of the Directors of the Winter Fair I certainly accept the welcome that has been extended to us.

Mr. L. H. Baldwin, President, Western Ontario Poultry Association, Toronto: When one receives the royal welcome that has been extended by His Worship the Mayor and Mr. Downey, it becomes an easy matter to respond. I have had the pleasure of coming here for a number of years and I know something of the hospitality and the interest that the Guelph people show in this exhibition. They have backed it up this year in a substantial manner, and I think we have shown in some measure that we appreciate the work that has been done to put this Winter Fair on a solid basis. It has been remarked that it might be desirable to remove the exhibition elsewhere. I have always known that it would be a fatal mistake to take the exhibition from the City of Guelph. I thank you very heartily for your sincere and cordial invitation to visit your City and for the hearty welcome that you have given us.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Alberta: I wish to thank the management of the Fair and the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario for their kindness to me as a representative of the Province of the Prairies and the Foot-hills at this Winter Fair, held in your splendid city, and to assure the people of the City of Guelph that your reception to myself and to the visitors from many provinces and from the other parts of the Province of Ontario has been quite as royal as the name of the city.

Coming to the Fair, and finding a man by the name of McEwen as President, nobody is surprised that the welcome is genial and cordial, because I have no doubt he comes from a people who come from a land that is in the habit of giving welcomes, and I ask no more than just a "Highland Welcome."

I was never prouder of the province of my birth than I have been to-day, as I witnessed the exhibits at this show, and I feel like saying kindly things of the beautiful Province of Ontario; but I remember that I have a province of my adoption—a province for which I have a warm spot in my heart, a province that has done something for me, and a province for which I hope in my humble way to do something.

Since I lived on my father's farm near the village of Paisley I have always had a hankering to attend this exhibition. Although for some ten years I was engaged in the somewhat precarious occupation of newspaper work, my heart has always been with the farm. When I went to the West my first intention was to get enough money to buy a farm, and I secured one in the splendid new Province of Alberta.

There is something about agriculture that a boy who was born on the farm likes. He wants to get back to it. We can class agriculture as the earliest enter-

prise in the world's history. The first man and woman in the world were engaged in it; I believe it was the apple business they were largely engaged in. That was the beginning of enterprises in this world, and from that time until now agriculture has been the basic industry of practically every country in the world; and in a country that has so much arable land as is to be found within the boundaries of this Dominion of Canada it certainly is the basic industry. It was one of the philosophers of olden times who said, in describing the nation's development, that he likened it to a tree, and he said agriculture was the trunk and that all other industries and enterprises were branches that grew out of this trunk. I believe that is as true to-day as it was then, and every movement that is made for the development of this country must be a move in the interest of agriculture; and no matter what heroic efforts we may make in order to build up the national prosperity in this Dominion they are bound to fall to the ground unless they are founded on agriculture.

The soil is Canada's greatest source of wealth. We have seen the finished product on exhibition to-day, and I want to ask you what workmen could have more honest pride in the results of their labors than the farmers of the Province of Ontario. The farmer has an endless source of wealth. The farmer starts the chain of commercial progress through every enterprise of the country, until finally it comes back to the farmer. Let's take one example. He sometimes raises a calf, and he sells the calf skin to a dealer in town who sells it to the tanner, and he puts labor on it and manufactures it into leather, and sells it to the manufacturer, and the manufacturer makes it into shoes and sells them to the merchant, and the merchant sells them back to the farmer and the farmer puts them on, and they protect his feet from the ground while he feeds more calves to get more hides to make more leather to make more shoes to protect his feet, while he raises more calves.

Agriculture is a progressive science, and I know of no place where that can be said more truthfully than the place in which I am standing to-night. The work of the Agricultural Department of this Province and the work of the Agricultural College is to scientifically direct the various farmers, and in them you have one of the best educational features in the country. We all saw these animals judged in the ring, and the farmers who saw judging done can go back to their farms and know better how to raise a perfect animal. Farmers realize at the present time that when new weeds come to fight his crop and insect pests come to destroy it, that the botanist and entomologist and other scientific men are taking their places in the agricultural education of this Province and the whole Dominion of Canada, and are adding greatly to the value of the land.

To-day the farmer must be up-to-date, he has got to know all about the new methods—if not, he will fall behind. He cannot depend on old-fashioned ways of doing things. He must not be in the position of the few people who undertook to build a new schoolhouse. They called a meeting and passed three resolutions; the first resolution was, "That we build a new schoolhouse"; the second resolution was, "That we build the new schoolhouse out of the material contained in the old schoolhouse"; and the third resolution was, "Resolved, that we hold school in the old schoolhouse until the new schoolhouse is built."

The true aim of agricultural education should be not to take the boys off the farm, but to keep them on the farm, and that should be the aim of the Department of Agriculture. I know there was a time in the country's history when, if a farmer had a smart boy, he always figured that he would make a professional man of him, and if he had a dull chap he would keep him on the farm. Now that is completely reversed, and if a farmer has a dull boy he says "I will educate him for some pro-

fession," and if he is smart "I will keep him on the farm, so that he will keep up-to-date and make a success of the agriculture." On the farm are being bred to-day the nation's best men. Great cities like London and New York would pass away within a century were it not for the infusion of the blood from the country, and were it not for the boys that are born on the farm and who go in and take their position in the active life of these great cities, so that in keeping your best boys on the farm you are not only raising up young men who will become excellent farmers, but you are also supplying the rest of the world with their most capable business and professional men.

I am not an immigrant agent from the Province of Alberta trying to induce farmers to come out and help us fight the battles of pioneer life in that country, but let me say a word about my own Province. Within the last few years there has been a very large increase in the number of acres under cultivation, but as yet not more than five per cent. of the land in the Province has been ploughed. A great development is bound to take place in that Province within the next few years. When I tell you that last year the butter of the Province sold for $526,000, and this year it sold for $900,000, you will have some idea of the rapid advance dairying is making in that land of grain and cattle. Three years ago two boys went to Southern Alberta and bought fifty acres of raw land for twenty-five dollars an acre, put a fence around it, put in a steam plow, plowed it, and sowed it with fall wheat, and when they harvested their first crop they sold it for enough money to pay for the farm and paid all expenses, and had one thousand dollars left. This will give you some idea of the kind of grain we grow, and of what young men can do in that country. If there are any young men in the Province of Ontario who want to go somewhere else I tell you that the day is long past when they need to leave this Dominion of Canada. We have just as great opportunities in our own country to-day as anywhere else in the civilized world.

Now, sir, I just want to say this word. We have heard a great deal about the various classes of people in Western Canada, and about the Americans that have come from the Western States and made their homes in our country, and some people have expressed doubt as to the loyalty of these men and whether it was necessary to inculcate patriotism in them. I want to tell you that there is nothing that will make a man so patriotic as to give him a block of good land and an opportunity to make money on it. Nobody need have any worry about the patriotism of the people who come from Europe or the United States to settle in our country. They are only anxious until three years have elapsed, and until they can become naturalized citizens of the Dominion of Canada. What we should aim at is to build up the agricultural interest of every Province of the Dominion of Canada, because building up agriculture in this country means building nation-hood in the Dominion of Canada until the echo shall come from the Provinces washed by the Atlantic to the Province of British Columbia:

> "Canada, fair Canada, no other land so free,
> No other land, however grand, shall steal our hearts from thee."

ADDRESS.

J. S. Willison, LL.D., Toronto.

I was interested in Mr. Marshall's new version of the use they make of the dull boy. If I remember Will Carleton's poem, and the story I used to hear in my boyhood, the thing they did with the dull boy was to send him into journal-

ism, and I recall that both Mr. Marshall and myself were sent into that profession (Laughter.) I do not object in the least to Mr. Marshall going west and growing up with the country, but I do not see why he should find it necessary to grow so much faster than the country is growing. Possibly I would find it difficult to persuade you that I once knew something of farming, and curiously enough that was the opinion of everybody who knew me while I thought I was farming. (Laughter.) I have a recollection of a number of enterprises in which I engaged. On one occasion there was an old Scotch farmer in our neighborhood of whose daughter I was very fond, and I engaged one winter to chop cordwood for him. He was to give me fifty cents a cord for cutting the wood and I was to pay him three dollars a week for board. (Laughter). I cut wood faithfully all winter and in the spring I owed the old man five dollars. (Laughter).

I am led to believe by some observation I have heard here to-night that the Guelph Winter Fair is like the Naval policy of Germany, there is no end to its building programme. I trust that the Fair will go on and prosper, and I promise to give the Minister of Agriculture my best support in any additional financial aid he will give to this institution. I always vote away public money very generously, because I never have to meet the electors. (Laughter).

Perhaps the most pathetic thing in the world is a man, even in a country like this, with a wife and family depending upon him, who is willing to work and cannot get the opportunity to earn a livelihood. We have great developments in this country, but the one supreme question after all is, what are we doing for our local communities, what are we doing for the country to which we belong and what are we doing for the betterment of social and material conditions for the masses of the people. I read only yesterday that during the month of November one hundred and thirty-four people were killed in industrial accidents in this country and four hundred and fifty injured. That ought not to happen. We are accustomed to look to Great Britain as the preserve of Dukes, the home of the privileged class, and yet in that old land they have made better provision for safety of life and limb and they pay infinitely closer attention to all those questions which vitally concern the life of the people than we do in this new Dominion of Canada. We are very careless of life and limb on this American continent, and there is a great field for all of us in the development of that public spirit which will do more to protect industrial workers and to relieve and support the needy and dependent.

The great question, I suppose, for a meeting like this is the means you take to improve the conditions of agriculture in this country, what you do towards co-operation, what you do to improve transportation charges, what you do to secure equality of treatment from the railways in the fruit industries and other industries. There is no doubt that the vital controlling factor, short of the industry of the farmer himself, and the science he puts into his business is the manner in which his products are handled by the transportation companies and the rates which he obtains from these great agencies.

I have always believed that we made two supreme mistakes in the national policy of Canada, one when we abandoned the determination to build the Canadian Pacific Railway as a great national railway. We are bound to remember that even Sir John Macdonald was in favour of building that railway as a national enterprise. We made the second great mistake, in my judgment, when we determined not to build the Grand Trunk Pacific as a national railway. I am unable to see the wisdom of voting millions of acres of land, millions of money and millions

of credit to private capitalists to meet a great undertaking which should belong to the people, and should be under the direct control of the people. We hardly stop to reflect that in Germany and France, in South Africa, and Japan and India, and Australia they have absolutely abandoned the system of private railways and the best proof that we have that a country like this can successfully operate its public services, to my mind, is in the fact that no country in the world which has once adopted national railways, could be induced to return to the system of private ownership. (Applause). You know that up to the time the Railway Commission was organized goods were carried from the great manufacturing centres of the United States, and even across the ocean at lower rates than were charged for carrying the same goods fifty or one hundred miles in Ontario. I am told, and I believe it to be true, that the British preference which we adopted twelve years ago, and which gives an advantage of thirty-three and one-third per cent. in favour of British manufacturers, is largely seized by the ocean and land transportation Companies, and that the practical advantage that we hoped to share as Canadian consumers is taken by the transportation agencies. We are doing something, and I hope we can do more, to overcome these difficulties. Under a system of national ownership of these great services they would be absolutely at the command of individual communities and individual shippers would all secure the services under equal conditions. I am not sure that we can return to the condition that we deliberately abandoned, but I am satisfied that the refusal to profit by the experience of other countries to adopt national ownership of railways in Canada, was a mistake for which we will pay a long price during perhaps all the rest of our history.

Now, gentlemen, I wholly agree with what has been so excellently said by the Minister of Agriculture for Alberta. I do not believe that we need ever be apprehensive about the character of the Western population. Disloyalty never was bred on the soil, and we need have no fear about our political future. (Applause). Nothing is more satisfactory than that the whole administration of Western affairs is so particularly and peculiarly in the hands of men bred in the Older Provinces. In the churches, in the schools, in great commercial and transportation enterprises, in Legislatures and Governments, Canadians of the older Provinces generally hold the chief places and direct the policy of the enterprises and agencies with which they are associated. This has great value for Canada during this growing and experimental period but naturally the condition cannot be permanent. The West is filling with settlers from every corner of the earth, many of whom speak languages with which we are unfamiliar, and who have been reared without any knowlege of the genius of British institutions. They, so long as they live the lives of worthy citizens, are entitled to a full measure of political authority in the country of their adoption and eventually they must be very influential in determining Canadian social ideals and settling methods of government. I have no sympathy with the view that would exclude from Canada those who belong to other races and speak other tongues. This continent is not the special inheritance of any nation or race of men. It is open to the poor and oppressed and down-trodden from all over the world, and there is no better test, perhaps, of our own character and fitness for high responsibilities than our attitude towards other races and towards the poorer people who come to this country for shelter and prosperity. We have the right, however, to determine the character of the population we receive, and to provide that the criminal, the diseased, and the inefficient shall be sifted out at Quebec and along the international border, and sent back to the lands of their origin. We have the right, also, to guard the

franchise, to settle upon what conditions citizenship shall be extended to newcomers and to provide that the franchise shall not be exercised by aliens until they have some knowledge of our institutions and some fitness for public responsibility.

I do not believe that political power will pass to the West as quickly as has been expected. No matter what may be our fiscal policy for some years to come, the West will be chiefly a grain-growing and stock-raising country. It must get its manufactures from the older Provinces, and from other countries, and hence any rapid increase of agricultural settlement of the West must mean something like a proportionate increase of industrial population in the East. Even, however, if this is a correct glimpse into the future, I am satisfied that nothing would be of more value to the country and would make more directly and more powerfully for national unity than that in the very near future some one of the Western Provinces should produce a man or find a man now in public life fit to assume the office of Prime Minister at Ottawa. I do not suggest that it would be impossible even now to find such a man in one of the Legislatures or in the House of Commons, and I am sure that we may look with interest for his coming and that as I have said, nothing would make more directly for national consolidation than a Prime Minister at Ottawa bred in the Western Provinces and wholly familiar with Western conditions and aspirations. I think it likely that the West will continue to be more radical than the East, that the Western communities will not rest easily in the hands of politicians, and that they will, as is illustrated by public ownership of telephones and the movement for public ownership of elevators, incline towards radical policies. But when we consider the social and industrial experiments of the Australasian communities and remember that after all the only true end of government is to improve the condition of the masses of the people, we need care little how radical the West may be and may even rejoice if under Western influences we develop a public policy resembling that of New Zealand and the Australian Commonwealth, rather than the rigid individualism which characterizes government in all its phases in the United States.

ADDRESS.

J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General, and Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

I feel that anything I may have to say to you is likely to fall rather flat after the eloquent speeches which you have just heard. Hon. Mr. Marshall has said a great deal about the West, and there he touched a tender chord in my heart. I lived for twenty years in the West, twenty years of rather hard times, when things were not quite as rosy as they have been in the last seven years. I went West nearly thirty years ago, just as things flattened down after the first big boom. We had a long weary wait for the return of prosperous times, but still I can back up every word that Mr. Marshall uttered in reference to the fertility and the productiveness of the soil, and the oportunities which present themselves to young men and even middle-aged men in that country. These opportunities have never been surpassed in the history of the world. The great bulk of our American friends are thoroughly loyal to Canada, and there is no doubt we will be able to educate into loyalty the great bulk of the Europeans who are going into the West,

but there is no question that it is desirable that we should have throughout the whole of that Western country a strong strain of that old Ontario blood which has done so much for this country, and that will do so much for the West, not only in maintaining its loyalty, but in keeping the standard of life up to the high mark which has obtained in this Province.

Now, I wish to say a few words with regard to my own particular work in connection with the live stock industry of Canada. I have been more highly impressed than ever by the progress which this great Fair has made. I remember thirty-four years ago, when I attended my first Guelph Fat Stock Show, down in about the same place where that fine arena is to-day, but without any walls or roof, nothing but the plain vault of Heaven, and the snow coming down, and there were gathered fat stock from the districts surrounding Guelph and there were the Stones and the Hoods and the Whitelaws, and the Rudds, and other men who have made this district and the live stock industry in this district famous. It is never a good sign to see a chicken come out of the egg-shell crowing, and with all its feathers on. It is a splendid thing to have an institution grow up from small things to big things just as this Fair has grown. We have had experience in starting live stock shows in many places, and we find they won't grow everywhere; some of them are very delicate and puny in their growth and require a great deal of nursing and nourishment, without even then showing much vitality.

During the past year we have had an object lesson in the live stock industry in Canada, and while that industry is great as it is, still it might be made much greater, much more important, and much more profitable. In June, 1908, the United States Government imposed a quarantine of thirty days on Canadian sheep imported to that country for breeding purposes; the result of which was an almost complete cessation of the trade which had grown up between the two countries in that branch of live stock, and as a consequence a great many of the finest sheep in the country were sold at butchers' prices.

We did our best to induce the authorities of the United States to withdraw that embargo and in the last six or seven weeks we succeeded in doing so. You must remember that laws of this kind are not made in Toronto or Ottawa; they are made in Washington and we have nothing to say in Washington. There is room in the Dominion of Canada in the Eastern Provinces, and in the Western Provinces for the development of a profitable market for your sheep, but you have never bothered about developing that market because you could always sell your sheep to the Americans at good prices, and the same thing is true of all classes of live stock. We have millions of acres in Canada capable of sustaining live stock and we should remember that although, in this instance, we have been successful in removing the barrier we may not always be able to remove similar barriers in the future. This is by no means the first barrier that has been imposed upon our live stock, and it will not be the last; and we should do what we can to improve the conditions in Canada and develop our own great country with its own great resources.

This fall I undertook to conduct a number of sheep sales throughout the country. We had three sheep sales in Eastern Ontario, ten in the Province of Quebec, three in the Province of Prince Edward Island and one in British Columbia. We sold some four hundred sheep; I do not think anybody made much money, but we have laid a foundation for the business.

There is such a thing as putting the pocket before patriotism. Mr. Marshall says there is no doubt about the man in the West being patriotic as long as he has

a good farm that is paying well. I like that kind of patriotism; but I like better the men who are patriotic, through good report and evil report, in hard times as well as in good times, and we must remember that if we sell our breeding animals in Canada we are trying to do our part in building up the live stock trade of our own country. When we are dealing with a nation that is as clever and sharp as the Americans, it is desirable to cultivate the habits of observation and self-preservation. In Canada we have a very large problem that has been looming up for a long time, namely, bovine tuberculosis. We have succeeded in getting under satisfactory control almost all the other diseases to which our domestic animals are subject. Eight years ago we were paying, at one-third valuation, some thirty-six thousand dollars per annum for diseased hogs. It is very satisfactory to know that we did not pay last year more than ten thousand at a two-thirds valuation. We had a disease down in Nova Scotia which was known as the Pictou cattle disease, for which the Government had been paying compensation for over twenty years. On making certain experiments we showed that it was not a contagious disease at all, but was caused by the cattle eating a certain weed, and we have stopped paying compensation.

Five years ago we began dealing with glanders, a very loathsome disease in horses. I finally induced the Government to take up the matter, and the first year we paid out one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in compensation for the horses which we killed; the following year we paid about one hundred and forty-two thousand, the next year one hundred and two thousand, last year we paid seventy-three thousand dollars, and in the last six months we have reduced that by 38 per cent., so that this year we will have it reduced to forty-four thousand. All this has been achieved by hard, constant work.

I want to refer specially to bovine tuberculosis. Personally and officially I have been rather holding back on that disease. It is a very terrifying disease to a great many people (nervous people especially), and there is no doubt that some eight to ten per cent. of the cases of tuberculosis in human beings are of bovine origin. Out of two hundred and eighty thousand condemnations made in my meat inspection service last year in the various abattoirs, one hundred and eighty odd thousand were for tuberculosis. Every farmer knows what a dreadful thing it is to get among his stock. The tuberculosis of hogs is of bovine origin, and if we can stamp out bovine tuberculosis we will stamp out tuberculosis of hogs and also in various ways lessen the danger to human beings, and especially to children, of contracting the disease. During the past fifteen years many communities have passed legislation dealing with the matter. I have held the department back, watching every country in the world with the view of finding out what success these different theorists were meeting in attempting to control this disease. In every case so far the authorities have had to recede from the position taken, and have had to acknowledge that they had gone too fast and too far. Still something must be done. Just now we have all the science we need on the question of tuberculosis, human and bovine, and we propose to inaugurate sometime in the near future, a careful, conservative, judicious policy which will have for its object the control and ultimately the eradication of the disease. Almost every day some enthusiastic medical man or philanthropist, male or female, or some enthusiastic politician will come to me and say, "Why don't you do so and so in regard to tuberculosis?" Such people remind me of Lord Justice Cockburn, who had a sheep farm in the south of Scotland, and who on a cold winter night was out on the hill with the shepherd, and when he saw the sheep were lying on the windy side of the hill, said: "Andrew, I wonder that those sheep don't lie on the south side of the

hill. If I was a sheep I would lie round on the lee side of the hill." "Aye, my lord," said Andrew, "but if you were a sheep you would have more sense." (Laughter.) In the same way I very often tell these people if they were in my place they would have more sense. In the month of September I had the honour of presiding at the 46th annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association in the City of Chicago, at which meeting was appointed an International Commission on Tuberculosis, consisting of seven Americans and five Canadians. There are comparatively few veterinarians on that commission. There are medical men, packers, live stock men, and dairy men. That commission will meet four or five times during the coming year, and it is going to weigh carefully the actual conditions on this continent of America as regards the existence of bovine tuberculosis, and to devise, if possible, some sound, practical conservative means of dealing with it, and I hope we will succeed. Personally I believe in making sure of being right before going ahead. Above all I do not care to undertake or to inaugurate any new and far-reaching policy without feeling and believing that I have the approval and concurrence of those who are, after all, most interested, the live stock owners of the country. Considering that it is my business to serve the live stock industry of Canada and to protect its interests, I intend to attend to that business to the best of my ability.

ADDRESS.

C. C. James, M.A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

You have heard from the prairie land of the west, and you have heard some remarks dropped from the last speaker giving his views in regard to the great railroad undertakings of this country. These things are quite in line with what I had intended to speak about.

We have been growing so rapidly in this Dominion of Canada of late that it seems almost impossible to get a general hearing about any great question unless it is one involving millions upon millions of dollars. Let a man present to the public the construction of a Transcontinental Railway, the digging of a new Welland Canal, or the construction of a Georgian Bay Canal, and you will have the people interested at once. The papers will be discussing it and asking whether it is going to cost five millions, ten, twenty, or fifty millions. We have only to make the figure large enough and the people will give their attention to the matter. We like to consider big things; we like to have big propositions before us; we like to make the rest of the world believe that we have become a great nation. But when we come to lay before you a question of agriculture, we have an entirely different proposition. Why cannot we get the people of Ontario to take hold of an agricultural proposition and give their support to it in the same way as they do a great railway proposition? There are two reasons.

First let me ask you, Why is it that these two great railways have been built by private corporations and not by the country? Why is it that so many of these great propositions involving millions upon millions of dollars have been carried through? Go back a few steps and look into their origin and you will find that connected with these propositions have been some of the strongest, brainiest and shrewdest men of this country who have a direct interest in connection with their carrying out. You could not bring an agricultural proposition before the people

of this country with that same personal element in it. The Minister of Agriculture for Ontario or Alberta cannot speak on this platform and present to you a scheme in exactly the same way that these men can put their great propositions before this country. They are not the same. These agricultural propositions have not the same personal element, they are for the benefit of the whole community.

And then another reason why we cannot present, or why the people think we cannot present, to the people an agricultural proposition having the dimensions and the importance of these other great propositions, is that they think there are not the millions in it. In that regard we are making a very serious mistake. The Department of Agriculture, of which the Chairman is the Minister, and with which I have the pleasure and honour to be engaged, was originated just twenty years ago. In that year there was expended less than $200,000 for the improvement of Agriculture in the Province of Ontario. In 1908 this had grown to $750,000, and the annual income or product of the farm in this country in twenty years has increased by approximately $100,000,000. If we could get this question considered, not from the standpoint of a fifty acre farm or a one hundred acre farm, but from the standpoint of the great big Ontario Agricultural Farm, we could put before the people of this country, a proposition which in its size and importance, is as large as any of these great transportation undertakings that have been put before this country and have received the approval of the people. Do not for one moment think that I want you to conclude that the increase in Government expenditure from $200,000 to $750,000 was the sole cause for the increase of $100,000,000 in the past twenty years. No man would make any such claim as that. But you must admit that it had something to do with it.

Sometimes we get it into our heads that Ontario agriculture and western agriculture have developed much more rapidly than the agriculture of other countries. It is always fatal to become conceited in connection with your work and the best remedy is to go and see what somebody else is doing. The past summer I visited a country of which you have heard a great deal, and I would like to make a very brief reference to Denmark. When our bacon industry began to show signs of inactivity, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture appointed a commission of farmers to cross the sea and find out how the farmers in Denmark were carrying on their work, and we hope to have a report before long of what they learned. Denmark occupies altogether a little less than 10,000,000 acres; less acreage than we have devoted to crops and pasture in Ontario. The population is a little under two and a half million. In the year 1864 it was a larger country than it is to-day. A difference arose between Denmark and Prussia, and, as the outcome, Denmark lost two of its provinces. At once it was thrown back in the scale of development and the question was, What should be done? Heretofore it had been a country growing grain for export. The politicians and business men, the teachers and preachers, and the farmers of Denmark took up the question and they decided that if Denmark was to recover its lost ground they must change their style of agriculture. And they began at once to introduce new lines. The result has been that whereas, at that time they were producing a small excess quantity of grain, in recent years they have been sending out of the Kingdom of Denmark products to the amount of $100,000,000 annually, and out of that $100,000,000, $90,000,000 came direct from the farms, and no less than $80,000,000 goes across the North Sea to England. Just think what would happen to little Denmark if war were to break out between Germany and England! They are now shipping to England bacon, butter and eggs, instead of grain and live pigs to Germany.

How has that been brought about? In the first place, the people of Denmark

decided that the prime necessity was general education. In Denmark they provide good public schools for their boys and girls; and more than that, they provide schools for the grown-up boys, the young men and young women, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six; and more than that, they provide special technical education and have agricultural schools scattered all over the country. In these schools they are taught not only the rudiments of education as we know them in this country, but also the principles underlying their agricultural work. And also there is instilled into the young people of that country, right ideas of citizenship and loyalty. They gradually build up from the foundation of the people, a love for their own country and a determination to develop along agricultural lines.

If you go to that country to-day, you do not find a nation of manufacturers as you do in some other countries, but you will find a nation of farmers, an agricultural nation, well educated, thrifty and intelligent, and with no poverty to be found in any part of the land. And not only is there no poverty, but there is no great concentrated wealth. There is an even distribution of the wealth of the country, which perhaps is unknown in any other country in the world. There are no great millionaires, a few wealthy people; but in no comparison with the wealthy people of Great Britain and the United States. Such wealth is entirely unknown in that country. Go from one end of it to another and you find a happy, contented, prosperous, law-abiding, home-loving people; a people whom it is a great delight to know and whose example this country might follow in many particulars.

I think it is about time that we took a serious look at this question. What are we going to do about it? What is going to be our next step? Are we in a position to sit down and consider this question of the development of the Province of Ontario as the people of Denmark did of their country a number of years ago? Have we considered the development of the soil as we consider the development of our other resources, by building great railways and canals and power schemes? We have three alternatives. We can stop this work entirely, but I do not suppose there is anybody in this room would advocate that. But supposing we would say, "We will stop this expenditure on behalf of the agricultural development of this country," what would happen? Some one would say, "It would be a bad thing for the farmers," but it might be a very bad thing for the manufacturers, and it might be a very bad thing for the professional men of this country, and for the railroad corporations, and I do not know but what the newspaper men might suffer a little if this expenditure of $700,000 a year were done away with and the farmers were left to themselves. Every once in a while someone says, "We spend a lot of money for the farmers of this country. Do you not think you have spent enough money in that way?" If we did stop spending this money, do you think the Winter Fair would stop? Would not the farmers and live stock men carry it on in some way? Isn't there enough enterprise among them? They carried on the Winter Fair before you helped them, and what they have done in the past they can do again. Do you mean to say the farmer would simply stop work if the Minister of Agriculture went back to his farm and the Agricultural College closed its doors? Do you think the farmers would go out of business? Not much; but there are other people who would go out of business. It is about time that we stopped considering this question from the charity standpoint, and that is what I am trying to get at this evening.

There was a time in the early settlement of this country when some farmers left all the property they possessed across the line, and for the sake of loyalty to the old flag came over here, and when the people in the old land left their homes

and came out here to construct new homes in this country in the Queen's Bush. At that time there may have been some strong and important reason why the Government should have given help to the farmers of that day, but we have gotten past that and to-day the farmers are the most independent self-relying class of the community. The farmers are not going to stop ploughing and raising grain or fitting their animals to make beef, but the storekeeper might not do so much business, and the lawyer and school teacher might not get so much pay for his work, and the country preacher might have to take less, and certainly the railroads will have less to carry. They will suffer more than the farmer.

What is the second alternative? Just to go on as we are doing now. But that is absolutely impossible. You cannot carry on the Winter Fair the way it is going, you cannot stop these things. If you wanted to have the farming community of this country stop it, they could not do it, so that after all the thing resolves itself into only two alternatives, either to quit or to do more and do better.

Now is it possible to do more? Certainly it is. You talk about the development of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Those of us who were at the dinner last night or read the papers this morning will remember that the chairman of this meeting stated that unless we do our duty in this country we will lose our position as the banner Province, and we do not propose to do that. There is no reason why we should. They may tell us great stories about the development of the land in the west and the increase in the values, but if we had time to tell you about things that have happened in this country, we could go them one better in Ontario. (Great applause.) We have only begun the development of this country. I stepped into a store on Yonge Street in Toronto two or three mornings ago, and I asked the gentleman what he was going to do. He was considering whether to sell or rebuild. He said, "I have had three or four offers on my property in the last three or four days, and I do not know what to do about it. You can make just as much money in real estate in Toronto as you can in Winnipeg or Vancouver." We think of those far off places as being so much better than our own. Let us be loyal to our own Province. (Applause.)

We have possibilities of development in the country, as well as in the towns and cities, equal to any place in the world. We are glad to hear the old Ontario men come back from the West and stand up for the Province of their adoption. We would be ashamed of them if they did not do it. But let us get down to this question of development of seed, the improvement of fruit growing and dairying. our position as the banner Province of Canada," and it will be to our shame if we allow such a thing to occur. And, further, it is a matter of extreme importance to the future development of British Canada that Ontario, which is placed intermediate between the east and west, should maintain that superiority, from a Dominion standpoint, I mean. We have no question of uncertainty in this Province. We have not to speculate as to whether the people in the Province of Ontario shall remain true, and if we can build up here a strong, determined, successful body of people to cultivate the soil and develop its resources, we need not have any fear or anxiety as to what will be the outcome in the great prairies of the west.

You have seen statements as to the possibility of developing the soil resources through drainage. If we go on merely at the present rate it will take a hundred years to finish the work. Are we quite satisfied with that? Then there is the question of development of seed, the improvement of fruit growing and dairying. Some person will say, "We have spent enough already for the farmers." But now

let us see if it is not wise to spend a little more money for the rest of the people of this country. And to my mind it has come to this point, that it is up to the manufacturers and the merchants and the professional men and the statesmen to settle this question as to whether we go back, stand still, or go forward.

This is not a farmer's question any more, and we ought to get it out of our heads that in spending any more money we are spending it merely for the farmers. We can increase our output another $100,000,000 in the next twenty years without any trouble whatever. I will make you one proposition: Let the Dominion Government take $1,000,000 every year and divide it up among the Provinces for the development of the agricultural resources, and there will be greater returns from that annual distribution than from any money the Dominion Government expends along railroad construction, canal building or anything else. (Applause.) It would just cost ten cents apiece for every man, woman and child in the Province of Ontario, and if you would do that you would give us $250,000 a year, and instead of having $750,000 we would have a million dollars, and we would know how to spend it, and to spend it to good advantage.

You talk about the development of our forests and mines and our fisheries. They are all right and we want them developed, but where you can get $1.00 there you can get $20.00 out of the soil. It would be worth while for the manufacturers of this country to subscribe to develop the agricultural resources of the country. They get it back with big interest. It would pay the storekeepers to put up an annual subscription for this purpose. It would come back to them in increased business. The railroads could help us and help us liberally, and they would have increased material to carry.

There is standing at the Suspension Bridge to-night a New York Central train, composed of three cars; two of these cars are full of fruits, mainly from the Pacific, California and Oregon. There is also a large quantity from Ohio and New York State. The other car is left open, so that the people can come in and comfortably listen to addresses. Travelling with that train are some Professors from Cornell University. The New York Central furnishes the train free of charge, and the officials believe the exhibit will enlighten growers as to just what kind of fruit is being produced in the west, and will stimulate home production. Here is a railroad in New York State which is so concerned in the development of that industry that it is sending to the Pacific for fruit, so as to show how it is grown, packed and handled, and what first-class fruit is. And the Professors from Cornell University are going to talk about it. If it is a matter of importance to New York State, it is a matter of importance to the railroads of our country. If we could get that same spirit into the railroads of this country we would not have to go to the railroad men and ask them to do certain things, and then receive little consideration. It seems to me that to-day this is a question outside of the farmers of this country; it is up to professional men, business men and the railroad men of this country. I hope that if there comes out of this nothing else, that it will start some of us thinking along this line.

Let us stop talking about doing this work for the farmer, for the "poor farmer" as he is sometimes called. I think, on the average, the farming communities are as successful as any other class of the community. He is able to take care of himself. We are justified in developing this work still more, not because the farmers would benefit, but because there would be a more equitable distribution of wealth, and we would have a happier and more contented and more loyal people.

LECTURES ON PRACTICAL SUBJECTS, DELIVERED IN THE LECTURE ROOM IN THE WINTER FAIR BUILDING GUELPH, 1909.

PROFITABLE PRODUCTION OF POULTRY ON THE FARM.

W. R. Graham, Manager, Poultry Department, O.A.C., Guelph.

According to the program I am supposed to talk to you on " Profitable Poultry Keeping on the Farm." Those of you who have come from the towns and cities and villages may think that some of the statements that I make with regard to the cost of production are extremely low. What we deal with are chickens under farm conditions. Poultry products have been higher than heretofore, and the prices of grain have also been higher, and it is a nice question whether we can produce chickens now as cheaply as we could years ago. We can take advantage of all the side lines possible. We are proud of the growth of the poultry industry in the Province of Ontario, which has grown in three years from nine million to thirteen million.

This year we have gone back $200,000; it may be due to the high price of grain. The price of chickens has never dropped this fall. There has never been a glut on the market. There has never been a day that more chickens have been put on the market than could be handled. In years back at Thanksgiving time poultry would be a glut on the Toronto market. At the present time the prices are higher than I have ever known them to be. Last Friday they were offering 16c. for crate fed birds, 13c. for chickens off the range, and 10c. a pound for old hens, and I doubt very much whether you will see old hens sell cheaply any time during the next six months. We have no fear of over-production, but we have a great deal of fear of under-production. I talked with a commission merchant this year from Ireland, and he says a great deal of their poultry and eggs goes to the English market. We have practically ceased to be an exporting country as far as eggs and dressed poultry are concerned, and we are almost on the verge of being an importing country.

When I first started poultry work in 1893 people were saying in the vicinity of Boston that when we got all the large plants going chickens would not be worth anything, and we thought then we were selling them at long prices when we got 15c. and 20c. a pound. I was in Boston two weeks ago, and I was offered 60c. a dozen for eggs; they would pay the freight and duty. That was for guaranteed new laid eggs; there are not enough eggs laid to supply the people.

There is no difficulty in growing chickens in a proper manner if you use a little common sense. You must remember that nobody can produce as good chickens as the farmer, as he has the advantage of range. The principal difficulty is that most farmers are too stingy to feed them; a lean hen never starts to lay, but I have seen fat hens lay themselves lean. When an old hen gets very fat it is about time to let somebody else own that hen; she probably won't lay over eighty or ninety eggs a year, and you might as well sell her. For a number of years we have been trying to grow chickens as the farmers would grow them. Statistics tell us that if you put the human race under slum conditions, such as they have in New York and London, and kept them there for three generations, the race would cease to exist without the introduction of new blood from the country.

I want to say a word against large poultry farms, where they have from five to ten thousand hens on about ten acres of land. You have heard more of their failures than their successes; the trouble is they are imitating slum conditions. It works very well for the first year, but about the time the land becomes foul the chickens do not grow very well. You can put your chickens on the farm in a corn field or a pasture field or an orchard, if you do not put more than 700 or 1,000 chickens on 10 acres of land, you can grow them very cheaply. You can hatch chickens in May, and have them as large as chickens hatched in April and kept on a small lot. Chickens and corn grow well together. The reason you think chickens are destructive is because you do not feed them. They are just like a boy who is growing and is chuck full of vim. A little chicken is everywhere, and if you do not give him enough to eat he will travel as far as is necessary to get it, and if there are tomatoes he will try them. This year we grew more than 1,000 chickens on 2½ acres of land; about half of that 2½ acres was hay and grass, half of the remainder was in corn which was cultivated occasionally, and the remaining portion was sowed to oats and seeded with clover. We put the oats in with the idea that the chickens would eat the oats off as they grew up and they would not bother the clover. The upshot of it was that they did not eat half the oats, and we had to cut half of that field and over 1,000 chickens running in it. If we did not give them all they wanted to eat they likely would have trampled it so that you could not see anything of it. You may be interested in knowing what it cost us to grow those chickens We use colony houses almost entirely, 6 x 8, 4 feet high at the back and 5½ feet high in front; the front is one-third glass and the balance cotton. In the warm weather we take off the cotton. In the colony house we put 100 chickens, either in brooders or under hens. We like the artificial brooders better than the natural brooder. If you sell the cockerels when they are about three pounds apiece you can keep the balance of the pullets there right up to this time of the year. When you keep chickens out on free range you have to shut them up at night, and it is easier to shut up a hundred in a coop like that than to shut up fifteen under a hen. The houses all have board floors, and skunks and weasels cannot get into them. We have not been able to evolve any scheme of doing without shutting them up We raised 2,500 chickens last summer. They had a run of 45 acres of land, and they had as associates sheep, cattle and pigs. They had all the feed they wanted to eat and they were fed out of hoppers; they had a certain amount of dry mash, and we usually added fifteen per cent of beef scrap, but I do not know as that is necessary when you give them free range.

The next difficulty is watering the chickens. We got a large kerosene barrel and filled it with water once a week. The barrel is set upon blocks about one foot above ground, and a drinking dish placed under this barrel. We make a nail hole in the bottom of the barrel so that the water will leak out drop by drop, and we let it go that way for a week. We were able to produce a pound of chicken for 3.4 pounds of grain; that means that a five-pound pullet that was put there about the first of May and taken in about the middle of October cost us seventeen pounds of grain or 24c. for grain, and I suppose the eggs and oil cost about 7c., that is 31c. Of course these chickens were pure breed, and I could have sold all I had and a great many more for $1.50 each. I do not know any easier way of making money than that, but supposing we put them on the market they were worth about 15c. a pound, which would be 75c., and they cost us 31c., and that is over 100 per cent. on your investment. These 2,500 chickens were raised by one man. We had 700 chickens; we put them there the last week in April.

We took out 218 cull cockerels in July, and sold them as broilers and got 75c. apiece for them. They cost us 3.4 pounds of grain to produce a pound of chicken. You cannot produce them at that price unless you have plenty of range. These chickens were of great advantage to the orchard; if they were doing any harm we would soon have to move them.

Another question I am often asked is: Can you make any money out of eggs in the winter time? I have never seen a fall that was the equal of this for producing eggs. We are getting more eggs now than we have any year before at this season. We had some pullets that were hatched in April, and they were put into the laying pen the first of October. Forty-six pullets have produced up to the first of December, 1,118 eggs; at 3c. apiece that comes to $33.54, and it cost us $11.61 to feed these pullets. Twenty-three birds in the pen are laying from 8 to 9 eggs a day in December; how long they will keep it up I do not know. I am inclined to think we are getting our best results from low-down houses, but the difficulty is to construct them so that you can get to work in them. As far as the hen is concerned I would rather have them only two feet high than seven feet high, but it is rather difficult to work in them.

Our hens have dry mash before them all the time, and the laying hens are getting buttermilk. We are making some tests at the present time in feeding buttermilk and beef scrap.

Last year we put twenty-five Wyandotte hens in a little shanty, and in front of them we tried to imitate a barnyard. We had to draw the manure and dump it in the yard, and when it got too full we had to draw it away again. We put twenty-five May-hatched pullets in the pen. They had everything they wanted to eat, and we killed five of them with kindness. There were five of them that did not start to lay till March, and they ceased the first of August; one of them dropped dead and three others died while laying. They were trap nested, and it may have been our fault. They may have got overheated. It cost us to feed these hens just exactly 10c. a hen per month. If you have any questions to ask, I would be pleased to answer them.

Q.—Do you have any difficulty in keeping the water in the barrel?

A.—In hot weather the water would get slimy, and we simply dump in a little potassium permanganate to keep it pure.

Q.—How do you feed the buttermilk?

A.—Put it in a pan and let them drink all they wanted. We also feed them sour milk. Sweet milk will spread disease, and I doubt very much if sour milk will.

Q.—Would it be all right to put sweet skimmed milk before them every morning?

A.—It would be all right if you washed the pan every morning. If a chicken has a discharge from the nose it will spread through the flock if you give them sweet milk, but if the milk is sour it will not.

Q.—Do you feed them any wet stuff?

A.—If you are going to fatten chickens it is all right.

Q.—What is the difference between feeding fall wheat and goose wheat?

A.—That is a pretty hard thing to get at. If a chicken is brought up to eating dry mash, and you give it wet, he may not eat it, and *vice versa*. And if a chicken is brought up to eat goose wheat and you want him to eat fall wheat, maybe he will not eat it. We have tried them with all kinds of wheat, and they will eat the soft white wheat before they will eat the red wheat, and they will eat rolled oats in preference to any other kind of oats.

Q.—Would carbolic acid do to put in the water?

A.—A few drops would not hurt in the barrel.

Q.—Would the weather up in the Georgian Bay be against open houses?

A.—I saw them in use back of Winnipeg when it was 45 degrees below zero. I think it costs more to feed a hen in a cold house than it does in a warm house. In a hen house where we can introduce fresh air and heat we would probably get more eggs than where it was cold.

Q.—How do you keep the comb from freezing when the thermometer gets 45 below zero?

A.—Breed poultry with small combs and dub the large ones. The coldest we have ever had it in our house is seven below zero, and the male birds' combs froze a little. If you take birds from warm houses and put them in cold houses they will freeze quickly.

Q.—How do you like corn for chickens?

A.—We feed considerable corn.

POULTRY FEEDS AND FEEDING.

Miss Mary Yates, Guelph.

It has been my privilege since entering the poultry world, nine years ago, to stand between two great groups of people—the advanced scientists on the one side and the practical workers on the other.

Each group appears to distrust the opposite one, owing to the difficulties of exchanging opinions, and this state of affairs is greatly to be regretted, for the mellowing influence of one another would help each. There are cranks in both classes, but after all cranks make the world go round. It is often said that the less a person knows the more definitely he can speak, and certainly with regard to feeding problems the more one studies the facts gained by painful inches in the laboratory the more difficult it becomes to lay down hard and fast rules. Any fool can ask questions, but it takes wise men to answer them.

The Purposes of Food.—These may be considered threefold: 1, Maintenance; 2, increase; 3, provision of reserves. The main purpose of food must be to maintain the body of the animal to begin with; that means, in effect, that the normal waste of the tissues is repaired before new ones are made. Enough food must be eaten to provide heat and energy or the bird will die.

After maintenance is assured, the balance of the digestible ration may go towards increase of some kind (as growth in the young bird). The desirable point to remember is that if the production of eggs or of an abundance of soft flesh is wanted, then they must be fed for, over and above the bare maintenance diet.

In addition to keeping the bird alive, and after giving sufficient food to induce it to yield a profitable return of some kind, another main purpose of food should never be lost sight of, viz., the provision of reserves to be called upon under certain circumstances—for instance, the vitality of the germ is a force that may be stored up by one wise feeder. Disease resisting powers, too, are developed in the body of a well-nourished animal, and these reserves and their possibilities should never be lost sight of by practical people. It is not a wise policy to keep the flock on a starvation allowance or just above maintenance diet, because the returns will be small, if any. The vitality of the chickens hatched from eggs laid by those birds will be low, and when disease appears there is little power to resist it.

A fat condition results rather from the *kind* of food and the *conditions* under which it is given, rather than from the amount fed.

The *value* of *any* food depends upon its (1) composition and upon its (2) digestibility. So far as the first is concerned, we have all heard a great deal about the chemical constituents of food and the necessity for working out of balanced rations for our poultry. These have led us to pay some attention to the proteids, the sugars, starches, fats, acids and mineral constituents of food. To such an extent have we done so that it was decided that the correct ratio for poultry foods was one part proteid to 4.5 parts carbohydrates. If this was worked out correctly, we were told that all would be well whatever food we used. Our dear old hens, however, declined to do the sum and in some cases actually preferred to lie down and die of starvation with their crops full of food, rather than attempt to deal with the situation. The animal body is not a counting-house machine, and certain facts cannot be shown in figures. For instance, the chemical analysis of oats gives no indication of the effect they have upon the constitution of stock of all kinds. The constipating effect of barley cannot be shown in figures, neither can the fact that excessive feeding of peas produces apoplexy in poultry.

Chemical analysis has its usefulness, of course, and determines many things for us, but there are elements in food that defy it and yet give to that food just the quality which we as feeders value most highly. Enough has been said upon the first factor determining the value of any food, for it is upon the second factor that I wish to dwell more particularly, viz., its digestibility.

The Digestive Tract.—Examine for yourselves the apparatus with which the bird is provided to deal with the food taken in by the beak. We have here a chart which shows the alimentary tract of the domestic fowl, and if you can follow me for a few moments I should like to show you what takes place before any food at all is of use to the bird. All food given to your poultry is obliged to go through this process before it can be of any use whatever—that is to say, it must be rendered soluble, so that it can pass through a membrane and enter the blood stream. Taken in by the mouth, there is a certain secretion poured out called the saliva, which acts upon the starches in the food and assists in turning them into sugar. The food becomes mixed with the saliva in the crop, which should be regarded as a sort of larder or reservoir of food, where it becomes further softened.

A great many people think the food goes straight into the stomach of the bird, but it passes into the crop first and, as required, is forced into the true stomach, which is where the gastric glands are found. This is very small in poultry, and is scientifically called the "Proventriculus." The proteids are acted upon in the stomach by the gastric juices and are so altered that they too become soluble.

The food then passes on into the gizzard, and there we have what I want to make the keynote of this address to-night, that most important organ in the digestive tract of the bird. In the absence of teeth, that gizzard is a grinding mill of great muscular strength where even stones have their edges rounded off. To illustrate, let me mention that a teacupful of sharp pieces of glass was taken by a buff cochin bird forty-eight hours before it was killed, and when the gizzard was examined these pieces of glass were found completely rounded at the edges. Such is the strength of this organ provided by nature to grind and crush food. Are we going well to grind food for our domestic poultry when they are provided with means of grinding it for themseves? Certainly there are men and women who started gaily, and who are out of the poultry business to-day because they have ignored that vital organ.

Follow the food on its way a little further, and just at the first curve of the

intestine a secretion from the liver is poured into the tract. This is the bile salts, which are made from the liver by the blood brought to it. The action of these bile salts is to prevent the wrong changes in the food from taking place and to aid in the digestion of fats. Decomposition will take place were it not for the preservative action of the bile salts, so that if anything interferes with the action of the liver it is easy to understand how the bird's general health is affected.

The food then passes along the first loop of the intestine, which is called by the name of duodenum. There three ferments are secreted which continue the work of the saliva, the gastric juices and the bile salts, and the food passes on to the small intestine. It should be quite clear to all that the food is of no use whatever until it reaches this point and is rendered soluble enough to pass through the membrane and enter the general blood stream. It is from the *blood* that the development, the nourishment, the increase, the maintenance and the reserves are built up. Food must be rendered so soluble that it can pass through from the membrane and enter the general blood stream before it is of any value at all.

The blind tubes or coeca have an action that is obscure, and only in some of the more modern laboratories are they beginning to advance theories in connection with them. Enough at present for us to know that a bird dies if they are cut out.

I stated that the value of food depended upon its composition and upon its digestibility. It may be apprehended from these few words and from my chart that digestion is a complicated process greatly repaying study.

Requirements of Different Kinds of Stock.—All cannot be fed alike. The newly-hatched chick is provided by nature with a reserve of digested food in the form of the yoke of the egg from which it is developed. Growing birds require liberty, and should have it on your farm lands, running free in your corn fields, your orchards and your meadows. The conditions under which they obtain their food are of vital importance. Exercise on sweet ground is essential to the development of stamina. Table poultry requires more generous diet from the beginning, and may be given less exercise, in order to induce the soft condition of the muscles that is desirable in their case. For the laying pullet, however, the opposite holds good. She needs to work to keep her organs in a healthy state of activity and a highly nitrogenous diet from which to produce the egg yield at a time when the natural supply is short.

Stock birds need different treatment again—for the prospective parents of the race should not be forced into laying by stimulants of any kind, and will give better results if they were kept working hard on plain fare until the spring. Chickens are never so strong if they are hatched from immature stock that has been fed for winter egg production.

The Staple Foods: Tonics, stimulants, condiments and expensive foods are not for general use by the utility poultry keeper. Those foods that are easily obtainable and that are grown on the spot should be made use of—wheat, corn, oats, barley, clover and alfalfa hay, milk, water, sharp grit and some limey material are the staple foods for poultry, and used in varying proportions and of differing sizes according to age. These will provide all that is necessary to keep the birds in robust health for the object selected. The best feeding value from house scraps can be obtained by using separate vessels for,

1. All pieces of bread, biscuits, toast and cake—these should be dried, put through the meat chopper or pounded up and then stood in a dry place.

2. Fat of any description can be utilized for table poultry to the best advantage.

3. Remnants of cooked food.

4. Raw materials, as vegetable parings, will often be relished if put through meat chopper—or can be cooked as preferred, but as they need plenty of water in which to cook, it will be found less wasteful to add the cooked material after draining this away.

5. All waste products of no feeding value.

METHODS OF FEEDING: These must be determined by the object in view and by the environment of the birds but the time is too far advanced to go into this matter now. Let me conclude by urging you to keep an open mind ready to receive suggestions. It is a mistake to be afraid of changing one's attitude to these questions, because all mental growth means change, all development means change.

FIRELESS BROODERS.

J. W. CLARKE, CAINSVILLE.

This is a new subject and yet the Fireless Brooder has been on the market for some time. I am glad we have a number of ladies present, because I do not believe the average man has sufficient patience to look after a fireless brooder. We have three fireless brooders here, and I am not going to say that they are altogether practical because I have had good results and poor results with them and I believe under certain conditions they can be worked. They are certainly a great economy of fuel and are very safe. There is no danger of fire, because there is no fire connected with them. Some of the chickens I put in the fireless brooders did remarkably well, just as well as those that were in the electric brooder, others did not do so well. The great problem with the fireless brooders is to teach the chickens to go in. There is no heat inside to attract them. One or two chickens going in alone does not make sufficient heat; they get cold and come out again. I have only had one lot that learned to go in themselves. From the start of course the brooders were in a building that was kept at 65 degrees. The fireless brooder can be worked if properly constructed. The great trouble is to get ventilation. With seventy-five chickens in the brooder the thermometer will run to about 75 or 80 degrees. And if there are not enough chickens in to warm it up, they are apt to crowd. The object of putting a piece of cloth as you see them in this brooder is to keep the chicks from crowding. One trouble with this brooder is when the chickens get large you have to have another brooder to put them in. I do not think there is a fireless brooder made that will last long enough so that you will not have to put part of the chickens in another one. I believe if you could arrange in some way something in these brooders to attract the chickens in it would be more successful.

This next brooder is what they call the Philo. It costs only a dollar, and Prof. Graham tells me it works better than the others. That may be because it has better ventilation. But I think if the corners were cut off so that the chickens could not crowd in them it would be better.

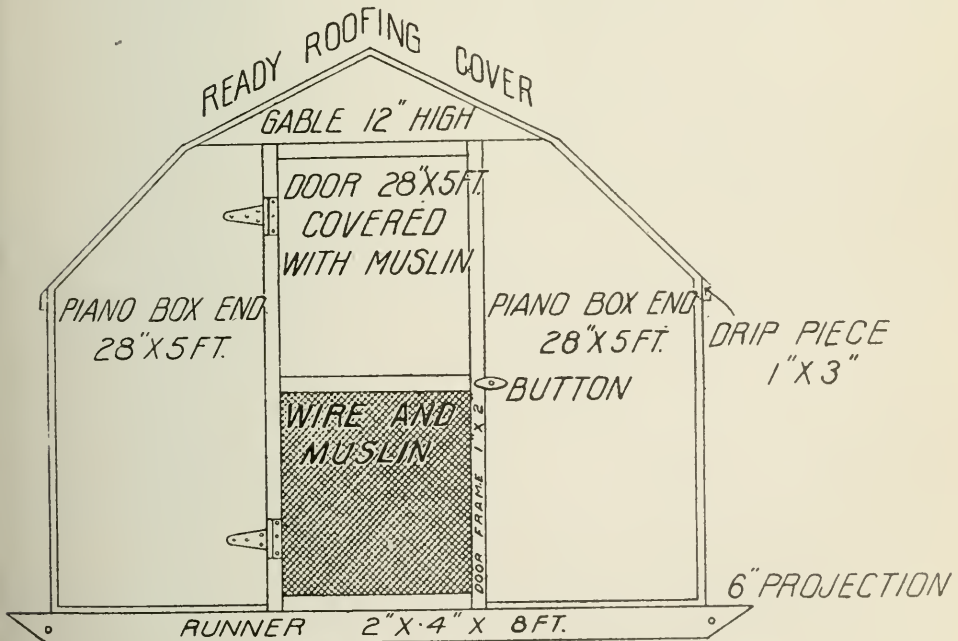
I put some fireless brooders this year in colony houses early in the season and the chickens did fairly well, but we had a cold night or two and they crowded too much and I found some dead ones in the morning. I let them remain in these colony houses until they were ten days old, and by that time they learned to go in by themselves, but up to that time I had to put them in and that is why I say the average man has not the patience to do this. I had a heated brooder in the same

house and I had a partition dividing them off and I took it down to see if they would go in to the heated brooder and it was only two days before every chicken was in the heated brooder and that convinced me that the heated brooder was more practical. A few of them went the first night in the fireless brooder, and the next night only two or three. If they get too warm in the heated brooder they could go outside and cool off, but in the fireless brooder there is no way of getting out to get fresh air, and I think that is one draw-back.

I think a colony house system is the only proper way of raising chickens. I made several, this last year, from piano boxes, and I believe they are the cheapest colony houses we can build. Put two piano boxes together, and you can build one for $6 if you can buy the piano boxes for $2 apiece. Any farmer can build one in half a day and they make a good comfortable cheap colony house. In the mild weather in May and June, I believe a fireless brooder could be used in these colony houses, but earlier in the season I do not think they are practical.

There is another brooder here that is made out of a wash tub, and it has a jug inside which is filled with hot water in order to heat it up. One of my neighbors raised six hundred chickens in this kind of a fireless brooder. She had remarkable success the first year, but the next year she could not do it at all. I do not know why. If you want to try a fireless brooder you can easily do so, it is no trouble to make one.

A cheap but serviceable colony house may be made from two piano boxes, as shown by the following plan and directions.



End View Piano Box Colony House. Size 6 ft. x 7 ft. Floor.

Directions for Building.

1. Take two piano boxes of same size and remove backs and upper portion of tops.
2. Place on two 2 inch x 4 inch x 8 feet scantlings for runners, and spike fast, leaving 6 inch projection at each end of scantlings.
3. Lay floor between boxes.

4. Cut two gables 12 inches deep to fit on each end.
5. Board up back and roof with materials removed from the boxes and cover roof with roofing paper.
6. Put a 1 inch x 2 inch strip on each side for drip piece.
7. Make a door of 1 inch x 2 inch material and cover with muslin which will allow for plenty of light and ventilation. If there is danger from animals also put wire netting on lower part of door.

Q.—How would you handle a batch of chickens in a fireless brooder?

A.—You bring them from your incubator and place them in the fireless brooder.

Q.—How long do you keep them there?

A.—I take them from the incubator just as soon as they are nice and dry. If I was going to put them in a fireless brooder I would prefer to leave them in the incubator until they were thoroughly dried, and then I would want the fireless brooder put in a heated building.

Q.—Would you close the door of the fireless brooder when you put them in?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How long would you leave it shut?

A.—Until I took the chickens out, in 24 hours.

Q.—They would be shut in for 24 hours?

A.—Yes, and as soon as they were through with their feeding I would put them back again.

Q.—How long have you got to keep that up.

A.—Until they learn to go in themselves. One lot learned to do it in one day, and another lot never learned at all. You can educate chickens to stand a great deal more cold than you think, by getting them used to it from the start.

LESSENING THE COST OF MILK PRODUCTION.

H. H. Dean, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

It is to be regretted that so little is known regarding the cost of producing milk. Very little accurate data is available. There are many difficulties in the way of securing reliable figures on the cost of producing milk. To the professional or business man it looks as if it should be easy to find out the cost of milk production, but when these men get down to the actual doing of the work, they find it not so easy. "Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise," which they had not seen or thought of when they farmed in a revolving arm chair. Farming is unlike any other business or profession. It is a combination of so many things that "the wayfaring man though a fool" may be able to make a living at farming, but it eludes the "final analysis" of the keenest minds and upsets nearly all theories that have ever been applied to demonstrating what it costs to produce farm goods, and how to make "farming pay."

However, there is a growing feeling that this problem of knowing what it costs to produce milk, and other farm products, ought to be attacked in such a way that we shall be able to get some reliable data on the subject. Conditions vary so much on the farms of Ontario that it will be very difficult to obtain results applicable to all farms. One of the greatest difficulties in the way is to know how much to debit and credit the soil by the application of manure and the removal of crops fed to cows. There are numerous difficulties under this head of which we have not time to speak.

Then there is the labor question. As a rule, the milk producer does not spend *all* of his time looking after cows and milk. How much shall be charged to the cows and how much to something else, is a knotty problem.

A hopeful sign of the times is that dairymen are feeling the need of knowing what it costs them to produce milk. Before a man will tackle a proposition in earnest, he must first feel the need of knowledge. The milk producer finds that the cost of feed and labor is constantly advancing while the price received for milk remains practically stationary. Any advance in price to the producer has been given in a grudging spirit and only after a hard fight. Why is it that any advance in the price of farm produce is met with so much protest? We presume that one reasons is that farm products are chiefly food, and men still live largely by food alone.

Coming back to the question of the cost of milk production, during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898, the Dairy Department of this College found that the average cost of the food to produce 100 lbs. milk during these three years was 46 cents, or about one cent a quart. These figures are for *food cost alone*—no allowance is made for labor, interest, or depreciation in value of cows, stables, etc. Neither was credit given for manure or calves.

During the ten years which have elapsed since these experiments were conducted, the cost of producing milk has increased from 25 to 50 per cent., so that at present we are safe in saying that the food cost of a hundred pounds of milk is not less than 60 to 75 cents and of a quart of milk, 1¼ to 1½ cents.

The New Jersey Station for seven years, 1896 to 1902 inclusive, with a herd averaging 28 cows, which produced a yearly average of 181,345 lbs. milk, equal to 83,186 quarts (wine measure), found that the average cost for feed, labor and interest was 2.37 cents per quart of milk for the seven years.

Using the data from these two Experiment Stations as a basis, we find that the cost of producing a quart of milk is probably from 2 to 2½ cents as an average for a number of years. When the producer receives from $1 to $1.50 per 100 pounds net for milk the margin of profit is not very great. How to increase this "margin" is one of the objects of the present discussion. The theory of increased profits, or of diminished cost of milk production, may be summarized in six words: *Man, Cow, Feed, Stable, Water, Exercise*—and we might add a seventh, *Cleanliness.*

A word on each of these.

The Man. He must be a student of cows and milk. He must have a liking for cows and cow products. A close study of the composition of feeds, their relative market and food values is necessary on the part of the cow owner. The effects of light, fresh and foul air, and the whole environment of the cow must receive attention. So far as the man's work is concerned in lessening the cost of milk production, it is to see that the cow is placed in a suitable environment. When the environment is not fitting, the cost of milk production increases.

The Cow. Among the latest plans proposed in order to increase the milk production of cows, thus lessening cost, are the following as reported in the dairy press: A wealthy American owner of a pure-bred herd provides each cow with a cream coloured linen coat to keep off the flies in summer, has each cow's teeth brushed three times daily, and each cow is given a daily bath. As a result of this treatment two gallons more and better milk were produced daily by the herd of twenty-four cows. He claims it pays.

Another has imported a set of Swiss bells or chimes, to be attached to the necks of his herd of Brown Swiss cows. He argues that cows are susceptible to the influence of good music. To save expense he has the cows furnish their own

orchestra. It is reported that when the cows are in excellent June pasture and they behold the boy coming for them, they at once begin to play, "Please Don't take me Home."

A writer in a Maritime agricultural paper in a well-reasoned out article asks the question, "Why not bonus the production of the dairy cow?" He argues that if the Government can give bonuses to "owners of steamship lines," "railway promoters," "cold-storage promoters," " steel production," "iron production," "builders of dry docks," "steel ship building," why not to milk production? While we are opposed in principle to the system of subsidy grants, if the "other fellow" is determined to profit by the system, we see no reason why farmers should not share in the advantages of Government aid in special cases. In a word, his suggestion is that a bonus of $3 per cow be given to cows producing in one year 3,000 pounds of 3½ per cent. milk; $4 per cow, for 4,000 pounds; $5 for 5,000 pounds cows, and so on. The suggestion is worthy of consideration on the part of Governments and dairymen.

One other point in the cow question may be noted. For years we have been advising that cows should be dry for not more than four to six weeks each year. Is this the best plan in order to obtain maximum yield and profits? An English farmer says: "My cows did best when milked 8½ to 9 months and worst when worked 10 to 10½ months in the year." Have we data in Canada on this point?

Feed. The greatest advance made during recent years in the economic winter feeding of cows is the substituting of succulent food, such as corn silage and roots, for a portion of the meal ration formerly considered necessary in winter milk production. Recent experiments in both Denmark and the United States indicate that one-half the ordinary meal ration usually deemed advisable may be replaced by mangles or sugar beets. It has been demonstrated that there is little or no advantage in feeding meal to cows on good pasture. If we can furnish pasture conditions to cows in winter we may reasonably expect similar results. Nature can teach us many valuable lessons.

In our judgment, altogether too much stress has been laid upon so-called "balanced rations" in the economic feeding of dairy cows. We know that the nutritive ratio may be varied considerably without affecting the milk flow to any great extent, *providing* the cow is receiving sufficient succulent, easily digested, palatable food.

Stable. An English authority (Prof. Daine) is quoted as saying to an audience of dairy experts: "fresh air never killed anybody, and if they (cow owners) treated cows like they treated, or ought to treat, themselves, there would not only be a pleasure but a profit in milk producing." A good stable for cows should be clean, light, well-ventilated, and comfortable—just such a place as cows delight to live in—and they will produce milk abundantly.

Water. As milk consists of about 87½ per cent. water, it is very important to supply the cow with plenty of pure water. Except in very cold or stormy weather, we would prefer that the cows drink from a trough outside rather than in the stable.

The fresh air and limited exercise which the cows receive by this method of watering will in the long run diminish the cost of milk production, through better health, though it may temporarily lessen the milk flow and increase cost.

Exercise.—It is our firm conviction that we have gone to the extreme in the "no-exercise" theory and practice. In this, as in most cases, the happy medium should be aimed at, viz., a moderate amount of exercise in all reasonable weather. This will tend to maintain health and vigor in our cows, enabling them to milk

profitably for a longer period of years, which means lessened cost for milk production.

The subject may be summed up by saying there is need of exact data on the present cost, and some careful experiments as to how the cost of milk production, which is presumably high, can be materially lowered.

The importance of *Cleanliness* in all dairy operations is of course understood.

The old Quaker's advice, "get money honestly if you can, but get it," may be paraphrased into the advice of some dairymen "Get milk cheaply if you can, but get it." We would suggest a motto, "Get milk in large quantity if you can, but get it economically."

Q.—What mangles should I grow?

A.—Professor Dean: Yesterday at the Experimental Union at the College Ferry's Leviathan Yellow mangel was the variety recommended by Prof. Zavitz.

Q.—What is your opinion as to sugar beets?

A.—We have found mangels just as good as sugar beets.

Q.—How are you going to get the water warm enough if the cows have to go outside?

A.—I do not think the cows relish warm water. I cannot ask the cow if she likes warm water, but I do know that if I want a drink of water in the winter time I do not want it half warm; and why is that?

Because the body is more or less in a feverish condition, and the great function of water is to cool the body. The cow will be in better health for drinking water that is moderately cold, and I do not at all agree that it is of value to warm water for cows under ordinary conditions.

Q.—They would have to drink ice water outside?

A.—So long as it is not too cold outside it will do no harm; in many cases the water would be down to nearly freezing point, but I do not think that would injure a healthy cow. It would be better than the warm water.

Q.—Would water at forty degrees in the winter time be worse than water at forty degrees in the summer?

A.—If the water be at a temperature of forty degrees in the winter time it is not colder than water of the same temperature in the summer. I think as a general rule the cow prefers cold water.

Q.—How would you recommend watering cows? Don't they need it more than once a day? My cows have water before them; it is not warm, but I find them drinking half a dozen times a day. I let them out every day for exercise, and I think it is best to let them drink when they want to.

Prof. Dean: Extensive experiments have been conducted in Vermont and also in our own stables, as to whether cows will produce more milk when they have water before them all the time as compared with drinking once or twice a day, and these experiments show there is no advantage in having water in front of the cows all the time. There are men who get along with a drink once a day. It is largely a matter of habit. Because the cow has a large stomach, she will drink quite sufficient to last her for twenty-four hours and the results in milk production are just as good. Many men think they have to feed the cow more than twice a day. Experiments have demonstrated that feeding the cow twice a day is just as good as feeding her five times a day; because the cow has a large stomach and can store up a lot of food.

Q.—If you are using a lot of roughage and supplying them with mangels, do you get a sufficient amount of protein?

Prof. Dean: After a very careful study of this whole question regarding

"balanced rations," "protein," and so on, I am thoroughly convinced that if you supply the cow with plenty of succulent palatable food, the "balancing" of the ration is not so important as we scientists once thought. The whole question of feeding cows, in my judgment, resolves itself into supplying the cow with the kind of food that she likes, and which she can readily change into milk. Carbohydrates, protein and so on, upon which we have laid so much stress in the past, are not so important as we once thought they were.

Q.—Can you make cows give richer milk by feeding them meal?

A.—No, we have not been able to increase the fat in the milk by any kind of feed. Cows' milk will vary, but the feed has in no case been the cause of increasing the percentage of fat, or the richness of the milk.

Q.—You spoke of substituting mangels for about half the meal ration; how many pounds of mangels is equal to a pound of meal?

Prof. Dean: That is something that every man would have to experiment on and find out for himself. Suppose you are feeding all dry food (no silage) then you can profitably use more mangels. After all these questions resolve themselves into experiments that will have to be made by the individual owner with the individual cow. You would simply have to take out part of the meal, substitute mangels and carefully note the results. There is where the advantage of weighing milk would come in. In these days when meals are so expensive it is important to know whether we cannot find something to take the place of meals.

Q.—Is there any danger of lessening or destroying the flavor of milk?

A.—There is always danger of destroying the flavor of the milk by using such foods as turnips.

Q.—In case of mangels?

A.—As far as our experiments have gone I do not think mangels have any injurious effect. By using pea meal, corn meal, or cotton seed meal the colour of the milk is improved and a great many people judge the quality and taste by colour. There is a danger in connection with it, that mangels will not give the rich colour to the milk such as is given by feeding corn meal. The colour and the percentage of fat in milk are two entirely different things.

Q.—Which is best, to give a cow exercise or keep her in the stable?

A.—My judgment is, that in all reasonable weather a cow is better out of doors for a short time every day but in very cold stormy weather she is better kept inside. During weather such as we have been having for the last month the cow is better out of doors for a short time every day.

Q.—How about silage?

A.—More food can be produced on an acre of land growing corn than with any other crop except, possibly, alfalfa. And I believe the silo is the best place in which to preserve corn.

Q.—Which would be better for the production of milk, a pound of silage or a pound of roots?

A.—If I could only have one, I think I should prefer the mangels. But I believe the farmers should also grow corn because they can by this means grow more feed to the acre. The best results are got by combining these two. You will have noticed that in the spring of the year when the mangels are done the milk production drops off even though you have corn silage. You get the best results by combining the silage and the mangels.

Q.—Is there any great danger of the cows becoming chilled if they have to drink outside?

A.—There is possibly some danger of that, but I think on the whole the

results are more favorable by having the cows drink outside. There is some danger of her becoming chilled but under average conditions I think the results are preferable, compared with drinking inside all the time.

Q.—Do you take her back into the building as soon as she drinks?

A.—If she were chilled I would.

Q.—In giving water to a freshly calved cow would you warm the water?

A.—Yes, that is a special condition. It would depend upon the cow; I would say for the first twenty-four hours, generally speaking, it should be warmed.

Q.—If you started watering outside in the fall are the results likely to be better than if a cow is watered inside and then turned out and watered outside?

A.—I think the time to start is during the fall and continue that through the winter except during very cold, stormy weather.

Q.—Don't you think a cow after freshening is better with a cold drink?

A.—Generally speaking, no.

Q.—My experience is different, I was troubled with a cow in freshening and I wrote to several dairy papers and they said to give her a cold drink right immediately after dropping the calf and I have found it a good plan.

Q.—Is there such a case as contagious Garget?

A.—Generally speaking I do not think it is considered a contagious disease. Special forms of it may be.

Q.—Do you feed your cow bran or anything like that before freshening?

A.—I think as a rule it is better not to give a cow much meal before freshening. Give her a succulent food but very little meal until after she freshens.

Q.—Why does a cow frequently retain the after-birth?

A.—It is often a puzzling thing. It is something for a veterinarian to answer.

Q.—Have you got any remedy for abortion?

A.—Only to disinfect the cow and keep her isolated. Carbolic Acid solution, a tablespoonful to a quart of water, will disinfect the cow and the stable.

BREED TYPE OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

ALEX HUME, MENIE.

We have before us two Ayrshire cows. As Ayrshire breeders we have not yet attained to the "ideal" of the type of the Ayrshire, and I have brought in these two cows to illustrate to you by comparison the type of the Ayrshire cows. You will notice there is quite a difference in the heads of these two cows. The Ayrshire should have a good broad forehead and an upturned horn. Many people think that Ayrshire Breeders make a great deal of the horn, but there is only one point given for the horn. I like to see the face slightly dished, and a prominent eye, and a medium length in the face, if it is too long it indicates want of vigor and constitution. The jaw should be broad with a good, large but not coarse muzzle, and a large nostril.

You will notice a little coarseness about the neck of that cow. You will notice how nicely cut out in the neck this other cow is. The neck should blend nicely into the shoulders and there should be no looseness of skin. We like them narrow at the chine. We want the dairy cow to be deep in front for chest room and heart room and giving plenty of room for the lungs. She should have legs of medium length, with a good clean bone and good feet. We like to see the cow

straight on the back and prominent in the chine with a well sprung rib. The barrel should be well held up by muscular development, and the back should not be saggy. We like a good width across the hook bone giving a wedge appearance when viewed from behind.

The type of the Ayrshire is the same in all countries. We all have the same scale of points, and in that way we have established a type that is not excelled in any breed as to trueness, one country with another. They should have a long hip from the hook bone to the tail and they should be wide across the pin bones and down the escutcheon allowing room for width of udder. The vessel should be a good width from one side to the other, come well forward and well out and up at the back. The teats should be well set apart, the distance between should be one-third of the length of the whole vessel and the distance between from side to side half of the whole vessel. We want the room in the vessel lengthwise and in width, but not hanging down, and the flank should be nicely arched, thin and elastic, that when the udder is full the flank is made use of to hold milk. The milk veins should be large and tortuous with large orfices. If the legs are too short you have to get away down to milk and the vessel is apt to get injured if pendulous and the cow is short in the legs. We like to see the Ayrshire cow have a fine tail with a good brush going down about an inch below the hock. The skin of the cow should be mellow and pliable. We do not want the skin too thin as it indicates want of constitution, nor do we want it too thick and hard. We want it mellow and of medium thickness. The hair should be fine and silky, giving the coat a mossy feeling when handled.

At one of the largest exhibitions of stock held this year, the Ayrshires in the show ring received great praise for their uniformity of type, and were reported as looking like peas of the same pod; this is the result of breeding to a type for years. In colour they may be any colour, which is the only Dairy breed that does not bar animals from registering unless having certain markings. Ayrshire breeders are accused of being faddists on colour, which is very far wrong. Light colours are preferred by many, but no animal is debarred from registering on account of colour.

Q.—Which of these cows should a young man buy who wants to found an Ayrshire herd?

A.—As I said before, one cow is strong where the other is weak. I think perhaps with a bull of the right type I would buy this young cow. The points in the bull should differ from the cow. In the head there are ten points for the cow and sixteen for the bull. In breeding you must study your female before you buy the male, and have the male strong in any points that are weak in the female.

Q.—Why select this type in preference to the other?

A.—We think she is little the stronger and larger cow, but lacking a little in quality, but by getting the bull full of quality we would get what we want.

Q.—What do you mean by that term, quality?

A.—The other cow is finer in the hair and head and throat. A little better at the tail head; these are things we call quality.

Q.—Which is the better cow?

A.—One is only three years old and the other is a matured cow.

Q.—Which is the most typical Ayrshire?

A.—There are faults in both. In summing up the points the young one is the most typical Ayrshire, she has the most points. I think the young cow will make a better producer than the older one.

Q.—Will you describe the points of an Ayrshire bull?

A.—We would like the bull broader in the forehead than the female and shorter in the face, and in the neck. We like them well arched in the neck but not thick. We do not look for as much depth in the male as in the female, and while the females should be narrow on the top of the shoulder we have no objection to the male being a little thicker than the female and wider in proportion and stronger and a larger animal throughout with a decided masculine appearance. The standard is fifteen hundred pounds or over for the male, and 1,000 and over for the female.

Q.—Do you think the size and placing of the rudimentary teats on the male has anything to do with the size of the teats on the female?

A.—I like to see large rudiments in the bull, yet there is more in the breeding of the dam, and you cannot always tell by the length of the calves teats how they are going to finish.

Q.—Are they not sometimes made long by manipulating?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Do you place any importance on the escutcheon?

A.—Yes, we like a good escutcheon. There are many other indications perhaps stronger than the escutcheon.

Q.—Is this the first or second time the young cow has freshened?

A.—The second time for the young cow.

Q.—Do you think it wise to have them freshen when two years old?

A.—We think two years is too young. Two years and a half is the best time, it gives the heifer a little time to develop in size. There is no objection to the heifer putting on some flesh, in fact we rather like it. We think two years old is too young for an Ayrshire. We would rather have them three years old than two years, but two and a half would be all right. It depends a little on how well they are developed as to size, but we think two years too young in almost all cases.

BREED TYPE OF HOLSTEINS.

R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

It is with a good deal of diffidence that I start to talk to this audience on the Holstein Cow, because I see a good many Holstein breeders present who are a great deal better able to talk on it than I am. But the honor has fallen on my shoulders and I will do the best I can. We have here two cows; in one we have a typical Holstein. There are some points about this other one which are better, but on the whole this one is the more typical. Larger specimens of the different breeds are usually the most economical and best producers. Our cattle will get small enough and we like a good sized cow. They run from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds; I do not care how large they are as long as they are not coarse. This is a large cow, and she has got what we like to see in the Holstein. She has width, and she is comparatively thin in the shoulder, and we are looking for that in all our dairy cattle. Occasionally you get cows of the beef type that are good milkers for a short time, but they are not persistent milkers, and the cow we want is the persistent milker. We have found it wise to let our cow have a rest of from two to two and a half months. We get more milk, and we also get a much more vigorous calf, and that is an important thing, especially if you are breeding pure-bred cattle. It will never pay you to raise a weak calf. We want a different head in the Holstein to the Ayr-

shire. We want the head fairly long and not quite as wide as the Ayrshire. If it is dished it is better. We want a long head and broad muzzle. A broad muzzle indicates a good feeder, and that is a most important matter. I do not care what you keep your cattle for; you have got to have a good feeder, and the more feed you get them to consume and digest the more money you can get out of them.

We want a large nostril, because that indicates good lung power. We want a fine horn; I think all dairy cattle should have fine horns, and sloping downwards if possible. A Holstein should have a long, thin neck. A thick neck is an objectionable feature in dairy cattle. My experience is that it shows a cow is not a persistent milker. It shows a tendency to lay on beef. We want a shoulder nice and wedged shape, but not too fine; we want them to have great depth in front, but not sagging too much at the brisket—that is an objection. If there is an animal in the world that wants a good constitution it is a good dairy cow. A cow that has not a good constitution cannot stand it very long. We have got to keep a good constitution in our cattle. A cow that has not a good constitution may be a fair producer for some time, but when you come to breed from that cow you don't get results. Cattle have deteriorated in this country because breeders have not kept up the constitution. I think we have run wild over making phenomenal records; we must not lose sight of the fact that we ought to keep up the constitution. If we do not, where are our heifers going to come in? The constitution is indicated by the appearance of the cattle, by depth in front. We do not want the ribs springing the same as in a beef cattle, not like the Shorthorn cow. We want good length in the rib, to give them large capacity, so that they can handle large quantities of cheap food that we grow on our own farms, and turn into milk. A cow with a small abdomen is rarely a good producer. We want them broad and strong across the hook-bones. We must have a good udder. You never saw a good producing cow that did not have a good udder. A cow should have comparatively thin quarters; a fleshy quarter is the worst indication I know of. As a milk producer I would not buy a cow or a bull with a fleshy quarter.

Now we will come to the udder. In Holsteins we are trying to get the udders a good deal like the Ayrshires—long. If there is a weak point in the Holstein—I do not acknowledge there is, but if there is—I think it is the shape of the udder. The udder of the Holstein cow is too narrow. A cow with a pendulous udder is continually knocking it from one side to the other, and she is apt to injure it in travelling over rough pastures. There is only one way to have clean milk, and that is to keep dirt out of it, and one of the best ways to keep it out is to have cows with udders that are held up. A cow with a low, hanging udder, that has the habit of standing in the gutter half the time, will need to have her udder washed before you milk, and if you don't take the trouble to wash it every time you will have a highly-flavored milk.

The milk veins are important; we look for them in all dairy cows. You may be misled sometimes in the large milk veins, especially in an old cow, because they have been made large and tortuous simply by the smallness of the milk holes or by some obstruction in the vein. I place more value on the size of the milk hole at the end of the vein. You will occasionally find a cow that has three large milk veins. By that I mean one right in the middle, what they call the umbilical vein. I have only seen three or four cases that have a third vein, and they are all remarkable cows. There is no doubt that the milk veins are a valuable indication, but I place more value on the size of the milk holes than the size of the veins. I like to see a good long milk vein. Sometimes they come right up to the shoulder blade.

Another important point is the handling of the skin and the quality of the

animal. You must have cattle with a good digestion, and the best indication we have of that in the live animal is the condition of the skin and the hair. We look for the skin of moderate thickness, loose and mellow, that you can take hold of and roll up in your hand. It should be covered with a coat of soft, silky hair. An animal with that kind of a covering will be a good feeder, and will make good use of its food. In beef cattle they like to see them with a mossy coat of hair, but in dairy cattle we like to see them covered with a soft, silky hair. A gentleman asked how could we increase the butter fat in the milk, and I will tell you how you get it. If you have cows producing milk low in butter fat, go and breed to a bull from a cow whose milk is high in butter fat and breed to those cows, and by that means you can breed a herd of cows that will test high in butter fat. If there is one weak point in the Holstein cattle it is perhaps that their milk is not rich; that is about the only thing they can say about the Holstein, but if we breed the right way we can have Holsteins that can produce milk high in fat contents.

Q.—Will the difference in the age of these two cows make any difference in the development?

A.—It might possibly.

Q.—How about color?

A.—My own taste runs towards the lighter colored ones.

Q.—Would you make a difference in the size of the milk well?

A.—Yes, I place a good deal of value on the size of the milk well.

Q.—Do you ever find a difference in the shape of the milk well?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you any objection to broken veins?

A.—I do not like them.

Q.—Do you know anything of influencing or controlling the sexes?

A.—No, I do not; and I do not think it would be a good thing if we did know.

Q.—If a bull were low in the neck, would you make any difference?

A.—Not so long as he had a strong, muscular neck. I want a bull with a bull's head on him.

Q.—Do you advise taking the horns off?

A.—In a herd of cattle I certainly advise taking the horns off?

Q.—At what stage do you dehorn?

A.—At two years and a half old; that is better than when they are young.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because they feel the loss of the horns more than when they are young.

Q.—How do you dehorn?

A.—There is nothing better than the dehorning clippers. If you tie a piece of binder twine below the horns the cow will lose no blood whatever.

Q.—It is claimed that clippers crack the skull.

A.—If you do not cut them short enough they will crack the horn. We dehorned a lot of our dairy cows about eleven in the morning, and I looked for a decrease in the milk that night, and there was a little, but the next morning they were all right.

Q.—I know a man that dehorned a cow this summer that he was offered $2,500 for; she was dead in six hours.

A.—We dehorned a bull nearly five years old, and he never lost a teaspoonful of blood.

Q.—Which is the best time to dehorn?

A.—Any time when the flies are not bad. If I had a valuable cow, I would not dehorn her close to calving.

Q.—How do you tie on the string?

A.—I find a good plan to take a little axle-grease, and grease the hair so that you can see how close the horn is. Don't be afraid to tie the string tight, and put it down as low as you can on the horn. Cut the horn off close to the head. If you dehorn in the morning, take the string off in the afternoon.

Q.—Is there any system of milking that will change the form of the cow's udder?

A.—I do not think there has been any result from that to amount to anything.

Prof. Dean: The blood that comes to a cow's udder enters the hind quarter first; that is why, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, a cow is always better developed in the hind quarter. By milking the fore-quarter first we tend to draw the blood to that part.

Q.—Is there any remedy for a hard milking cow?

Prof. Dean: If the hard milking is caused by the muscles at the end of the teat being too strong, that can be overcome by nicking that muscle with a three-cornered knife; you must insert that in the end of the cow's teat and nick the muscle. Some men can do it with a jack knife. If the hard milking is due to a lump in the teat canal, then there is no remedy for that.

Q.—Will handling a heifer's teats before calving help her?

A.—Yes; if you had a calf that was defective in a quarter, I think you could help it by handling. The muscles of the arm are developed by use, and you can develop a cow's udder by use.

Q.—Does a cow make her milk while you are milking her?

A.—Largely, that is true. If you were to slaughter one of these cows now and gather up all the milk in that cow's udder, you would probably not get more than a quart; hence the importance of having the cow milked by the right sort of a man. There ought to be a proper relation between the milker and cow, because the person who sits down to milk a cow for the time being must be that cow's calf. If she has not gotten the feeling towards that person that she would have towards her calf, you will never get good results. This cow in the test has given seventy-two pounds of milk testing over 4.1 of fat. So that you see Holsteins do not all give skim milk. This other cow is the champion in the dairy test.

UNDERDRAINING.

W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, O. A. C., Guelph.

The subject of underdrainage, on which I am to speak to you this afternoon, is one which a few years ago was not receiving much attention, but the Department of Physics of which I have charge, began teaching the subject of drainage to the students, and thus our minds were turned to the subject, and as we went over the Province on Institute work we saw the great need there was in Ontario of under-drainage. We saw thousands of acres—and there are millions in Ontario—that need under-drainage; millions of acres from which we cannot get the proper returns without drainage, and as we went from one part of the Province to another we were impressed with the great need. Professor Reynolds, who was then head of the Department of Physics, and I as his assistant, made a suggestion to the Honourable Mr. Monteith that the Department should be authorized to go out to the farmers and make drainage surveys and help them where they had difficult

problems to solve; because we believe that one of the main things that held underdrainage back in Ontario was a lack of information on the subject.

Many farmers had flat lands and they said "We do not know whether we have fall enough to drain these lands," and I am glad to say that the offer that was made by the Honourable Nelson Monteith and the Department of Physics was gladly accepted, and from 1905 on to the present time we have been going out making these drainage surveys and helping the people in the matter of underdrainage.

Up to this spring we knew results were coming, but we had not the results to hand. I said, "It is time we had something to show for our labour." So I wrote to two or three hundred men for whom we had made these surveys and I asked if they had put in these drains and if so to let us hear from them and tell us what results they had; whether they could put their grain in earlier in the spring or not and if they got fifteen or twenty bushels more per acre. And these people gave us their reports, and the first thing I am going to do is to give you extracts from a few of the letters which have come to us from the field showing some of the fruits of the gospel of under-drainage that we have been demonstrating through the Province during the past five years. I will take them alphabetically as they happen to be in this list:

During the reading of the quotations I shall show you numerous samples of grain sent in by correspondents from different parts of the Province.

William Bell, Washago, Simcoe: "I drained eight acres you surveyed for me in 1907. It had produced nothing previously. Last year I grew a fairly good crop of oats on it, which yielded 33 bushels per acre. Following is a statement of outlay and results:

"*Cost* of draining 8 acres, $290.90—$35.11 per acre, including a 6-inch main to drain other land as well as this.

"*Returns*—33 bushels oats at 45 cents—$118.80, nearly half cost of drainage, and straw yet to be accounted."

T. S. Biggar, Manager, Walker Sons, Walkerville, Essex: "On our drained land this year, 1909, we had 80 bushels of shelled corn per acre, while the undrained gave us only 56 bushels. Of oats we had 66 bushels on drained and 37 on undrained. In 1908 the drained land gave us twice as much as the undrained. We have tiled 87 acres this year, and purpose tiling much more next year."

J. H. Clare, Chapman, Hastings: "Fields that previously were unfit for crops at all can now be seeded on even date with high land; and, while before they grew nothing but coarse grass, now they yield per acre:

Hay—2 to 3 tons. Oats—40 to 100 bushels.
Barley—30 to 50 bushels. Corn—14 feet high."

James Clayton, Cedar Springs, Kent: "In 1901 I drained 8 acres, at a cost of $112, or $14 per acre; 8 acres right across the fence was not drained. In 1902 both fields were sowed to beans; 8 acres drained land gave 302 bushels, which sold for $456; 8 acres undrained land gave 24 bushels, which sold for $37.

"Gain, $419, nearly four times the cost of drainage.

Author's Note: This example shows the value of underdrainage in specialized agriculture.

"In 1903 both fields grew fall wheat. Eight acres drained land gave 45 bushels per acre; 8 acres undrained land gave 25 bushels per acre. Gain, 20 bushels of wheat per acre. 1904—There was drained land on both sides of that fence."

W. J. Cohoe, New Durham, Brant: "About two-thirds of the oat field was drained last fall, and this went in in good condition, April 30th. The rest of the field is porous soil, but rather level and higher than the drained part, and we sowed it three weeks later; and I must say it was not really fit then, but, anxious to get it sowed, we 'mudded it in.'"

Nathan Day, Powles' Corners, Victoria: "I drained a 10-acre field some fifteen years ago, at a total cost of $145, or $14.50 an acre, the drains being four rods apart and two and a half feet deep. It was a muck soil, from a foot to a foot and a half deep, underlaid with a heavy clay. Before draining it was the wettest field on the farm, and would grow only hay and oats, and never more than a half crop of them, and often not that, and was never sowed before June. Since draining it is the second driest field we have, and will grow a full crop of anything that can be grown on the high land of the farm. It has

been sowed in April every year but one since it was drained. The drains paid for themselves in two years. If I were draining this field again I would put a drain every two rods, for the crops are always better right over the drains than halfway between."

J. A. Fletcher, Fletcher, Kent: "This section of the country (Tilbury East Township) is on a fair road to improvement. Farmers are beginning to realize in hard cash that they cannot farm without drainage. I have enclosed a photo (Fig. 1), taken on my farm (cutting wheat), which shows the advantage of thorough drainage. This farm of mine was practically a mud-pond seven years ago, when I bought it, and to-day I completed harvesting one 18-acre field of corn, which gave me the handsome return of over 3,000 bushels."

F. W. Huntley, Sutton, York: "We drained part of the land surveyed, and this year a fine crop of fall wheat is growing on land that formerly was counted too wet for anything but meadow."

William Lamb, Brantford, Brant: "I think underdraining the best investment I can make on my farm."

Joseph Lapp, Cedar Grove, York: "I drained five acres, with drains 120 feet apart (110 rods on five acres). Drained another field, with drains 30 feet apart and 3 feet deep. In each case the gain in the first crop paid the full cost of the drainage.

"My general conclusion is this: Where drainage is at all required, its entire cost will be repaid by the increase in the first two crops, but in most cases by the increase in the first crop alone. Our own experience is the latter."

A. Leach, Farm Manager for W. F. Maclean, M.P., Donlands, York: "The cedar swamp field south of the barn, which you surveyed, and which, as you will remember, was so wet, even in the driest part of the summer, that one could not walk on it without getting wet, was drained last fall; and this year, in spite of the heavy rains which delayed all spring farming operations, it was the driest field we had when we came to cultivate it, although much of our land is high and rolling. The crop sowed on it is coming on fine, and gives every indication of good, stiff, strong growth."

James Marshall, Hamilton, Wentworth: "In fifteen years I have put in over twenty miles of drains on my farm, and my only regret is that I have not used more of my spare time and attention to complete the underdraining and bring the whole farm into a better state of cultivation. In 1897 I drained a 12-acre field, at a cost of $460, almost $40 an acre, drains being 25 to 30 feet apart and 3 feet deep. The next year this field yielded 80 bushels of oats per acre, while the adjoining field of similar soil, but not drained, yielded only 45 bushels per acre, thus gaining 35 bushels of oats per acre by drainage.

Author's Note: Price of oats by to-day's paper, 44 cents. Value of 35 bushels at 44 cents, $15.40, considerably more than one-third price of drainage, and the increase of straw yet to be counted.

"Another year I got the following results: 45 bushels wheat on drained; 25 bushels wheat on undrained, thus gaining 20 bushels."

Author's Note: Wheat to-day, price $1. Value of 20 bushels, $20, over half cost of drainage, and straw yet to be accounted.

R. H. McCurdy, Vienna, Elgin: "Last fall I drained two acres that formerly would grow nothing. They were low spots in a field. Cost $17.50 an acre. This year I had 30 bushels of fall wheat per acre on them, while the higher land gave only 15 bushels. The drains more than paid for themselves with this one crop. The whole 30 bushels was gain, as those spots would grow nothing before."

Author's Note: Value of 30 bushels at to-day's market price, $30.

John McIntaggert, Brechin, Ont.: "Last fall I drained the lowest of the land you surveyed, putting in over 500 rods of tile drains. Other years I was unable to work on it till the last of seeding, but this year it was the first ground I could work on, and was all of a month ahead of high land."

Author's Note: With regard to Mr. McIntaggert's case, a very interesting fact came to my knowledge recently. His drains, about 5 miles on 50 acres, were laid out by the Department in June, 1908, and at the conclusion of the survey a drainage demonstration was held, at which many of the neighbors were present, one of whom applied for a survey of his farm, but it could not be undertaken then, and was later turned over to Mr. J. H. Hare, District Representative of the Department of Agriculture for the County of Ontario. In June of the present year Mr. Hare went to the locality to make the said survey, and in the meantime Mr.

McIntaggert had put in two and a half miles of drain on about twenty-five acres, and the neighbors had been watching results. What they thought may be judged from the fact that Mr. Hare had to make *nine surveys instead of one* before leaving the community, and we may also infer that the samples sent by Mr. McIntaggert do not show any more difference or speak any more emphatically when singled out than did the crops as a whole from which they were chosen.

J. P. McKim, Caledon, Peel: "I have drained some muck-holes, which were always so wet that we had to sow around them even in a dry spring. This year they were the first of the field ready to sow. I cannot compare dates, as I never could sow them before."

John A. McMahen, Petrolea, Lambton: "This year (1909) I had barley sowed on drained and on undrained land. The drained land yielded 15 bushels more per acre than the undrained, and twice as much straw."

Peter W. Scott, Belgrave, Huron: "The lowest field on my farm has drains 100 feet apart, and this spring it was the driest field and ready to cultivate the earliest. I consider in a year like this thorough drainage doubles the value of land for cultivation."

Smart Bros., Collingwood, Simcoe: "We put down some 17,000 feet of tile drains last fall, according to your survey, and everything worked out perfectly. The cost was $973. The greater part of the land drained had never been cropped before, on account of being too wet, but this year we have tomatoes planted on some of the lowest of it; also carrots, beets, parsnips, etc. We would not think of working undrained land in our business.

"We cannot say too much in praise of the drainage work of your department, as we had done considerable tile draining before, and therefore know the advantage of your system."

J. C. Thomas, Blytheswood, Essex: "Part of my seed-corn plot this year was on drained land and part on undrained. The results were as follows: Stalks, per acre, 4,000 lbs. on drained and 2,320 lbs. on undrained. Shelled corn, per acre, 82 bushels on drained, 29.7 bushels on undrained. In my general corn crop I got the following results: Stalks, per acre, on drained 2,970 lbs., on undrained 1,420 lbs. Shelled corn, per acre, 53.3 bushels on drained and 18.9 bushels on undrained."

"Part of my seed corn plot this year was on drained land and part on undrained. The results were as follows:

	Stalks per Acre.	Corn per Acre.
Drained	4,000 lbs.	53.3 bus. shelled.
Undrained	1,420 lbs.	18.9 " "

I might go on and quote from numerous other letters, but I think, however, that is sufficient to draw your attention to the fact that there is a great amount of land that is not producing more than half what it should and which might be made to produce that other half if you go after it.

I was down in the County of Glengarry last week talking on the subject of drainage, and after we were through one of the most prominent men got up and said he was going after the other fifteen or twenty bushels that could be had by drainage.

Another thing I want to draw your attention to is that after we make a survey of a farm and it is all finished we have a meeting of all the people around that farm that we can get to come in and discuss drainage and we consider the difficulties there are in that problem. We call them "Drainage Demonstrations."

I have been asked what does it cost to drain an acre of land. That is a matter that varies. I have given you illustrations in these quotations we had which cost $11, and others we had cost $40. If you divide them up you will have an average cost of $20 to $25 an acre, and you can get back an average of $21.65. It will nearly pay for itself in one year, and I would like to ask if you have many openings on your farm where you can invest your spare money and get it back in a year and then back again in the next year and get it back every year as long as you are tilling that farm. "But," says someone, "I have not got the capital to invest."

Provision has been made for that contingency. There is an Act of the Legislature passed a good number of years ago called the "Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act," which says that any man who wants to drain his farm may borrow the money from the Province at 4 per cent., through his Municipal Council.

I know one man west of here who bought a large, wet farm. He was only a labouring man and he had not a very large amount saved up, but he had enough to make a small payment on the farm and he bought it and borrowed money under this Act and to-day the mortgage is gone and the man is well off.

Sometimes we hear it said that the dairy cow is the mortgage lifter. That is true, but there are other mortgage lifters and I submit the greatest we have is tile drainage. If you borrow $100 to drain your farm, how much will it drain? Four acres at the least. The annual payment on $100 is $7.36, that is all you have to pay, and in twenty years it is all paid off; $7.36 a year for draining four acres, and according to these reports you will get back $21.65 per acre per year, on the average. That may sound like romance to some of you who do not know under-drainage; but those of you who know will say "Amen."

I would like to say a few words with regard to the soil conditions that under-drainage gives. In the first place there is more air in a drained soil than in an undrained soil. The roots of the plant cannot get along without air any more than you or I can, or any more than the top of the plant can, and the undrained soil has not got enough air in it for proper development of the average plant. Therefore, it is important to know that under-drainage will loosen up the soil and give you more air in that soil for the sustenance of the crop.

The next soil condition that drainage brings about is that there is more water in a drained soil when it is ready to work than there is in an undrained soil when it is ready to work. That seems contradictory. By loosening up the soil you make it more porous, and a porous soil will hold more water than one that is compact. The hardest and driest part of your farm in July and August was the part that was the wettest in the spring, therefore I am correct when I say the drained soil has more water in it for your crops than the undrained soil. And probably the greatest benefit that under-drainage produces is that it gives more water for the crops.

The other important point is that when there is too much water the drains will carry it off quickly. If any of you are not in the habit of under-draining, do not make the mistake of having the outlet too small. A small tile with a good fall will carry away more water than a big one without a good fall.

Q.—Do you use a two and a half inch tile?

A.—I would not use anything less than a three-inch tile. Where do you get the thickest stand of pine? Not in the flat where the roots have to spread out; you get the thickest stand on the high land where the roots can go deep. Take your drained soil and sow your grain in drills seven or eight inches apart and the plants in the drill about an inch or two inches apart. If the roots cannot go down into the moisture, they have got to spread out or else do without plant food. If the seed is sown on soil where the water comes near the top, then the roots cannot go deep to get the necessary plant food, and with the other plants all around they cannot spread out. But where it is drained the roots go down and bring up the food and water from below. If a dry spell comes on, the plants on the undrained land with shallow roots feel it, but where they go down deep they will stand up against the drouth for two or three weeks.

Q.—How much more capacity has a five-inch tile than a three-inch?

A.—Two and seven-ninths as much area, and the water runs faster in a five, and since it runs faster, the five-inch will carry as much as three three-inch tile.

The drained soil is warmer than the undrained soil from about five to twelve degrees and that is an important thing. You know that every seed has a temperature at which it germinates best, so that you can sow your grain earlier in a drained soil than you can in an undrained soil.

I have in my hand two thermometers, the top one reads 57° and the bottom one reads 57°. I have a cotton bag for a bulb and I am going to heat that up and at the same time I am going to wet it. It now reads 65°, 70°. What is going on from that wet bag? The water is evaporating. It is back to 58°. The room is only 57°. Now it is 55°, it is going down below the temperature of the room and it will keep on going down to 50, or lower. What is doing it? The evaporation produces cold. That is why it is a valuable thing for us to sweat in the summer time, sweating keeps us cool. And in the spring time when evaporation is going on from your soil, it is keeping that soil cold. Evaporation is one of the greatest enemies you have to deal with in your farm crops. At the same time it is your friend as long as your soil is too wet, but the minute it is dry enough, then evaporation is your enemy. Besides keeping your soil cold, evaporation will carry away more moisture in one week's time than you will get in a month. Is there any way in which we can check this? Drainage does a great deal towards checking evaporation, because it makes the soil a little more porous and you can till it earlier and before evaporation has robbed the soil of the moisture. Water is the hardest substance in the world to heat. It takes ten times as much heat to raise water one degree as sand.

In the Bacteriological Department they send out nitro-cultures. These bacteria cannot live without air. There are some bacteria which can, but nearly all the soil bacteria are the kind that need air, and moreover these bacteria need warmth and in a drained soil they find the air and the warmth and they will thrive and make soluble salts which give plant food. Therefore a drained soil has more plant food in it than an undrained.

So far I have dealt with individual farms. What does it mean in the whole Province. We have about fourteen million acres of land that is cleared. I wonder what percentage of that needs drainage. That is something I have been working on during the last year or two. I have asked my field men what part of the land needs drainage in the counties they have been working and I have got their estimates. And I have asked men like Mr. Raynor of the Seed Division, who travels all over the Province, and he said from fifty to sixty per cent. That is the highest estimate I have, and the lowest is twenty-five per cent. And I am satisfied, taking all that I have seen and the information I have gained from others, that one-third of the cleared land in this Province needs drainage. Therefore take one-third of 14,200,000 acres and you have 4,700,000. What is drainage worth in crops? $20.00 an acre; or $94,000,000 for 4,700,000 acres. That is the annual sum by which the crops in this Province could be increased if we put in the needed drains. What was the total crop output of Ontario in 1908? Does anyone in this audience know? One hundred and sixty-four million dollars, and we can increase that by ninety-four million by drainage. We can increase it 57 per cent by draining one-third of the Province. So that you can see the possibility of under-draining. It is an immense problem.

We have two millions and a quarter acres of slashed land, partly cleared. It has not been finished because it is too wet. And we have two million and three-quarters acres of swamp land. Why is it swamp land? because they think it cannot be drained. It has been said we have doubled the out-put of the farms of this Province in the last fifteen years. Drainage alone will double in time, but

if we go on at the same rate we have been doing this year, it will take one hundred years to drain one-third of the Province, saying nothing of the slash and swamp.

In 1900 the number of tile manufactured in Ontario was nineteen million and a half. In 1905 the number of drain tile manufactured in Ontario was fifteen million, a decrease from 1900 to 1905 of 26 per cent. From 1905 to the present time, it has risen from fifteen million to twenty-nine million and I ask you does the work we do at the Agricultural College mean anything to the Province. It means we have changed a decrease in tile drainage to an increase. It is nearly double to-day what it was five years ago. The extra amount drained in these five years means fifty-three thousand acres more drained than there was five years ago. That means something over one million dollars every year is going to the farmers as an increased amount of drainage, and that does not say anything about what the total drainage is.

Q.—Is that drainage all due to the College?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you think the Government are dealing fairly with the farmers when a man goes to work and improves his farm and then they raise his taxes?

A.—I think probably the question asked is leading aside from the subject under discussion, and therefore I shall ask my friend to excuse me from dealing with it. I have very little time left, and I will pass hurriedly over a few points on the construction of drains. The most important thing is to be sure you are right. I know a great deal of under-draining has been done in years gone by by very crude methods, but they gave the results. The proof of the drainage is in the harvest. Another important thing is to find out your levels and see what fall you have. I have a bulletin in the press on the subject of the benefits of drainage and another on the subject of construction of drains, showing you how to determine the levels and construct the drains and any of you can have those bulletins on application to the Department at Toronto.

The part of the drain that gives the greatest difficulty is the digging and I am glad to say to you that we have a digging machine that will dig your ditch the full depth true to grade in going once over the ground. My brother has one of these machines and has been operating it since May 25th last, and I know that the traction ditcher is going to revolutionize ditching operations in Ontario. The great trouble with most of you people is not that you do not see the value of drainage, but you are not able to get men to put in your drains, and the ditching machine will solve that problem for you.

Q.—How will stones affect this machine?

A.—If the land is extremely stony, the ditching machine will not work, but I will say this, and Mr. Jackson who is here will bear me out, that a friend of Mr. Jackson's saw this machine work in stony ground and he said "If you had told me that machine would do what I see it doing now, I would not believe you because I did not believe it possible for a machine to root out stones the way that is doing it." I have seen it lift a stone one foot by six inches. It will handle stones as large as your head without very much trouble. If it hits stones that are not right in front of it, it is necessary to raise the wheel and dig that stone loose, but the machine will root out the majority of stones. It is propelled by steam.

Q.—What depth will it dig the first going over?

A.—There is only one going over, the smallest machine goes 4½ feet deep. The second size will go fifteen inches wide and five and a half feet deep. I would advise buying the one that will go five and a half feet.

Q.—Do you dig that all out at once?

A.—All at once.

Q.—What about the cost?

A.—Depends on the size of the machine, the cheapest is $1,200 and duty.

Q.—What about the ditch giving in?

A.—That is a pretty difficult problem if you are troubled with quick sand. They have a sort of shield that can be constructed behind the shoe and that leaves the place for the men to lay the tile in while it is protected and then let the dirt tumble in behind.

Q.—How much would two and a half foot drains cost for digging?

A.—I do not think there would be any difference between a two and a half and three-foot. My brother finds it necessary to charge 30c. for digging a three-foot ditch.

Q.—Is that 30c. per rod?

A.—30c. per rod.

Q.—When you come on a section of hard pan will you have to use a pick?

A.—No.

If the land is very soft, there is a way by which you can sustain the back end of the shoe, but it does not leave quite as even a bottom, but unless it is extremely soft, there is no danger of sagging.

Q.—Do you think a four-horse team would draw the machine that would dig three and a half feet deep?

A.—I do not think so. Horse power is a funny thing. There are two or three factors in it; in the first place the factor of speed and in the second, the factor of weight. If you go fast you cannot lift a big weight and if you go slowly you can lift a very big weight. If you have a horse you cannot make him go slowly, but an engine can be so geared that the machine will go as slowly as you like, and the more slowly it goes the greater load it will lift.

Q.—What is the weight of the machine?

A.—The one my brother has weighs nine and a half tons.

Q.—How about working on soft land?

A.—If the land is too soft you cannot work on it. If you have waggon wheels, that is ordinary traction engine wheels, on the machine you cannot start until the 15th of May, but they have what they call "Apron wheels" that may be had on the machine. They are webbed wheels and they will bear the machine up, and they say the machine will go where you cannot take a waggon with the water tank.

Q.—What are the chances for outlet on a neighbor's place?

A.—No neighbor can hold you up for an outlet. And moreover, if the tile drain is going to be any benefit to him, he has got to pay his share of the cost.

Q.—I got a survey of part of my land by a student last summer and my neighbor says I cannot go on to him for an outlet?

A.—Your neighbour is wrong absolutely and without any doubt.

Q.—What size tile do you recommend?

A.—If your grades are two inches in one hundred feet, three-inch tile is large enough for the laterals and the size of the main drain depends on the grade and the number of acres.

Q.—How would half an inch in ten feet do for a fall?

A.—We consider that a good grade.

Q.—How far should the drains be apart?

A.—It will pay you to put them as close as two rods in very heavy land, but on an average we say about four rods.

Q.—Do you use common clay tile?

A.—Yes; cement is being tried in the United States and a little bit in Canada, but I am not able to say what the result will be. As far as carrying water is concerned, cement is just as good as the other, but they have not been used long enough to say whether they will wear.

Q.—What is the best cover to put on tile to keep the dirt from getting in?

A.—We think it better to put a little bit of clay on the tile first. I remember when I was a boy they put straw on top of the tile, but I do not think that is a good thing. Make your joints as tight as you can, you cannot make them so tight but what the water will go in.

Q.—Supposing you struck a spring, how do you get that into your tile?

A.—The first drainage survey I made was for Mr. Bechtel at Berlin. He had most of his farm drained but there were three springs on his hill side and there was a very flat piece below. And I said to him "As far as I can judge, the best thing to do is to run the drain right into those springs." And we joined the three at the bottom of the hill and it worked all right.

Q.—If you struck a spring going into your tile?

A.—Get a sewer crock and sink that in there and run your tile into the sewer crock.

Q.—How are you going to prevent clay or sand getting into your tile without using straw?

A.—A little cotton or linen or rough stuff wrapped over the tile. Put a little cloth around the tile.

Q.—We have about 700 rods of tile to do, how are we going to find cloth for the end of every tile?

A.—It does not take very much. Tar paper will be cheaper. You can take your cross cut saw, saw off two inches from the roll and you leave the end a ribbon. If you have a reasonable grade, quicksand will not bother you.

Q.—Is it necessary to have an air shaft in order to make the water run fast?

A.—No; it cannot possibly make the water run faster.

BREED TYPE OF SHORTHORNS.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE.

I am pleased indeed to see the men gathered here to hear this discussion on the old favorite breed. They have been here year after year, their faith not shaken by a temporary lull in the demand, or by years of prices that scarcely paid for the feed and work of rearing the animals, either for the breeding herd or for the block. What makes me more happy than usual this time to meet the cattle breeders is this, that I have a message for you that looks to me more encouraging than any we have had delivered to us for many years. The Canadian representative of the Swift firm, of Chicago, told me a short time ago that the business they had done in Toronto during the past year was more satisfactory to them than any business they had done any place in the same months. That they not only intended to remain and do business but they intended to increase their operations here, and that the other firms were going to do the same. Believing that these firms have been the means of increasing the price of beef cattle from one-half to one cent per pound for the past season, I am sure that you will agree with me that this is cheerful news. This

increased price in most cases makes the difference between doing business at a loss and at a profit. Many of our best feeders have in the past years been working on such small margins that they did not know if there was profit or loss, but they had to keep going; this was inseparable from good farming, so they had to feed cattle even if there was no direct profit in sight. We know that there has always been an indirect profit in feeding live stock; if we can now feel assured of a direct profit as well, then there will be no business to compare with it, and the promise is certainly a cheering one to all here because it is their liking for the business that brings them here.

It not only means much to the feeders but it means everything to the breeders of pure bred stock of all kinds. During the past years we could not say to a man that he was justified in paying from $200.00 to $300.00 for a bull, no odds how good, if he was to be used solely for the production of market cattle, now we do not need to say it for they are looking up the bull, ready to pay even more than I have mentioned if they can find one that is good enough. In no country have the feeders had to take so little for their finished article in the past ten or more years as they have here. We have not been able to understand why. There can be no substantial reason and no imaginary reason should be allowed to exist. So much for the business outlook, and I mention it because I believe we are working on a safer and surer basis than we have worked on before and that the outlook is brighter than we have ever had it before.

Now for the animal itself. This sample is not an ordinary one. This is the best in this show in the opinion of the judges. I will use him for the purpose of pointing out to you what is important and what is not important in selecting or judging cattle.

When a man comes to me and says he would buy a bull from me, but "he is a little thick in the tail," "his horns stand up a little," or "they are not alike," "his color is not just what I want," "I would like to have him a little lighter," or "a little darker," I feel that the man is an amateur, he is allowing himself to be handicapped in his selection of a sire, for he is limiting the number to choose from by introducing fads that have no value and that would not be allowed by a good judge or good breeder to stand in the way for a moment. The main thing for a feeder is to get a bull with a lot of substance, one that has constitution, and that is naturally thick in the flesh. In the term used by the late Amos Cruikshank—with a great lot of goodness about him. For the breeder no matter how high-class he professes to be this should be the first consideration in selecting his sire, then have added to these things all the gracefulness, refinement and beauty that he can get, and in both cases if the breeding is behind it the results will be all the more certain.

Handsome is that handsome does, should be applied in every case not only to our farm animals, but to our task.

This is the champion steer, one of the most satisfactory champions we have had here for years. He is a typical steer for the feeder or for the breeder, a grand specimen of the breed. There is, to use my old words, substance, beauty and grace. If you saw that head and nothing else, you would know that it belonged to a good steer. He can look any man in the face and say, "I will give you good return for every ounce of feed you give me." The head and neck show that he has a good constitution, good feeding qualities, and that he will always eat his meals if they are given to him with a reasonable amount of judgment or common sense. Look at the neck vein, it is seldom we see an animal so well filled there, this gives a finish and a joining of the neck and shoulder such as we seldom see, it gives

beauty where we too often find deficiency. See the top of the shoulder, the old proverbial table back, with the up-to-date finish and roundness that we like, with all the width, no lack of smoothness, no prominence of the shoulder points, no wide hook bones. There is no great hole in front of his shoulder to show that his lungs do not fill up the place made for them. There is first class meat even on his shanks. You can see his flesh move when you touch it, and he is not soft. I do not want hard cattle any more. We have heard so much about firmness in beef cattle that I had been led to believe that they should be firm. We placed a black steer first last year and everybody said we did right, and we were sure we did right. I followed that carcass to the hooks in Toronto and it was the greatest disappointment in my life. He was beautiful and firm and it took a lot of feeding to get him where he was, and I said over and over again he was about as smooth a steer as I had ever handled, and when he was hung up the whole of his side was five inches deep with pure fat. Not one particle of lean beef, and even then it was not good fat. It was not fat that a man could eat. I never saw so much waste in a carcass. I was misled by that firmness. He was too firm. You could take the fat off his ribs and it was pure suet. It was just like hard, dry tallow, and I do not believe that ten per cent. of that carcass was ever eaten by any human being.

I believe that if this steer was cut up, you would find a nice streak of lean meat mixed with the fat, and you would find the fat sweet and juicy and you could eat it alone. The eye of the beef of the black steer I was telling you about was not any bigger than an ordinary cent.

In shorthorns you do not want your bulls or females too large or too small, like begets like. That is the great foundation principle of breeding Shorthorns or any other class of animals. If you have an animal that is of abnormal size, the chances are that it is higher than its father and mother, and you cannot expect that animal to get his own kind because it is a freak. The great winter show animal is to a certain extent a freak, therefore it cannot get its own kind. Get an animal that is like its father and mother, see the sire and dam and if they are good you can expect to get something like them. Get a bull of good character and good head and even along the back, and a straight under-line. Do not pay any attention to colour. I heard a man in Chicago say that the Shorthorns were twice as good since the people lost their prejudice with regard to white cattle. Winners in every class were either white or roan. I candidly believe that that one thing has done more to improve the character of Shorthorn cattle than any one thing that has taken place. I am not going to say to you that you should get Scotch cattle. I do not believe in looking at pedigree in that way. What is it makes good pedigree? To me it is the fact that the animal had a good sire and dam and a good grandsire and grandam, and where you can go back and say that there haven't been any bad animals for six or seven generations. W. S. Marr, who was the greatest breeder of latter days, scarcely ever bred a show animal. He scarcely ever bred an animal that was larger than anybody else's cattle. His cattle were bred for many generations true to type, and that was what made him a great breeder; and the great Amos Cruikshank did not breed show cattle for many years before he quit breeding. There is not a man here who can name a single animal that he bred for years that was a prize winner. He liked a good, heavy, thick cow and the same with the bull. But if he had a bull that weighed two thousand seven hundred or two thousand eight hundred pounds he would sell him, and that is the true principle for every man to work on. Get the kind you expect to produce, and that you can produce with reasonable certainty. Get your animal

with plenty of heart room; and in these days of great tuberculosis scares we must have constitution. The time has come when people demand healthy cattle. Get them with plenty of rib, so that they can eat a large quantity of rough food. Breeding cattle should get a very little grain. Any man that has valuable cattle does not feed them any more grain than is absolutely necessary. If he has plenty of roots and ensilage and good clover hay and good straw and feeds in that way, he is a better feeder than the man who carries buckets full of grain to his cattle. Feed your cattle in the winter time so that they will improve in the summer time. We do not want our cattle to be rough in the hook-bones. See how smooth that steer is in the hook-bones. You can hardly see them. When you are buying young females you must expect that they are going to grow and fill up a lot. I judged a calf that was too good at the tail end, and the man that was holding him said it was the first time he had any animals that were too good any place. Perhaps he was right and I was wrong. Animals will improve and grow at the tail head after they have finished at other places. This steer has the kind of flank I like. When you get an animal particularly good in the flank, he would be like the Irishman's horse that was so strong in the weak places. He is strong behind the shoulder. Try to avoid coarseness in the bone of your cattle. Keep away from the little fads, such as a little black spot on the nose. I would not like a black nose, but if it has a little spot on its nose do not discard it on that account, but try to breed it so that the offspring won't have that spot. If one horn is a little higher than the other do not discard the animal on that account. Get the animal well covered on the back. I saw the carload that won the grand championship at Chicago. The first time the Shorthorn steers have won. They were bred and fed purely for that purpose. This man has been trying to win for a great many years, and he kept at it until he was successful. His cattle were uniform in size, none of them were very big and none of them coarse in the bone. Every one of those fifteen cattle were covered beautifully on the back. None of them were coarse in the hook-bone and they were all good in the heart, and that is the kind of cattle that will always win, and if you want to feed for the highest price that is the kind of cattle that you want to feed and breed.

Q.—Would you like that steer heavier in the barrel or lighter than it is?

A.—It might be a little better if it were not quite so heavy, but he is a well made steer. Better too heavy than too light in middle.

Q.—What is his weight?

A.—He was two years old in September, and he weighs 1,800 pounds. He won here last year as a calf.

Q.—Did you think the steer you spoke of as winning last year was fed too long?

A.—I think it was fed without exercise. If you tie an animal up without exercise it will get fat, and will not grow lean meat in proportion. I believe the best way to feed cattle for the market is to take off their horns, and turn them loose in a big box stall. I am not speaking from a personal standpoint, because I have no young bulls to sell, but I tell you that now is the time to look for the very best you can afford to buy, and I am sure if you do you will be well rewarded.

BREED TYPE OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS, HEREFORD AND GALLOWAY BEEF CATTLE.

G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph.

As I understand it, what is required this afternoon is more especially those things that characterize the breeds with which I have been asked to deal. You all know that the leading beef breeds are the Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford and Galloway. The Shorthorn is perhaps the best known breed in this Province. Nearly every person knows something about Shorthorns. I am often asked what is the best breed of beef cattle, and I think it is better to be perfectly honest and simply say I don't know. One breed has a certain valuable feature that characterizes it, another has some other feature and so on. You might just as well try to choose a wife for a man as to attempt to choose a breed of cattle for him. He has got to take the breed he likes, and if he handles it intelligently any one of these beef breeds will give him good results. If you look over this country, the United States, or Great Britain, you will find men doing well with all kinds of breeds because they are handling them intelligently.

Herefords. With my limited chance for observation, I believe the Americans have the world beaten in breeding Herefords. I believe you will find better Herefords in the United States than any other place in the world. The Herefords have certain objectionable peculiarities which the breeders of the United States have overcome to a large extent. One of these peculiarities is a tendency to be somewhat light in the hind quarter. A great many of them are inclined to be light in the thigh. Perhaps after all it is not such a great objection, because the meat low down on the thigh is cheap meat, but it is meat all the same and counts in weighing up the animals. One of the striking features of the Herefords is the color. The white face and the little white patch on the top of the shoulder, the white legs, the white underline and the white switch are all characteristic of the Hereford breed. Occasionally some of these things are lacking. It does not indicate impurity, but is an objection, and if you breed pure-bred cattle to sell you will find that you will have to pay attention to color, because your customers will demand it and you have to supply what they want.

With regard to the shape of the head I don't know that there is a very great difference in the shape of a good Hereford head and a good Shorthorn head. We like great width between the eyes, and a short space between the eye and the muzzle. The horn is decidedly different from the Shorthorn. A good Hereford horn comes out from the head horizontally and turns with a wide sweep downwards, but considerable variation is allowable. You will find different shades of red in the Hereford, from a deep red to a light yellow red, and there is a difference of opinion regarding which is the better colour. Some of them have a little red patch about the eye. In general conformation the Hereford, like all other beef breeds, should be a deep, thick, low set type of animal, and one of the things which characterizes the Hereford is a very wide and rather level loin. Very often the hook bones are too pronounced. Very prominent hook-bones are unpopular, and breeders are attempting to smooth them off a little and to get them nearly wide enough to carry a great wide level loin. We want the quarter carried out full. One of the strong points of the Hereford is its value as a grazer, and ranchers are very partial to Hereford cattle. I do not think you can call it as large a breed as the Shorthorn. I am told that on some of the ranches after they have been using Hereford males

for some time they will introduce a Shorthorn bull to increase size of the animal, and then go on with the Hereford again. They like Hereford blood on account of the grazing propensities of the animal.

As for milking properties, I don't think the Hereford excels. There are good milking Herefords, but as a breed they are not regarded as a dual purpose animal. They are regarded as a strictly beef-producing breed. You will very seldom find anything wrong with a Hereford udder, for the reason that it is very seldom that a calf will not take all the milk. It is a good, honest breed that will give a good account of itself when it is properly taken care of.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS. We have here a breed with a complicated name, Aberdeen-Angus. I have been asked what is the difference between an Angus and a Polled Angus, and what is the difference between an Aberdeen-Angus and an Angus. Of course they are all different names for the same breed. Polled simply means without horns. There was a dispute at one time over the naming of this particular breed. Some thought they should be called Aberdeen cattle, and others that they should be called Angus cattle. Finally the factions compromised by calling the breed Aberdeen-Angus. I think it is a misfortune for the breed that it was given such a clumsy name. The Scotchman calls them Doddies. Here we have a breed that has a world-wide reputation as a butcher's bullock. We all know the record they have made for themselves in the great fat stock shows of the world. This year at Chicago it was a contest among two pure-bred Angus steers and a grade Angus steer for the grand championship, showing that this breed gives a good account of itself from the butcher's standpoint. One of its strong points is its extreme smoothness. A really typical Angus is nearly as smooth as an egg. There is an absence of sharp curves or angles; everything is easy curves. It is a smoothly-rounded animal wherever you take it, and it certainly makes a very attractive beast. Another thing in its favor is that in car load lots they have a uniform color and present a uniform appearance. A black animal also looks smoother than one of almost any other color.

With regard to the head, the Angus has scarcely as much width between the eyes as the Shorthorn or Hereford, and has perhaps a little longer face, although a good deal of that appearance comes from the fact that the Poll is high. You do not want an Angus with a flat Poll. When the hair is clipped from the Poll, as is frequently done in show animals, it shows a very sharp projection at the top of the head. On general form the Aberdeen-Angus is a short-legged, deep, thick type of animal, smoothly turned at every point. A great many Angus cattle are inclined to be thick through the shoulders, in fact, prominent in the shoulder. This is caused, to a large extent, by a thick padding of muscle underneath the blade bones, and I do not know any animal that will cut a more thickly-fleshed chuck than Angus. They are extremely smooth over the hocks. In a typical Angus you have to feel in order to find where the hook-bones are. We have had disputes occur in our work at the colleges as to the width of loin of an Angus as compared with that of a Shorthorn. I have had a good many men measure the loins of two steers, a Shorthorn and an Angus used in our college work, and there was no more than a quarter of an inch difference, yet most people looking at the steers would declare there was two or three inches difference. The Angus hooks are turned and the loin is rounded over, which gives it an appearance of narrowness that it really does not possess.

The color of the Angus is black, a little white in the under-line back of the

navel is not objected to. Occasionally Angus cattle appear which are quite freely marked with white. Such markings are very objectionable, but do not indicate impurity of blood. Horns on an Angus are not tolerated, but they do not indicate impurity; at the same time a man would be foolish to use a bull that showed any signs of horns, or "scurs" as they are called. There are individuals among the Aberdeen-Angus that are good milkers, although the breed is not noted for its milking qualities. A cross between an Angus female and a white Shorthorn bull has a world-wide reputation as a feeder.

GALLOWAYS: Here we have another black, polled breed from a different part of Scotland, and a breed that for some reason or other has not made as much progress in this country as some other breeds. They are noted for their hardiness; they can stand any amount of cold and damp, owing to the fact that they are so well protected by their coat of hair. Take one of these animals and let it run in a cold place and it will develop a magnificent coat of hair. Their hides make excellent robes, and they are used for that purpose. In size the Galloway is scarcely equal to the Angus or the Hereford, and you will notice some difference in the appearance of the head of the Galloway as compared with the Angus. That curly hair is one of the things that make a difference in the appearance. They have scarcely as pronounced a poll as the Angus, and the face should be short and the forehead broad. In fact some claim the eye should be half-way down the head. If a line is taken from the poll to the muzzle, the eye should be somewhere about the middle of that line. The ear is covered with long hair, which gives it a different appearance from that of the Angus. In general conformation they are somewhat similar to the Angus, though they are not quite as smoothly-turned over the hooks or over the quarter. The loin is a little flatter, and they have not that particularly smooth conformation of the Angus, being a little more rectangular in conformation. The main difference is in the question of size and the coat of hair. If anything they are shorter in leg; being one of the lowest set breeds that we have. The body should be deep and thick and smooth.

In speaking of the color of the Aberdeen-Angus I forgot to state that occasionally you will find a red Angus. Years back red cattle were very common among them, in fact, it was not until McCombey's time that the black color became generally fixed in the breed. Red is quite a legitimate color, although it is not popular. If you have a red female mated with a black bull, the chances are the calves would come all black. Red is also occasionally found in the Galloway, but is not popular. The color, as a rule, is not a perfect black, but has a sort of mahogany tinge. We sometimes find little white above the under-line, but we want as little as we can get. A little white does not indicate impurity. I saw a heifer at the International a year ago which was claimed to be a Galloway. It was white in color, with just a few spots on it. It was the first white Galloway I ever saw. She was owned by the Ohio State University. Horns will sometimes appear, and there is the same objection to them that there would be in the Angus.

Q.—Which is the better breed, the Galloway or the Angus.

A.—The Angus is a little larger, and I suppose if you asked an Angus breeder he would tell you soon which was the better breed, and if you asked a Galloway breeder he would tell you the Galloway was better.

Q.—How does it compare with the Angus as to early maturity?

A.—I think the Angus excels in early maturity.

Q.—How are the horns bred out of the Angus and Galloway?

A.—Polled cattle have existed back further than records extend; of course

scurs have appeared frequently among them, and getting rid of these has been purely a question of selection.

Q.—How are they for milking?

A.—Some of them just about like the Angus. Some are very fair milkers. They are not counted a dairy breed at all, purely a beef breed.

Q.—Will they raise their calves all right?

A.—Yes, and they are very courageous brutes. If a strange dog or anything of that kind comes along it is rather bad for the dog. They are good cattle to have in a field where there are sheep. They will put a dog out of business about as quickly as any animal I know of.

Q.—How do they compare with the Angus for crossing?

A.—I cannot say. They use both the Angus and the Galloway in Great Britain for crossing on the Shorthorn. Blue grays are produced in both these ways. I noticed in the prize list of the Royal Show a few years ago a special prize for White Shorthorn bulls, suitable for crossing with Galloway cows.

Q.—How does the meat compare?

A.—The meat is first-class. The best Shorthorn will produce beef equal to the very best as far as I know. The Angus and Galloway would probably excel the Shorthorn a little in quality of beef, especially in regard to the proportion of lean to fat. A good many Shorthorns have too much fat in proportion to the lean. It is a question of selection, and if we take the best class of Shorthorns there are very few animals that will beat them.

Q.—Are their coats any protection from insects?

A.—Yes, I believe so. An animal with a coat such as we see here would not suffer so much from flies as a short-haired animal.

THE BREED TYPE OF CLYDESDALES.

William Smith, Columbus.

It is not necessary for me to apologize for giving a talk on the noble animal, the horse, especially a Clydesdale. Prices have been going up for the last number of months, so much so that everybody is beginning to feel they would like to be in the horse breeding business. I am not here for the purpose of saying anything about other breeds of horses, for all of them have their admirers. Our country is large enough to do something with them all.

For the last number of years I have been paying some attention to this business. But I am still no more of an expert than anyone of yourselves, and although I am going to do most of the talking I know that I am talking to men who know as much about the Clydesdale as I do. My talk is more for the purpose that we may understand each other as to what should be an ideal Clydesdale horse.

I think it would not be a bad idea to look up in the dictionary the two words, "breed" and "type," and this is what I find: "Breed is to produce a thing of any species of animal"; "type, is the general form that gives characteristics of similarity to a group of individuals." It is not sufficient that we should have one animal alone that might be our ideal, but what we want is a group of individuals or, in other words, that the Clydesdale horses in this country of ours shall be the same from one coast to the other.

I propose for a moment to go over this horse. It belongs to the firm of Smith & Richardson. He has had a somewhat checkered career. He has had his ups and downs. I think he is a fairly good type of a Clydesdale horse, but you have to go away from home very often to find out what other people think. What might be my opinion may not be my neighbor's. Last winter this horse stood first at Toronto, and the other evening at this Show he was placed fifth. He stood first in Ottawa last winter, and he was beaten in Ottawa last fall.

When you are going to take a good look at a horse you should meet him face to face and have it out with him, and first of all you look at is the eye. The eye is worth a good deal. It indicates a good deal of the character of the horse, and it should be fairly full. The forehead should be fairly broad and these two characteristics in this animal are quite good. The ears should be fairly tapering, and I prefer that they should be active. The muzzle should be fairly wide, the nostrils pretty well developed. One of the prominent characteristics of the Clydesdale is that the neck shall not be too much arched. But for a chance of differing with our Scotch friends, I like the neck arched. And I think you will agree with me when I say that it does not hurt the horse. I want it fairly long and I will tell you why. If this horse had been shown last night with a heavy harness on, and one of those great big collars, and had not a fair length of neck, you would not see much when the collar was on.

Our Scotch friends would not quarrel with this horse's crest. The shoulder should be fairly sloping. You will find that the shoulder is more sloping in the Clyde than in the Shire. They have both been bred for their own particular purposes. You get more weight in the Shire than you do in the Clyde. The forearm should be muscular and the muscles should not be placed on the very outside. If you get an animal with the legs placed way out you may be sure that he will go badly in front. We want a good broad knee. We do not want the leg too long, but we want the pastern with a nice curve in it. All the legs should have a nice fringe of hair. This horse is what you call a little bare in that respect.

Q.—What would you want more for?

A.—In the first place the general appearance of the Clyde, it is part of the type.

Q.—Does it add to its usefulness?

A.—I do not think so, but if you notice the horse in the ring I think you will agree with me that it adds a little to the appearance. I saw some yesterday that had too much. The hoof-head should be strong and there should be plenty of depth to the bottom. I was told that was one of the principal reasons that this horse was thrown down the other night. My attention was drawn to it, and I have been looking at it since, and I made answer that I did not think so. This horse has a good strong foot, and I would like to impress that upon you that without a good foot the horse does not amount to a great deal.

Q.—Is a white foot an indication of tenderness?

A.—No, I do not think so; I would just as soon have a white one as a dark one.

Q.—Would that horse be any better if he was straighter in the pasterns?

A.—No, if I had to make it myself I would have it a little more the other way. I think the feet and the pasterns are the strong points of a Clydesdale horse. On the hard pavements of a city they have to stand a lot of hard work, and in the large cities of England you find the horses that have a well set pastern are the ones that are standing the work. They should have broad heels.

Q.—Do you think if he had a half inch off the front he would look better? What objection would you have to taking a half inch off the toe?

A.—I would not like it, but it could be done. He could stand it.

Q.—Don't you think he is more liable to stumble and injure the pastern?

A.—No, I do not think so.

Q.—Would it improve the shape of his foot?

A.—No, I do not think it; you can get a foot so short that you will begin to think he is bound to stumble. There is no danger of this fellow stumbling. The ribs should be well sprung and of a good length.

Q.—You spoke about the hip and the shoulder?

A.—The shoulder should be of such a shape that it will fill the collar.

Q.—Is he long enough in the rib?

A.—I have always thought so. I have seen them closer. The larger the horse the more it shows. The quarter should be smooth, the tail should not be set up. I want a good breaching, good and strong. If you are going to be critical you may find a little fault with this horse in the hock. That was there when we bought him. It was done with a barbed wire. We thought it would go away, but it has always left a little fullness there. We want a hock good and broad and bony and free from meat. The hind foot should be as well shaped as the front.

Q.—Do you want the leg short from the hock up to the hip?

A.—Yes, and I do not want it too straight. I prefer it a little the other way rather than too straight.

Q.—Can any of you tell me what harm it would do if it was too straight?

A.—It would be like a waggon going over a road without any springs in it.

Q.—What is the horse's weight?

A.—Nearly two thousand pounds.

Q.—Would you consider that horse has bone enough in his legs to stand the body?

A.—If he showed more hair you would not ask that question? He has plenty of bone, and when you see him beside some others you might think he does not carry as much bone as they do. It is on account of the fringe.

Q.—How about the back?

A.—I leave that a good deal to yourselves. It is not a long back.

Q.—Do you think it is just a shade on the low side?

A.—I would not call it bad. Whatever you may think of this horse, I think you will agree with me on this point, that if we could breed them all as good as he is, we would be a great deal richer than we are to-day.

There is an old saying, that like will produce like. We want the female with as many good points as the male, and that being the case, we will have good horses.

I cannot impress the fact too strongly that in starting out in life and liking horses, and most young men do, they cannot make their ideal too high whether it be a Clyde or a Shire. I like a Clydesdale to look big without being loaded down with two or three hundred pounds of beef. You can make a small horse weigh 1,800 pounds if you get the beef on him, but he will not look large. You want a Clydesdale horse to look large, and the more pounds you have on him the more money you will get from the buyer.

THE BREED TYPE OF SHIRES.

JOHN GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD.

We have listened to a very interesting address by Mr. Smith on the Clyde horse, and as we have a number of other addresses I will try to be brief.

I agree pretty well with everything Mr. Smith said. He has explained to you what breed type means, and I will not go over that ground again. There is a difference between breed type, and character which should always be taken into consideration in breeding live stock, and I do not know that it is a bad thing to have in mind "character." One of the first things some good breeders look for in an animal is to see that he possesses character. You may have an animal that will appear to be a very good type of the breed to which he belongs, and he may show little or no character. And you may have an animal with a great deal of character and yet be a poor, miserable type of the breed. Therefore, the two must go hand-in-hand.

I was delighted with the remarks of Mr. Smith in reference to the size of the animal. It is an easy matter to get a nice little animal, but it is another thing entirely to get a nice large animal, and the large animal is the one that is going to put the dollars into your pocket.

Q.—What do you mean by character? Is it the disposition of the horse?

A.—Yes. When you walk to the front of the animal and look right into his face, you see the appearance of that animal, and there is something about him that shows you if he possesses breed character as well as breed type. Always look for a good intelligent head with a good broad forehead, a nicely set ear, and a nice bright, clear, intelligent eye, not wild or vicious. If you have these you are likely to have a horse that you can teach something, and one that will have a good intelligent disposition.

That is one of the important things in a Shire horse. Some of the characteristics of a Shire horse are character, size, strength, muscling. Bold straight action, with a strong constitution.

This horse is owned by myself and my sons. I thought perhaps I could criticise one of our own without hurting anybody else. The Shire is one of the oldest breeds of horses that we know very much about. You can go away back many years to the time when they were known as the war horse; when they wanted big heavy horses to carry the armour that they wore in those days. Later on they were known as the great horse, and later on they were known as the Old English Black Horse, and now they are known as the Shire horse.

About 1780-90 we find that up in the Shire of Norfolk they had a type of Shire that was known as a very heavy, big, muscular horse with a good deal of vim and snap in him, and carrying quite a large tuft of hair right down below the knee and having a good welt of hair, which, of course, we do not want to-day.

A few years later than that, we find in Lestershire another type of horse that was longer in the body and somewhat smaller, a little sweeter about the head, and longer in the neck, and lacking that heavy hair which they have in Norfolkshire. One hundred years after that a great horse, "Honest Tom," whom everybody has learned something of, was bred in the same district where this horse with the heavy coating of hair was bred.

The horse we have before us has been out in the show ring somewhat. He won here and won the championship the last two years at Toronto, and also at London

last fall, so that probably he is about as good a type of the Shire as I could get to speak on at the present time. You will agree with me that he has a nice pleasant head, and he has a neck that I like. The neck should be nicely arched and well carried back into the withers; it should be muscular and be well blended into the shoulders. I am not at all particular as to whether there appears to be a place where the collar will rest or not. Don't be afraid of that, there is no danger of the collar going back over the shoulders. It will always find a resting-place. Many of our dray horses get down somewhat in condition, and when they get a little thin in flesh if they have not a well-muscled neck and shoulder with the neck probably blended into the shoulder you are simply going to have a horse that is likely to give you trouble with sore shoulders.

I like what Mr. Smith said about the setting back of the front leg under the body, as far back as you can get it, with a good prominent chest, and I like a horse well-muscled down on the inside as well as the outside of the leg. Another important thing in the horse is to get them pretty deep down through the heart and forerib. That is one of the places where they must be good if you want to make a success of the business. That is where you get constitution. The streets in some of the large cities of the old country are narrow, and they want heavy horses that can move a heavy load quickly. You will notice that this horse is very heavily muscled in his arm and he has a broad, heavy, strong knee. That should never go wrong. You will also notice that he has more bone than the Clyde—that is one of the Clyde types. The Shire horse has not such a sloping pastern. I think you can probably get a pastern too long, and you can certainly get it too short. You will not get many Shire horses that have a better pastern than this horse. He has an exceptionally good one for a Shire, as good as many of the Clydes.

We want a good, big solid foot that will hold a good weight. You do not require one so big that it will roll your farm as you go along, but it should be a good size and made of the right material.

Q.—Do you think the frog of the foot has anything to do with quality.

A.—It is very important to have a good frog. Now if the withers carry well back you will generally have a fairly short back. The ribs should be nicely arched from the backbone, and be a fair length, so as to give depth of body. In Liverpool it is quite common to put three horses to a load of six or seven tons, and you must have a good type of a horse to be able to do that work. The hook bone and the pin bone should be smooth and well covered with muscle, the quarters a good length and well muscled down. The hock should be clean, broad and strong, not too straight, because if the hock is too straight in any horse it is apt to go wrong.

Q.—What point of perfection in a Clyde would be a point of perfection in a Shire?

A.—I think in this very room I was asked what was the difference between a Clyde and a Shire, and I think the answer I gave was that there was practically very little difference between the good ones. They are both good horses, and no doubt many years ago they were practically the one horse. But we know that for some years the Scotchman has been breeding a horse a little more to quality and not quite so much to size, and the Englishman has been breeding for a little more muscle and weight and size to move these heavy loads that we spoke of, so that there is that difference in the type of the breeds at the present time. But I suppose the real true type of the draught horse would not matter so very much if they were bred nearly alike, and in some cases they are.

As far as I am personally concerned, I like a medium pastern; if it is too

long it is likely to be weak, and if it is too short you will not have that springiness that we like to have.

Q.—What is the weight of that horse?

A.—Between twenty and twenty-one hundred.

Q.—How old is he?

A.—Five years old.

Q.—Don't you think a cross between the Shire and the Clyde gives you a little lower set animal?

A.—We have low set animals in both breeds. You will find that they are not all up-standing animals in either of the breeds. I do not know that any cross between the two would give you a lower set animal unless you selected a lower set animal of the breed. You can get them in both breeds if you want them.

Q.—Generally speaking, don't you find more low set Clydes than Shires?

A.—I do not know; they are not quite as heavy, but as far as low setness is concerned, I do not think there is much difference.

Q.—Is it very difficult for a man to tell a Shire from a Clyde?

A.—Well, you see it is hard to get definite information.

Q.—Is that horse from the hock to the feet a good type of a Shire horse?

A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—Will not that hock go wrong?

A.—No; in my opinion that hock will never go wrong. The Shire carries more hair on its legs than the Clyde.

Q.—As a rule has the Shire more ambition than the Clyde?

A.—Yes, I rather think they have. The Shire is a bold goer; in the olden times they were the war horses and had a great deal of snap.

Q.—Which has the best action?

A.—There are good actors in both of the breeds as well as poor actors in both of them. Always look for the best horse of the breed which you prefer. You must always have a good walker in a draught horse, a horse that will step away bold and strong, so that if you put two or three of them on a heavy load they can walk away with it without any difficulty.

Q.—Do you think it would be a good policy to cross a Shire with a Clyde?

A.—If you are breeding pure-bred stock, certainly not; you should remain with the breed.

Q.—For a general farm purpose?

A.—For size for a general farm, I would say breed to the horse that will suit you best. Was it policy for Mr. Cruickshanks to take one of Mr. Booth's cattle or Mr. Bate's cattle and cross them? There is just as much difference between the Cruickshank, the Booth, and the Bates' Short-horn cattle as there is between a Shire and a Clydesdale horse. I have always thought it would have been just as good for Canada if the two horses had been combined in one stud book.

Q.—You would not be afraid to have two or three crosses in them?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you like a horse with a head a little on the small size?

A.—No; I like a medium-sized head, bright and intelligent looking. I heard a Yorkshire man once talking about a horse, and the man who was trying to buy him said, "He's got a big head." The Yorkshire man said, "Well; he's got to carry it himself." (Laughter and applause.)

BREED TYPE OF HACKNEYS.

E. A. A. Grange, V.S., M.S., Principal Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

In introducing the subject of my address I would like to say a few words concerning horse-breeding in general as an industry, and do so because I do not wish any remarks which I may make later on to be construed as coming from one who is bigoted concerning the particular kind of horse of which I am to speak; and, secondly, because for years past I have been canvassed by young men and prospective breeders for an opinion as to the best kind of horse to breed as a commercial enterprise. My reply has invariably been that it makes little difference what kind you breed so long as you breed good ones of the kind; but first decide within yourselves what kind you like best, and if the one selected appeals, more than any other, to the inborn tastes of the breeder then more interest will be taken in the enterprise, and mental interest in an enterprise usually spells success to the business.

After the mind is fixed as to the kind of horse we want: for size, shape, action, color, speed, endurance, or other characteristics, then search for the breed which produces the largest percentage of animals having the features in their make-up which we desire, and from breeding from that kind our chances of getting an offspring with the coveted points are, in my opinion, greater than by any other method.

Men who like to feast their eyes upon the massive forms of the Clydesdale, the Shire, the Percheron, or some other breed of that class, should look to them for size and weight; but if we want record breakers in other particulars we must go to other breeds.

Turning for a moment to the breed of which I am to speak, viz., the Hackney, let me say it has sprung more into prominence during the past twenty years, and attracted more attention than in the previous centuries of its existence, and it is now looked upon by many as the fashionable coach horse of to-day. In searching for a reason for its great popularity at this time we will at once be struck with the marvellous care which promoters of the breed use in presenting the horse to the public; they have them well groomed, well harnessed, well trained; in fact, well equipped in everything that will make the horse ornamental as well as useful.

In taking up the more practical side of the Hackney question, such as its points of excellence, in action, style, and type of conformation, it may be well to begin with that which is regarded as the most valuable attribute of the breed, namely, action; indeed a Hackney without action is about as bad as a racehorse without speed, or a draught horse without weight, and to reach a proper standard of excellence it must be good all-round action, not only in the trot, but in the walk as well; and not only in the front legs but the hind ones also. To meet the requirements of many judges of the present day the action in front must come from the shoulder as well as the knee in order that the horse may cover ground, and do so with that brilliancy and grace which is so much coveted by admirers of his class. But if action in front is largely confined to the knee joint, the horse so gifted is often described as one having "all action but no go," as he may lift his knees to his chin, but put his front feet down again in about the same place as they come from—"trot all day in a bushel basket," as it were. But the Hackney action which is attracting most admirers at the present time is that in which the knees are well folded, followed by a throwing forward of the foot, with a dash and fire

which must be seen to be appreciated. In these cases the entire shoulder moves freely which does away with any tied up appearance in the rest of the limb, a good thing in itself.

In the hind legs we usually observe the action more in the hocks, fetlocks, and pasterns than at other points. The hocks should be well bent and carried far enough apart to modify or prevent interfering, but they should not be carried so far apart that a straddling gait is produced, in which case all poetry of movement would be destroyed and the horse condemned as a clumsy goer. Below the hock, the nicely curved fetlock and pastern, together with the hind foot, should be brought from the ground with a degree of energy and precision that reminds one of the movements of a clock, but all jerky movements of a string halty nature should be omitted.

Action in the walk is regarded by many as being of as much importance as it is in the trot; stallions, especially, which move in a majestic manner in the walk, raising the feet from the ground and carrying them forward with energy and decision have an asset in breeding establishments which adds much to their value.

And now let me turn your attention to the conformation of the Hackney.

The system which I have adopted in the show ring is to begin with the ear. I could feast my eyes on a horse like that for a good while. Sometimes it is preferred to have the ears lean in a little bit. They should be fine, but not necessarily as fine as that of a Thoroughbred horse. That is a matter of taste. One thing in connection with the ear that is often lost sight of is the movement. A horse that is very restless in the ear is most likely to be a nervous creature, and proper temperament in a horse is a thing that is much to be desired. A good tempered animal is always attractive to men and women, but a very restless ear is not only indicative of a nervous character, but it may be occasioned by defective eyesight.

Passing down the head, I like the nose to be straight, rather of the Grecian order. A Roman nose is objectionable. I like to see the face slightly dished out at the sides. The whole contour of the head need not be as delicate as the head of the Thoroughbred. We do not ask for a coarse head, but it may be coarser than the Thoroughbred. The eyes should not be sunken in the sockets like the eyes of a hog, but rather full and large and preferably of a brown colour.

Going further down we come to the mouth. The mouth should have some depth, if it is too shallow it will give it the appearance of that of a sheep. On the other hand if it is too deep, like the mouth of an alligator, it is very objectionable. I doubt that the size of the mouth has much to do with the animal's merits. I would like to see the animal's head set on so that you can tell where the head leaves off and the neck begins. The kind where the head is plastered on to the neck is objectionable; it is undesirable as far as my judgment is concerned.

The neck of a horse that is used for carriage purposes should be moderately long. A horse with a moderately long neck is usually a more graceful performer; a horse with a short neck is not often as agile. The lower part of the neck should show the jugular gutter plainly so that we can tell where it really is.

The highest point of the withers is supposed to be the highest part of the animal, and is the part selected for measuring the height. The shoulder should be moderately sloping. If it is too straight, the horse is likely to be stilty in his movements.

Passing to the front part of the animal which is sometimes called the bosom or breast, it should be full. We do not want the appearance which is sometimes described as to the two front legs coming out of the same hole. Take a horse like the one before us and you will have to get him in a very low condition before

his legs would come together. The breadth of his chest is not entirely dependent on fat.

I like to see a horse with a good arm, with hard muscles that stand out by themselves. You can see them cord themselves on this horse as he moves along. I do not regard the arm as being good simply because it measures more than another, because we frequently find a horse that measures well in the arm and yet the muscles in the part are not properly constructed. It may be asked why it is so desirable that a horse should have a good arm, but for an answer I will ask you to examine instantaneous photographs of a horse while performing and you will find that while a horse is walking or trotting or galloping there are certain instances, and it is only an instant, when the whole weight of the body is thrown on one foot, so that he has to carry the whole of his weight over a centre, like a boy with a leaping pole. And if the horse is defective in the muscles of his arm he is very apt to make a false step when he lands on the other side.

We now come to the knee. The knee joint of this horse is very nicely made, in my opinion. It does not stand out very far behind. Horses have often been condemned for being too much cut away under the knee when really the effect was not owing to being cut away, but owing to the prominence of the bone. Passing over the cannon bone, we like to see them flat, this horse is very nicely made in that particular.

Going on still farther down, we come to the pastern, and this is a point you have heard a great deal of discussion about this morning. I like the pastern to be moderately sloping. If they are too upright concussion will be produced when the animal strides and that is liable to be followed by inflammation, and when you get inflammation in a particular part like that, evil results are liable to follow, and ring-bone may occur. If on the other hand the pastern is too long and too sloping, you are liable to have strain of the ligaments of the pastern. When a horse is required to go too fast, the strain upon the part is increased by the leverage which is afforded by too long a pastern.

The foot is one of the most important parts of an animal. The foot of a driving horse should be strong and rather deep in the wall. The frog should be well developed. The object of this is to do away with a certain amount of concussion. The frog of a horse's foot is supposed to act as a cushion and thus do away with concussion.

Q.—Why is this horse shod so heavily?

A.—You will have to ask his owner. If I were to guess I would say it was to increase his action. They put very heavy shoes on a horse sometimes to increase the action.

Q.—Will the action produced by that iron produce action in his colt?

A.—I do not think so.

The back should be straight, anything in the shape of a roached-back is objectionable, especially if you wish to ride. If the back is too much roached it will give a very clumsy movement to the body, a horse with an arched back is usually unpleasant to ride. The croup of a horse should be moderately straight, not too much sloping, and the tail should not come far down in the quarter.

Passing down to the hind leg, I call this part the upper thigh. It should be well muscled and if the muscles stand out, all the better. If you examine instantaneous photographs you will see that the whole weight of the body is on one hind foot at certain times. A great many of us think that a horse has the weight of his body on two feet at a time, but it has been proven beyond reasonable doubt that

at certain moments the whole weight of the body is thrown on one hind foot or on one front foot as the case may be.

Passing on down to the hock, we come to the point where it is a matter of importance to have the joint well formed. I like to see a hock which is deep from before backwards and broad from side to side, rather coarse if anything. Horses built in that way are not likely to throw out spavins. You will notice that this horse stands with his hind legs behind him; rather far back. I do not know whether it is his nature or whether he has been trained to do it. Connoisseurs of carriage horses very often teach their horses to assume a position which they call camping, when they stand with their front and hind feet well out. This fellow has evidently been trained to camp, he is a good camper. There is a reason why a horse should camp, especially in cities where ladies are getting into or getting out of carriages. Hackneys are very often of a restless nature, especially when they notice a lady is coming out of a store and about to get into the carriage. They are very liable to move off just when you do not want them to, and accidents have occurred by ladies being thrown as they were about to step into the carriage. If a horse is camping, the lady has the advantage, because the horse has to get himself into position before he can move off, and that gives the lady an opportunity to get in.

Q.—Does it hurt a horse to have him do that?

A.—I have never seen a case of disease or injury that I could attribute to a horse being a camper, but they do not stand in that position for any great length of time. I dare say if a horse stood that way for an hour at a time it might injure him. The part below the pastern should be moderately sloping.

The chest should be rather deep in the carriage horse. Carriage horses are admired in the city when they are round, so far as the barrel is concerned; the conformation is occasioned by the ribs being well sprung and dropping down about 4 or 5 inches from the spine and the posterior rib being rather long.

Q.—What is you opinion of a horse's toe, should it go out straight?

A.—I prefer the animal to go straight and not to wind around in a corkscrew manner when it is going.

Q.—What about his nostrils?

A.—If a horse has a Roman nose in an extreme degree it is likely to interfere with his breathing when he is required to do severe exercise, the nostril should be large and easily dilated.

Q.—Do you think a driving horse should be wide in his under jaw?

A.—I think that is a good character for any horse.

Q.—This horse does not seem to be so restless as the horse that went out a little while ago.

A.—Maybe he has not had so many oats. He is a beautifully tempered animal, and has probably been handled a great deal.

Q.—Is it good to let a horse's foot grow out too much?

A.—I think the plan of letting a horse's foot grow out too much is injurious when you put it to hard work. I think the custom is being overdone at the present time in the show ring. The reason why it is done, is because it is supposed to give a horse action.

BREED TYPE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

J. H. Reed, V.S., O.A.C., Guelph.

The hour is getting late, and I will endeavor to make my remarks somewhat brief, and probably a little more general than has been made heretofore. We do not think it just safe to have a Thoroughbred on the platform, and this gentleman has very kindly consented to keep this Hackney here. I would like to say a few words with regard to the term Thoroughbred. There is probably no word used in connection with horses that is more misused, or we may say ill-used, than the term "thoroughbred." Men will say "This is a thoroughbred Hackney," and we hear of "thoroughbred Clydes" and "thoroughbred chickens" and cattle. There is only one class of animal in the world that is entitled to the word "thoroughbred." Thoroughbred is as distinct a class of horses as the "Hackney." Therefore, when we speak of the Hackney, or the Clydesdale, or Shire, or any other breed of horse, we should say pure-bred rather than thoroughbred. If I say I have a Thoroughbred stallion in my stable, the term should require no qualification. Any person who understands the significance of the term would understand at once that is was a pure-bred English race-horse. The Thoroughbred horse belongs to a class by itself. It is probably the purest bred horse in the world, and one of his greatest characteristics is to have strength without bulk. Everything about a Thoroughbred is, or should be, of good quality and with the absence of bulk. The Thoroughbred is cleaner about the head, the ears are probably a little finer and move with more promptness than this horse. His neck should be of medium length, not so bulky as in other breeds of horses, not so bulky even as in this horse, and even in the Thoroughbred stallion we like a marked line of demarcation between the withers and the neck—a depression showing us where the neck leaves off and where the withers commence. His neck should be medium length, the crest whip corded, and the absence to a great extent of the arch we find in other horses. We sometimes see a Thoroughbred whose neck is arched—what we call the harness type, a Thoroughbred with a neck, crest and head somewhat resembling a Hackney, and some people think is desirable. Possibly it may be for some purpose, but it is not typical of the Thoroughbred, and we might say that a Thoroughbred with this appearance is a misfit, the same as if we had a carriage horse of the type of a Standard-bred. A Standard-bred carriage horse is a misfit. A harnessy Thoroughbred is a misfit, and although we do not often get misfits in Thoroughbreds on account of their individuality, we occasionally see them.

The shoulders and withers of the Thoroughbred are one of his strong points. We must have obliquity of shoulder and sloping withers, not cutting away quickly into the back. You may say, "Why should that be?" Because a Thoroughbred is used essentially for saddle purposes, and unless he has length and height of withers the rider is too close over his shoulder, too far up the front, leaving little forehand. The term forehand is seldom used except in discussing saddle horses. The back of the Thoroughbred must be reasonably short—not too short, because very short backs always give defective action. The loins should be very well muscled, and the croup must be long. We cannot get a horse long underneath unless we have obliquity in the shoulder and length of croup. The chest of a Thoroughbred differs to some extent from the chest of other classes of horses, and by the chest I mean, of course, practically the middle piece of the horse. With a Thoroughbred we generally get a wide space behind and gradually becoming narrow in front, rather cone-shaped, with the forelegs or forearm closer together than with other classes of

horses. The bone, of course, must have an entire absence of feathering, and should be of a very fine quality. We want a razor-shaped bone in a Thoroughbred. Action such as we find in the Hackney would be entirely out of place in the Thoroughbred, but the action of a Thoroughbred is probably of as great importance as the action of a Hackney. The action of a Thoroughbred must be low, elastic and free. Not so low, of course, that he will stumble over things, but he must go reasonably close to the ground. Now you may say, "Why should it be low?" In the first place I might speak about his pasterns. A Thoroughbred should have pasterns of reasonable length and reasonable obliquity. Not too much obliquity. If he is too upright in the pasterns the concussion will be too great. If he be too long and too oblique in the pasterns it comes very hard on the tendons, because he carries weight. We can stand extra obliquity in the pasterns in a draft horse, but as a saddle horse with weight on his back he must throw a large portion of the weight on the foreleg, and if the pastern be upright the concussion will be more, and if the pastern be too oblique it will give too much pressure on the back tendons.

The Thoroughbred horse is a saddle horse. He is supposed to go fast, and he is supposed to go for a long time. He must stay with the job and continue for a long distance at a fast gait, and we can readily understand that with a man on his back, if his action be high even at a trot or a canter, the concussion will be much greater, therefore we say he must go low. Of course he must go straight; he should neither paddle or roll with his front feet; should not go too wide behind nor yet close enough to interfere. The general appearance of the Thoroughbred is not as attractive as a Hackney when in motion or standing, but to a man who likes a Thoroughbred there is a beauty of conformation and contour about him that is not found in any other animal, and while a Thoroughbred is sometimes used as a harness horse; he is not a harness horse, he is essentially a saddle horse, but he can make a reasonably fair harness horse.

Q.—Which is the greatest fault, to have the pastern too much sloping or too much upright?

A.—I would rather have a little too much obliquity than to have it too upright.

BREED TYPE OF STANDARD-BRED HORSES.

Dr. Routledge, Lambeth.

I have been asked to say a few words with regard to the breeding of the Standard-bred horse. I have had some little experience along this line, not in breeding, but I have been dealing in Standard-bred horses for the past 33 or 35 years. Being a lover of that type of horse and somewhat observing I have some ideas with regard to them. The more we handle the horse, the more we judge at fairs and the more we come in touch with the judgment of others, the better posted we become. In judging horses we should be honest and conscientious. We may differ in judgment but so long as we are honest and conscientious and can give reason for our judgment, I think the exhibitors should be satisfied.

The question has many times been asked, "What is a Standard-bred?" My definition would be: A continued combination of trotting blood without recurrence to the foundation strain. John H. Wallace was the first who originated rules for Standard-breds; he was the first man who published the "American Trotting

Register." It is now published by the American Trotting Register Association. These rules are continually changing, so that to-day no animal can be registered unless his pedigree can be traced back several generations. Gradually as the horse became identified with the life of man rules were laid down for his breeding. You may go back 100 years and at that time the high water-mark standard was something like 3.06. Fifty years ago that mark was reduced to 2.24½, which was then considered wonderful, but to-day the horse who cannot trot close on two minutes is not cherished any more than the horse who 50 years ago trotted in 2.24½. This gradual reduction in time is due in the first place to inheritance and development. By development we can so intensify as virtually to create inheritance and inheritance if left undeveloped will gradually degenerate. History tells us and experience tells us that the progeny of a non-developed horse cannot compete with the progeny of a developed animal. I heard a man say not later than yesterday that this was the "horseless age," but if you would go out in the horse-arena and see the number of beautiful horses that are there shown, you will readily make up your mind that it is not the "horseless age." We have the auto and the motor cycle and such things as that, but I can tell you the Standard-bred horse is here to stay. We have our horse shows, and our matinees for recreation and relaxation after the toil of the day. These things are here to stay and the matinees are due to the Standard-bred. The gradual increase of speed in the Standard-bred is due to development. Dealers all over the country will tell you that prices for Standard-bred horses are ruling high. The demand is greater than the supply and with this era of prosperity that is before us the Standard-bred will come more and more to the front.

I am going to mention a few of the principal points of a standard-bred horse. In the first place I would like to tell you that this horse I have on the platform is a champion stallion in the Standard-bred class all over this country. In the United States he has been the winner at many noted fairs. The Standard-bred should have good feet and legs. It is very important to have good front legs. A horse that is out-toed is a bad one for the road. In the first place he is liable to hit his ankles and shins and cause splints and become lame. We want a good shoulder running well back. I like to see them full over the loin, and I would rather have them a little roached with a long hip. Some horses can go with a short toe, while others cannot. Some others can go with four ounces on in front, while others have to have a pound and a half. These things vary according to the horse we are handling and according to their way of going. I am not a lover of a docked horse. I decidedly object to a docked tail. The longer and thicker the tail, the better I like it, on a road horse, as long as he carries it up out of the way, and does not allow it to switch between his legs. Colour is a matter of taste. I prefer a dark chestnut, a seal brown or a blood bay. I have no objection to a dapple gray. I do not like a faded seal, or a white horse, or a chestnut with a light tail and main. I like extended action; I do not like an action that is up and down as if the horse were travelling in a bushel basket all day. I like a horse to use its feet as well as its knees, and I like the action to come from the shoulder. The height of a road horse should be from 15-1 to 15-3 weighing from 900 to 1,100. My favorite height is 15.2, weighing from 1,050 to 1,100. I must admit that the stallions in this country are, as a rule, too small; they are recognized from 15-1 to 15-3. I have known some go as high as 16 hands and weighing 1,200 pounds, but I would not consider that a typical road horse for this country. I am speaking now of the progeny rather than the sires.

Q.—Do you consider it important to have a stallion that has a record?

A.—Yes, a non-developed animal cannot compete with the developed animal, even though they have the same inheritance. That has been proved with the Standard-bred.

Q.—If you were judging in the show ring would you not prefer the horse that weighed 1,050 to the one that weighed 1,100?

A.—We frequently find them weighing 1,150. The conformation has a great deal to do with it. Speaking of the length of the toe, I think that is a very important point to consider.

Q.—Which do you like best, a long toe or a short toe?

A.—I would like a short toe.

Q.—The tendency now is to have a shorter toe than formerly?

A.—Yes, I remember the time that if you sent a trainer a horse with a short toe he would send him back, but now there is not the same objection. You must consider the individual horse. If he needs a long toe in order to make him fast, you must give it to him. A long toe might be all right for the show ring, but, when you come to the point of wearing ability, I find that a long toe is detrimental. It increases concussion on the tendons and the ligaments, and the horse is apt to go wrong on the forelegs. A great many of the trainers are taking down the heel and leaving on the toe; others are taking down both. It depends on the cut of the horse and in order to balance him the trainer uses his own judgment.

BREED TYPE OF SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLD SHEEP.

Prof. G. E. Day, O.A.C. Guelph.

Shropshires. The Shropshire is a mutton sheep and we have to judge it from the mutton standpoint. We like a short, full neck, and an even blending of the neck into the shoulder. Good thickness and depth through the shoulder and back of the shoulder indicate a strong constitution. We want a well sprung rib, a wide back and a wide, full, strong loin, and the width carried right back over the hind quarter. The leg of mutton should be full, and there should not be a long bare shank between the hock and the fleshy part of the thigh.

In a breeding sheep we emphasize good depth and thickness through the heart, and the depth should be carried right back to the hind flank, giving good depth throughout the sheep without its being paunchy.

In general type the Shropshire is a very compact sheep. It should be short in the leg, and be of a low set, compact, smooth type throughout.

The head is very characteristic. It should be well covered with wool all over. the wool meeting below the eye. The head should show great width between the ears; good width between the eyes, and be short from the eye to the nose. We do not like a heavy, coarse ear; it should be rather small, well set on and quite active, and we like to see the eye sound, clear, and bright. We want as little black wool as we can get. You may find a little black wool where the horns would be on a horned breed, but we want as little of it as possible. A little dark wool in that region is not so objectionable as it would be if it occurred further back. If we found black wool on the neck or in any other part of the fleece, it would be a very serious objection. and would probably be enough to disqualify the animal altogether.

In colour, the Shopshire head is a dark brown. It is not a glossy black such as you will find in the Hampshire or in the Suffolk. Sometimes you will find

Shopshires with a little gray spot on the nose; but we prefer it without. Sometimes the ears are gray around the edge, but we like the ears evenly colored throughout. A little light covering around the edge will not disqualify the sheep, but is objectionable.

The fleece of the Shropshire is what we call a medium fleece, and is not quite so fine as that of the Southdown. We like to see the fleece dense, that is many wool fibres to the square inch of the body surface. It should be even in the crimp, and the crimp should be carried out to the ends of the wool fibres. The fleece should be reasonably even in quality over the different parts of the body. You will find the finest wool over the shoulder. The coarsest wool will be found in the region of the thigh. It is desirable that there should not be too marked a difference in fineness between the wool on the thigh and that over the shoulder. Underneath the wool we like to see a good pink skin. We do not like to see black patches on the skin, but would rather have the skin of a rather dark shade than to have a pale yellowish skin. If the skin has a mottled, yellow appearance, it is not a good indication of thrift on the part of the sheep.

Q.—Do you think that excessive face covering is a good thing?

A.—I do not think that this lamb has too much covering.

Q.—Do you think that lamb would be able to see his way before he was trimmed?

A.—I do not think he would have any trouble. In selecting Shropshires for breeding we like to see them well covered, because if they are not, by and by, our flock will lack seriously in covering. Where you find a sheep well covered over the head, you will generally find it well covered on the belly and legs. We like to see Shropshires well covered on the legs, provided the wool is white. I have no great admiration for a sheep if it has black wool on the legs. This lamb is covered with good white wool.

Q.—How will the lambs compare in weight with the Leicesters?

A.—It is scarcely so large a breed as the Leicester, yet Shropshires weigh well for their appearance; being compact sheep. They are good mothers and hardy, and will stand a good deal of exposure.

Cotswolds. There are some disputes as to the relative size of the Lincoln and Cotswold. They are both heavy breeds with very strong wool. It would be just as objectionable for the Cotswold to have a real fine fleece as it would be for the Shropshire to have a coarse fleece. The wool should be heavy and possess substance, a great deal of weight to it. The wave should be uniform and carried well out to the point of the fibre. We do not want a close crimp in the fleece, but like to see strong wool, rather on the coarse side. If you get very fine wool, you are losing the character of your breed, for one thing, and possibly losing its value for certain cross-breeding purposes. We like to see them covered on the crown; a bare crown is objectionable. The length of lock on the forehead will depend on the treatment it has received at the hands of the shepherd, and the care that has been taken to prevent rubbing. The face of the Cotswold varies in colour; some have white faces, others greyish faces and others have brown faces. Some prefer a brown face to a white face. We do not care for some of the smoky coloured faces, but a motley brown on the face, ears and legs is no objection whatever. You will notice that the ear is very much larger than that of the Shropshire, even in proportion to the size of the sheep. The ear should be well set and carried nicely, giving the sheep a bright appearance about the head. The face should be a medium length, not as short as that of the Shropshire. It is practically straight, and the

muzzle is black. You will find some black markings on the ear, but these are not objectionable.

In general appearance the breed is not so low set as the Shropshire. It is a little more set up, and should have good strong bone and well placed legs. The neck is a little longer than that of the Shropshire. It should carry itself well, the head being carried well up, and you would almost think that the sheep had a check rein on it. It is a handsome, attractive breed.

Q.—How about wool on the legs?

A.—A sheep that carries a good fleece will have wool on the hind legs. It is not a vital point. You would not disqualify the sheep if it were not thoroughly covered on the legs.

Q.—Will that sheep stand as much cold as the other?

A.—I think one sheep will stand about as much cold as another, but wet weather would be harder on this one than a sheep with a closer fleece. Practically all our breeds of sheep are what we call hardy. Cotswold cross well, and have been very popular for crossing with sheep that have got run down in size and bone. It is a very good sheep for strengthening up types of that kind.

BREED TYPE OF SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

Lt.-Col. R. McEwen, Byron.

The Southdown is a very characteristic breed and a very old established breed, one of the oldest of the middle wools. For that reason their value is particularly good for crossing purposes. Their strong quality is mutton. They produce the butcher's lamb. Southdown mutton commands the highest price in the market, and those people in the towns who are in the position to afford it ask for it in preference. The Southdowns do not require as abundant pasturage as some of the larger breeds; they are good foragers.

Q.—Why is it that we as farmers cannot get the difference in the price? We have to sell this lamb in the open market with a man who is breeding Leicesters.

A.—That is a matter of training your butcher up to paying the value for the quality of the animal that you have. That is something that does not apply to mutton alone. It applies to the horse and any other animal you have to sell. If you get the quality, you will obtain the additional price. This lamb has a bright lively appearance, indicating vigor and energy. We like a bright eye, a short face, broad between the ears, with a fair amount of covering, not so much as the Shropshire. We do not want the wool to come down below the eye. The colour of the face is not as dark as the Shropshire, rather a gray than a black, a kind of snuff colour. This one is just dark enough in the muzzle. The ear should be moderately small with a little hair. We do not like an absolutely smooth ear, because it might indicate bareness of fleece. We do not look for very much wool on the legs. A little wool is not objectionable. We want a firm fleece with a good crimp in the wool. We do not expect as long a staple of wool as in the Shropshire, but we get a little firmer fleece and a finer grade of wool. We like a pink skin because it is a good indication of health in the animal. In a breeding ewe I am not partial to too short a neck, but I like a thick short neck in a ram, thick through the shoulder, well covered and even throughout all along the top without any slackness in back or loin. The Southdown is a very compact, low down sheep, and matures early.

The previous speaker has gone over so much of what is the confirmation of a good mutton sheep, and as it all applies to the Southdown I will not repeat it. We have a very strong leg of mutton in the Southdown. You will find depth of leg and flesh on the outside, as well as on the inside of the leg. The bone is well covered on all sides. You want a fair amount of bone but not too much. The mothers are very fond of their lambs, and the lambs are very vigorous and do not require much assistance when dropped.

Q.—How would they cross with the Dorset?

A.—Particularly well. The Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association have inaugurated experiments with some of the different breeds, and the Dorset ewe has been chosen as a cross for early lambs for the Toronto market. The Southdown to give mutton quality, and the Dorset to give milking qualities to sustain the lamb.

Q.—How does it compare with the Shropshire in size?

A.—It is smaller, but I claim we can produce as many pounds of mutton on an acre of land from the Southdown as from any other sheep. It does not require special feeding and fitting in order to become ready for the butcher, and it has the power of transmitting this quality when crossed on other breeds.

Q.—What is the standard weight?

A.—A lamb will weigh from one hundred to one hundred and ten pounds at this season of the year.

Q.—A Southdown lamb will weigh forty pounds at five or six weeks of age?

A.—Yes.

BREED TYPE OF DORSET-HORN SHEEP.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

The previous speakers have almost covered the ground, and I do not know that there will be very much for me to say, except that the Dorset-horn is a special purpose breed and a great many men are now inquiring for this breed. We consider the Dorset a most intelligent sheep. We like to see the crown covered with wool, and also the cheek, but not the face. We do not like a short nose and we want a nice muzzle. You can scarcely get the ram too masculine in appearance. We want the ear to be bright and alert. I like the horn to turn a little forward and not run into the face, or go behind the ear. When it goes behind the ear we consider it quite objectionable. We want a good chest and a broad shoulder, smooth and well filled in behind the shoulder. The chine is the weakest point in the Dorset sheep, especially in the English Dorset. They do not seem to pay the same attention to it that we do in this country.

This lamb has fairly good bone. We do not want the wool down the legs, but just to the knee, to show that they are carrying plenty of wool underneath. We haven't any black wool on the Dorset, it is all white. I do not believe you can find a black fibre in my flock. The Dorset has a pure white elastic fleece.

This is a January lamb, and you will acknowledge she is not a bad size for her age. She has a broad loin. This is one of the things for which the Dorset is noted. The earliest history I can find for the Dorset is two hundred and seventeen years ago. At that time the Dorset had a black nose, low shoulder, and a broad loin, and a good leg of mutton, and bore about four pounds of wool each. Sommerset and Devon had sheep of the same species, but they had white noses and were much longer and lankier. The breeders of these horn sheep brought them together and this is the outcome for the last one hundred years.

We want a good strong neck, well coupled at the shoulder.

Q.—What is the average weight of the fleece?

A.—I have clipped eight pounds from my whole flock. They will run from seven to ten pounds. Ten is a pretty good fleece for a ram and seven a light fleece for a young ewe. The special purpose of this breed is the hot-house lamb. They are the only breed that will produce lambs at any season of the year. I have had lambs every month in the year from my Dorset flock, and I have a great many times had ewes that produce eight lambs in two years. You might say you must feed them heavy. I feed them well while they are nursing the lambs.

Q.—How does their mutton compare with the Southdowns?

A.—If you leave that to the Dorset men we will tell you ours is better. Their mutton is number one. We beat the Southdown in the fact that we produce less waste tallow. I do not think there is any breed that will produce as little waste as the Dorset.

Q.—Which way should you cross.

A.—My way would be to cross the Southdown ram with the Dorset ewe, and then you will be able to have the lambs on the market a few weeks earlier than the Southdown. In olden times the Dorset was used for the purpose of supplying milk for the homes of the people.

Q.—What is the average weight of the lambs?

A.—They will weigh heavier than they look.

Q.—Can you make a pair of lambs weigh forty pounds at four or five weeks of age?

A.—I think you would need to do some feeding. I can do it if it can be done with any other breed.

Q.—I have done it with a Leicester?

A.—I can do it with a Dorset, then.

Q.—What weight is required for the hot-house lamb market?

A.—There is a great difference in that market. Our market here calls for a lamb from forty to fifty-five pounds live weight which will dress a thirty-five pound carcass. You can have them weighing fifty pounds at two months old, and I have often had greater weights than that. I know a party who is contracting to supply lambs to a hotel in New York, and he is supplying lambs weighing fifteen pounds at $15 a head.

Q.—Which will sell for most money, Southdown or the Dorset?

A.—The Southdown, but you cannot get them into the Dorset market because the Dorset will get in two to three months earlier. You can get lambs ready for the Christmas market. This man who is supplying the New York hotel supplies so many every week the year round.

Q.—Did you ever hear of a ram killing a dog?

A.—A dog would never come near enough to get killed. The best advertisement I ever got for the Dorset, was in crossing them with grade flocks. A neighbour of mine got some grade lambs, and they killed so well that the butcher has been after them ever since. I think the best cross for the butcher is the Dorset and a common ewe.

Q.—How young do you breed your lambs?

A.—Not until they are a year old.

Q.—Why do you object to the horn going behind the ear?

A.—It does not give them as nice an appearance. It is about the same as putting a hat on a man two sizes too big and it comes down over his ears.

BREED TYPE OF LINCOLN, HAMPSHIRE AND OXFORD SHEEP.

Prof. H. S. Arkell, Macdonald College, Quebec.

Lincolns. Lincolns have been bred almost pure for something like one hundred and fifty years. They originated in the county of the same name in England, and are noted there particularly for the great growth that they make in a short period of time. They are perhaps our heaviest breed of sheep. In their native home they are fed largely on turnips in the winter and on pasture and green forage crops in the summer. One of the noteworthy features about the Lincoln is that very large prices have been paid for them, both for use at home and for exportation to foreign countries. I understand that something like 1,500 guineas, or over $7,500, have been paid for a single ram to go to South America. The Lincolns as a breed are associated with big things, and the hearty north of England farmers, weighing from 200 to 250 lbs., have evidently preferred substantial frames and hearty appetites in the sheep they favor.

These sheep mature reasonably early and make splendid carcasses. They shear perhaps a larger fleece than other breeds, from 25 to 32 lbs having been taken from single individuals, and I believe our Canadian breeders secure something like 16 lbs on an average from their lambs. The fleece varies from that of the Cotswolds and Leicesters in that the fibre is of greater length. The crimp also is somewhat more open than that of the Leicesters, although I question if it is quite as open as that of the Cotswolds. The strands of wool are very long and in an unshorn shearling particularly you will notice from the side the great depth of fleece. We like the crimp to continue right down to the end of the fibre and to be even throughout. The wool of the Lincoln shows a uniformity of crimp all over the carcass. I believe that if you turn this sheep up and examine the wool on the underpart you will find it exactly the same as you do on any other part of the body.

We like the general mutton form—fair length, good breadth over the shoulder, a well sprung rib, a particularly strong loin, and the rump holding its squareness right out to the end. Coupled with these points we want depth, as this gives to the Lincoln its size and weight. We therefore expect a long rib and the quarter full to the hock, giving a good substantial leg of mutton.

The head of the Lincoln differs from that of the Cotswold and Leicester. The white of the face is a little bit greyer, the hair a trifle longer and the features are somewhat stronger. A tuft of wool is desired on the forehead, though the long forelock of the Cotswold is not expected. There should be no spots on the face, and the nose should be black, although sometimes it has a spotted appearance. The ears may have an occasional black spot. The leg should be reasonably clean and have very little wool below the knee. The size, heavy fleece and big carcass of mutton are the special characteristics of the Lincoln.

Hampshires. The Hampshire comes from the south of England, and of late years it has come into prominence by reason of its excellence. The breed is of mixed origin and is native to the Counties of Wiltshire, Berkshire and Hampshire, all of which have contributed to the blood which forms the foundation stock. These sheep have been bred in greater or less degree as a distinct type since the beginning of the last century. Both the Cotswold and the Southdown have been used to some extent in the improvement of the breed. They are managed and fed in much the same manner as other sheep raised on the level land in the Southern Counties about

the River Thames. They are frequently kept in quite large flocks and are maintained largely upon turnips, green forage crops and pasture.

The Hampshire belongs to the medium wools and is comparable in size to the Oxford, being larger than the Shropshire and Southdown. Originally the breed lacked somewhat in breadth across the shoulder, and in fullness around the heart, and was a trifle coarse in bone and head. Within the last twenty years and particularly within the last ten years, the quality has improved very materially, and with the improvement in quality there has been a growth in popularity and a steady increasing demand for these sheep exists now in England and the United States, particularly for crossing purposes. A valuable characteristic of the breed is their capacity for early maturity, the lambs making fine gains even when very young.

The sheep are a little bit longer in the leg and longer in the body than the Shropshire and have not quite the bullet-like form of the more compact type of this breed or of the Southdown. We do not like to see the wool quite as open in character as in the Oxford, and yet we want it strong enough that the sheep will shear a good fleece. The wool should cover the head well, being carried well down over the forehead, though it is not expected to meet below the eyes as in the Shropshire, and the leg should be covered almost to the toes. The hair on the face and leg should be black. The nose inclines to run a little strong above the nostril. The ear should be black or shaded from brown to black and is relatively large as contrasted with other breeds. In its attachment there is a peculiar droop which gives character to the head. The neck is relatively long and strongly arched, which brings the head well up, thus giving the sheep a strong, bold appearance.

Q.—What about the colour of the skin?

A.—We like to see it of a clear, pink colour.

Q.—How would you score a dark skin?

A.—Everything else being equal, I would give the preference to a pink skin. Dark wool is, however, particularly objectionable.

Oxfords. The Oxford has this peculiarity, in that it is distinctly a cross-bred sheep, and cross-bred sheep in England are considered of most value in producing mutton for the market. Towards the middle of the last century, a number of breeders conceived the idea of combining in one the excellences of the long wool and short wool breeds and by crossing the Cotswold upon the Hampshire and using perhaps a dash of Southdown blood they produced the modern Oxford. In the Old Country to-day many of the sheep sent forward to market are cross-breds and sired by Leicesters or Down rams. The Oxfords are native to the County of that name and also to Gloucester and Wiltshire. They compare with the Hampshire in size. The wool is a little more open, however, than that of the breed. We emphasize uniform crimp in the fibre and uniform covering all over the body. Coarseness of the wool in the thigh is objectionable and we like a characteristically full covering upon the legs and head. A good forelock upon the forehead of the ram is somewhat prized. We do not like spotted ears or legs. A spotted face would almost be considered a disqualification. A grey spot is sometimes seen on the nose and it is not at all objectionable, but the hair on face, ears and legs should be black or dark brown. The head is carried well up upon a good, strong neck, and this, together with general size, give the Oxfords an attractive, impressive appearance. In the ram particularly we like to see a bold, masculine carriage, together with plenty of chest development and a strong heart girth.

Q.—What is the cross from which the Oxfords come?

A.—A cross between the Cotswold and Hampshire with perhaps a dash of Southdown blood.

Q.—What is the average weight?

A.—The ewes will vary from 150 to 250 lbs, and the rams from 250 to 350 lbs.

Q.—Is dark wool on the legs objectionable?

A.—We much prefer it white. I do not think, however, that it would be considered a disqualification.

Q.—Suppose the sheep had not very much of a foretop. Is that objectionable?

A.—The modern type carries wool over the head. We do not like a bare head.

Q.—What is the average weight of fleece?

A.—The ewes will shear from seven to ten lbs.

BREED TYPE OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF SWINE.

Prof. G. E. Day, O.A.C., Guelph.

Berkshires. We have here a Berkshire, but there is more or less variation in the type of this breed. Our Canadian breeders are selecting Berkshires of a rather different type from that which the American is following. At the Pan American Exhibition there was only one Canadian exhibitor, and when the aged sows came into the ring the two Canadian sows looked as different from the American sows as one breed could look from another, and you would hear the breeders around the ring commenting upon it, and commending the Canadian type from the fact that it possessed strength and size of bone in a marked degree. I think our Canadian breeders are on the right track in that direction. They are selecting a hog that will attain to a good size and have sufficient quality and produce sufficient bone to give an animal that will furnish a reasonable amount of lean meat and have a large sized frame. The Berkshire is not, as bred in Canada, one of the real fat types of pigs, neither can you class it as a bacon type. It is almost between the two. It is an exceptionally useful breed for crossing purposes, and is very popular with the farmer. You will find some variations in regard to the head, but the tendency to-day is to allow some latitude with regard to the head, and the shape and size of the ear. We like to see a nice dish in the face, but not a dished snout. The snout is rather short and fairly fine. We do not like a heavy, coarse snout, it indicates general coarseness throughout. We like good width between the eyes and good width at the poll just between the ears, and the ears should be firmly attached to the head, not drooping, but you will often find an old pig's ears tending to droop. Generally speaking, the character of the Berkshire is that of a pig possessing a rugged constitution. We like a strong neck with a smooth shoulder of good width, and the width carried uniformly all the way along the hog. The top line should be full and strong. The Berkshire should be characterized by a strong, full ham, the body should be deep, and the legs moderately short, shorter than you will find in the true bacon type. The bone should be fine and clean, with no roughness about its appearance. The pastern should be strong and upright. We like to see a reasonably good length of side, but we would not emphasize length to the same extent in the Berkshire that we would in an animal bred for bacon production. The animal should be able to walk freely, indicating an animal that is well put together and that carries itself well. We like to see a pig not extreme with regard to weight in front as compared with the

weight behind, or vice versa. There are six white points that are looked for in a Berkshire, white in the face, white on each foot, and white on the tip of the tail. These are the popular Berkshire markings, and a little splash of white on the arm is no objection. If there are white spots over the body, it is an objection.

Q.—What about the hair?

A.—We like to see an abundant coating of hair, but a coarse coat of hair is objectionable.

Q.—Which is the better utility breed, the Yorkshire or the Berkshire?

A.—It all depends which one a man likes better. You can go over this country and you will find men who think the Berkshire is the pig; other men are breeding Yorkshire and they think the Yorkshire is the pig. You will also find men breeding Tamworths, and they think the Tamworth is the pig. And why? Simply because these men like these breeds and know how to handle them. What suits one man will not suit another.

Q.—From the utility standpoint you never saw a good Tamworth in your life.

A.—You can see some out in the pens at this show.

Q.—Did you ever have a good Tamworth pig?

A.—Yes.

Tamworths. We have here one of the breeds that are selected from the bacon standpoint, and, as you all know, the shoulder and neck in a side of bacon constitute the cheap end. The valuable meat lies back of the shoulder to the rear of the animal, and especially over the loin; so that it calls for an animal that is long in that region and comparatively short from the back of the shoulder to the head. It calls, also, for an animal that does not carry any superfluous fat, and that has a light, neat, trim jowl.

Among the things that are particularly characteristic of the Tamworth is the conformation of the head, not so much dished as in the Berkshire, but somewhat long. We like to see a reasonable width between the angles of the jaws, and also between the eyes and between the ears. The ear is fairly large and should be thin and firmly attached to the head, though it is not really a pricked ear. You will notice that this sow has heavy bone, and this is something which is characteristic of bacon breeds. We like to see bone of good clean quality, and strongly formed feet. In colour this sow is very characteristic. Some Tamworths, especially aged pigs, are a dark shade of chestnut. At first glance you might think they were black, but if you take out single hairs and examine them you will find that they have a reddish tinge. One of the points in which the Tamworth used to be somewhat weak is the ham—they were inclined to run a little light in the ham. That point has been improved a good deal by selection. If you have good representatives of the breed, they will give you good returns for their feed. We do not care to see many black spots on the Tamworth. We would rather that they were absolutely clear of black markings, but black spots occasionally appear, especially on the legs. If you cross a Tamworth with a white breed, you are apt to get many black spots. It seems to bring them out in some way.

Yorkshires. Here is another representative of a bacon breed. In which, of course, we require those things that I mentioned before, and Mr. Brethour has just called my attention to the fact that I had not mentioned the objection to a crest on the neck of a bacon animal. Yorkshires vary more or less in type. Some are inclined to run to extremes, being extremely long in body and in leg, but we must have some substance with that length, if we are to have profitable feeders. If

a pig has a very narrow back, you cannot get good, thick, juicy cuts out of the back. On the other hand, if it is too wide, there will be too much fat along with the lean. For my own part, I prefer a rather more reasonable type of Yorkshire than those extremely long-legged, narrow-breasted, coarse-boned brutes that we sometimes see.

This sow, I would say, is a very typical Yorkshire, and the kind that will make good use of her food. A pig of that kind, I do not care what breed it is or what name it goes by, will make just as good use of its food as any other pig. The sow we have before us is undoubtedly a good, profitable feeder.

Some Yorkshires have a turned-up, curved snout, but a straight snout is preferable. You will notice that this sow has a fairly trim jowl, and a good Yorkshire ear, well attached, and of beautiful quality. I would not object if this ear were even larger, because we like a good sized ear on a Yorkshire. This sow is medium in the length of leg, has good strong bone, and has not a heavy, bulging ham, but still she carries a good deal of flesh on it. You will notice that she has a good thick coat of hair of nice quality. We do not care for a very thin coat of hair. Look at the full, strong arch in her loin, and the uniformity of width throughout the animal. We want good width between the eyes and ears, and a prominent poll, which indicates a good vigorous animal.

Q.—Will she make as good use of her food as a good Berkshire?

A.—I think so.

Q.—You have done some experimenting?

A.—Yes, take the average of our results and the Berkshires stood highest, but in Iowa the Yorkshire and the Duroc-Jersey both beat the Berkshire.

Q.—What about the cross breeds?

A.—A cross between the Yorkshire and Berkshire or the Tamworth and the Berkshire makes a grand pig. Yorkshires cross well with almost anything. All our good breeds will give a good account of themselves as feeders. There are only two breeds that are bacon breeds, the Yorkshire and the Tamworth.

Chester Whites. The Ohio Improved Chester White is a strain that was built up by a gentleman named Silver. It is supposed to have a little more bone and size than the ordinary Chester White, but all Chester Whites are pretty much the same so far as we can tell. The Chester White has been selected and developed in some cases along bacon lines, until it has made a good enough bacon hog to come in here, and get into the prize money in the dressed carcass competition. In American show rings you will find them among the ideal fat hog types. I would not class the Chester White as a bacon breed. I consider it wasting time attempting to make a bacon breed of it.

The Chester White has held its own as an economical producer of meat, and is a pig that has given a good account of itself generally. The Chester White has a nearly straight face, reasonably wide between the eyes and ears. The ears should be firmly attached to the head, with a droop towards the point. The droop should not be right from the point of attachment. It usually has a little more bone than the Poland China. The colour is white. Some blue or black spots often occur in the skin, and the same thing is also found in the Yorkshire, but we do not want any black hair. We want a good smooth skin, and an abundant coat of hair of fine quality. Some Chester Whites have wavy hair, but I prefer a smooth coat.

Q.—Is there much difference in the age at which they reach maturity in the different breeds?

A.—I am glad that question was asked. If you want a highly fattened pig,

then pigs like the Berkshire, the Poland China, or the Chester White will reach that stage earlier than a Yorkshire or a Tamworth. But if you want an animal for the packer, with just the right amount of fat for making a Wiltshire side, then a Yorkshire or a Tamworth will attain the desirable weight and finish as early as any other breed.

Q.—If you feed them only for nine months, will one give you as much return as the other?

A.—I think so. I do not think that it has ever been proven that one will produce one hundred pounds of gain any more cheaply than another.

Q.—What about breeding?

A.—The bacon breeds are usually more prolific.

Q.—Do Chester Whites make good mothers?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you want a good coat of hair?

A.—Yes. Because it is a protection to the pig and it is an indication of general vigor in the animal.

Q.—Can a Yorkshire be too long?

A.—Not if he is in proportion.

Q.—How do you like the Hampshire?

A.—I have had very little experience with them.

Q.—Is the Tamworth an old established breed?

A.—One of the oldest, although it has not been known in this country so long as some other breeds. They come from Staffordshire, England.

Q.—Would you prefer pure bred stock or cross-bred stock, if they were to be sold to the butcher?

A.—I think possibly the average farmer might hit it better with a cross-bred, because it is very hard to get an animal that is perfect.

Q.—More than one cross?

A.—No.

Q.—Is that not a drawback to the pure breeds?

A.—No, because you have got to have pure-breds to produce cross-breds.

Q.—I have five crosses now with the Tamworth.

A.—For all purposes they are practically pure-bred Tamworths.

Q.—I never had a better sow in my life than the third cross.

A.—If you had been breeding pure-bred pigs, you would also have made a success of it, because you know something about selecting pigs.

Q.—What is a good average gain in a pig after he gets to weigh one hundred and fifty pounds?

A.—It depends on his condition when he reaches that weight. If he is just off a stubble field, and is in light condition, and has a right good appetite he may gain two or three pounds a day; but if he has been shoved along well and it is mainly a question of growth, he will gain, probably, from one to one and one-half pounds a day.

BEST TYPES OF ENSILAGE CORN FOR VARIOUS STOCK-RAISING DISTRICTS.

J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

I am glad to see that you have found room on your extensive programme to introduce such an important subject as is ensilage. The growing of ensilage corn

a question which the farmers all over the country have been considering for a ood number of years, and it is a question that is becoming more and more impor- nt every day in this country of ours. If there is one crop more important than nother in Ontario and Quebec to-day, it is corn for ensilage.

If we are going to consider what we should best do in the way of growing corn r ensilage, it is necessary that we should know what we want. Many in the past ave formed very poor opinions of ensilage as a food. They have come to the con- usion, from experience, and from some things that they have seen, that ensilage as not a very suitable food for cattle of various kinds. This has been due almost ntirely to the fact that they have been growing the wrong kind of corn.

Where farmers have grown the right varieties and preserved the material roperly, results have been more than satisfactory. I find in my experience that efore I can say I have a good ensilage crop three things are necessary. In the rst place we want an abundance of forage—that is absolutely necessary. If I ere to be satisfied with just a common crop and almost any variety of corn, I ould not be making any progress, and I would not be able to advance any reasons r ensilage in comparison with the dry foods we have at present, for the reason at there would not be any more food grown per acre than from many other ops, therefore the prime requisite of an ensilage crop is a large amount of forage.

In the second place it must be high in food value. In addition to having a rge bulk or a great number of tons, we must have besides a large amount of digest- le matter. We do not always get a large amount of forage and a large amount digestible matter, therefore in selection of the crop you should grow it is neces- ry to consider this point, and further still the composition of the material you t, that is the relation which shall exist between the two principal constituents of y food, the proteins and the carbo-hydrates. You might have an ensilage that ould be one part protein to eighteen-twenty parts of carbo-hydrates, or one part ten or eleven of carbo-hydrates. The aim should be to get a proportion between ese two as narrow as possible.

In the third place we want an ensilage that shall have a fair proportion of ain in a fair state of maturity.

Once we can get these three qualities combined in one variety of corn, and e crop properly put into a silo, we will have a food to which there would be none perior nor any more cheaply produced on the farm. These being the requisites, w are we going to pick on the variety of corn which we shall select to grow on r farms? There are, as we all know, two distinct classes, the Flints and the Dents. the Flints there is first the Little Quebec Yellow Corn; if you grow that you ll get probably five or six tons per acre of material ready to be put into your o, possible a little more. Then come the larger Flint varieties, and if they are ll grown you may get as high as sixteen or seventeen tons per acre, but you ll probably run around ten or twelve. Then we have the Dents, and with these u can run from twelve to thirteen up to twenty-five or thirty tons per acre cording to the conditions under which you grow them and the varieties you grow.

As varieties that would appear to strike the happy medium are the larger lints, such as Longfellow and Compton's Early, but from these we get scarcely ough material for ensilage. You do not get a very big crop from any Flint riety for the silo. There are of course certain varieties superior to others. A mbination of the two, is, in my experience, the best thing to do. We must leave de the smaller corn which I mentioned first. Last year I got the impression that ur people had grown Golden Bantam very extensively.

PROF. ZAVITZ: It is a table corn, not for ensilage.

PROF. GRISDALE: I got the idea that your experimental union had grown it for silage. It seemed very odd to me that they should recommend such varieties for ensilage. But I said, I am going to try a little bit of it, if to do nothing more than to show these fellows at Guelph that it would not do. I grew some and the results were rather discouraging. We got about one-half a crop in comparison with other varieties. I will say, however, that every stalk of Golden Bantam gave us two ears and it was in pretty nearly perfect condition for the silo. I have about fifteen or sixteen tons stored away in one corner, and I am going to try the effect it will have upon a group of cows, and it is just possible that I may find my sixteen tons of sweet corn ensilage as valuable as twenty-five or thirty tons of a higher yielding variety.

It has been very correctly stated that the farther north you go the smaller must be the variety of corn, and that to attempt to grow corn that won't ripen is a mistake. I have heard men say that to attempt to grow Leaming or Early Mastodon varieties around Toronto and from Toronto eastward was a mistake.

Now there is a point that is worth a great deal of attention. Supposing a farmer lives in Peterborough or Pembroke; he says, "I must select small varieties or I am not going to get good results." I believe that if he said, "I have a certain kind of soil and I can prepare it in a certain way, and I can give it good cultivation, therefore, I will select a certain variety of grain," then in that way he would achieve the best results.

There are areas in the neighbourhood of Hamilton and Toronto where Longfellow will not do a bit better than will Leaming at Pembroke or Ottawa. I am very well convinced of that. The individuality of the farmer, the character of his soil, the care and attention he is willing to give the crops and a multitude of other and minor points have more to do with the probable success of a given variety of corn grown for ensilage than have the district even be that district the whole half of older Ontario. We have to consult our own little farm and our own fields and our own conditions if we are going to grow the varieties of corn that will give best results.

Corn is a most ravenous or greedy feeder, and to get good results we must have a soil rich in plant food; that is the prime requisite, and we must have it in first class condition and well fertilized. It is not just enough to clap a lot of manure on top, we must incorporate that fertilizer thoroughly; and further the land must be well drained. Land that is wet in some parts need not be expected to grow large crops of corn. Corn lands must be well drained. By taking a field not well drained, draining it properly and handling it well, one can shorten the period of growth from seeding to harvest from two to four weeks.

Thus drainage should be the first consideration. Select the variety of corn. Work the land thoroughly before the corn is planted, and when you think you have done almost too much work give it a little more, and you will have better results. It is almost impossible to do too much, especially if you have sod. Get the growing period shortened up so that instead of requiring 110 or 115 days from seeding to harvest, that period will be 95 or 100 days at the very outside. This we can do by working our land in the right way.

I think the only way for a man to test the variety to grow is to pick out his land, know the condition of the soil, know the drainage, and then when it comes pretty near time to sow, to pick the corn accordingly. An early season will indicate a larger variety than a late season.

Now, as just stated, particular farm condition and temporary weather condition should affect the choice of the variety to sow. Generally speaking, however,

average climatic conditions should exert considerable influence in deciding the variety or varieties to grow. I have accordingly divided Ontario up into four districts. I would start with the district from London to Toronto, and from the reports I have seen and what I have found out from men who have grown these, I believe that Early Mastodon and White Cap Yellow Dent are the varieties likely to give the best results. From Toronto to Cornwall along the lake and river and extending twenty-five or thirty miles back Early Mastodon, Leaming and White Cap Yellow Dent do best. For the district from Ottawa to Peterborough and North as well as Georgian Bay, I would suggest Leaming, White Cap Yellow Dent and Longfellow and for New Ontario I would suggest White Cap Yellow Dent, Longfellow and Compton's Early. White Cap Yellow Dent will not always ripen, Longfellow will not always ripen or Compton's early in this district, but in almost every case I have found even as far north as Quebec Longfellow will ripen, or almost ripen. This year, in some places, it did ripen.

In Ottawa we have been growing a great number of varieties of corn. We grow from twenty-five to forty varieties each year in small lots. Growing these varieties enables us each year to keep in touch with the influence of the season on different varieties. I go over these each year and pick out the sorts that have done the best, and grow them in larger quantities the next year. This year I took a plot of fourteen acres, and divided it into eight or nine strips each about half a mile long. The conditions were about equal so far as soil was concerned. They all received the same amount of manure and were sown on the same day with exception of one or two plots.

We will start with the Golden Bantam. That produced nine and a half tons per acre. Beside it grew Early Mastodon sixteen and a half tons to the acre. Compton's Early, twelve and a half tons; Longfellow, sixteen and a half tons; Golden White Cap Yellow Dent, eighteen and a half tons; Leaming, eighteen and a half tons; Common White Cap Yellow Dent, twenty and a half tons; Reid's Dent, twenty-two and a half tons. That is the variety we have grown for four or five years at Ottawa, and as you see it gave us a large crop. It carried a great many ears; they were, however, far from mature. Every one of the other varieties was in perfect condition for ensilage.

White Cap Yellow Dent, twenty and a half tons to the acre, was just glazing and the rest were in just right condition. I do not think there has been more than one or two years in the history of the Central Experimental Farm that Longfellow would not have ripened with us, and I might say that Longfellow is a corn that had better not be grown for ensilage in the Ottawa, Peterborough district unless the season is late. We sowed quite a bit of it this year because we did not get sowing our corn until the 10th of June, and when you sow it that late in the Ottawa district you cannot count on more than 80 or 90 days without frost, therefore it was necessary to have a small and quickly ripened variety.

I want to impress one or two points. Every farmer must consider his own particular plot when selecting the variety of corn to grow. Because Leaming does well with us, it does not follow that it will do well with you. Last summer in fields about two miles away Leaming did not grow any more than two or three feet high. We have grown crops in which with two or three exceptions we have always had that variety far enough advanced to be in good shape for ensilage and very frequently it would have ripened. In Quebec about 25 years ago they started to grow ensilage and the Government sent men around to persuade farmers to build silos and grow corn. They grew large quantities, and in two or three years

there was no more corn. It had been badly grown. You must consider your soil conditions and give the corn the necessary cultivation.

Q.—How is Compton's Early for ripening?

A.—It ripens, but it is not giving us good results; probably we have struck bad seasons for that variety, and I would not like to condemn it, because I have seen it do well elsewhere. Longfellow always does much better with us.

Q.—Has it about the same tonnage per acre?

A.—No.

Q.—Is early Leaming an earlier corn than White Cap?

A.—No. You will notice that White Cap Yellow Dent gave a larger tonnage than the Leaming. I may say that in another field we had about three acres of Leaming and three acres of White Cap Yellow Dent and the Leaming beat the White Cap Yellow Dent by about three tons to the acre.

Q.—Which makes the best ensilage, White Cap or Leaming?

A.—If they are in the same stage, I think the Leaming makes probably the richer ensilage. If the season is short the chances are the reverse. The White Cap is a somewhat earlier variety, and you get a better material from the White Cap.

Q.—How do you plant?

A.—We use our grain drill.

Q.—Will it be better to grow more stalks?

A.—I think three feet one way and three and a half feet another is a good plan. You will get just as good results. I think it is well to get all the ears you can.

Q.—Will the ears add protein?

A.—Yes, that is where the protein comes in.

A. McKINNEY, Secretary Ontario Corn Growers' Association, Essex. The best types of corn for ensilage purposes in the different sections of the Province is a subject which should be given very serious consideration by every stockman who is growing or purposes to grow corn for ensilage.

As pointed out by the previous speaker, it is wise to plant such varieties as will give a large yield of leafy fodder, and a fair amount of ears which have reached the dough stage before harvesting time.

Often, however, the grower finds that in attempting to produce a large amount of fodder he has sacrificed the yield of ears, and has his silo filled with a quantity of immature fodder, which will likely result in sour silage.

The problem of combining these two qualities of both stalk and ear, in sections where the Dent varieties cannot be ripened successfully, is a very difficult one.

The difficulty of getting varieties true to name and of uniform strain is one reason. As an instance, take Mammoth Southern Sweet which is a variety that is grown quite extensively throughout the Province. In many cases this is a very late corn, which will produce practically no ears, but a very large quantity of fodder. Other instances have been found where this corn has proven to be a medium early corn. This has led us to believe that the term Mammoth Southern Sweet is simply a general term applied to all varieties of White Dent corn.

After corn has been shelled it is very difficult to distinguish varieties of the same colour.

Even within varieties, a great difference has been noticed in different strains. Take the Leaming variety, for instance; as many as five different strains have come within my notice, depending, in a great measure, upon where the variety was grown, each differing from the other in type and the length of time required to mature them. There are also two distinct strains of White Cap Yellow Dent

one about two weeks later than the other, the late one producing a larger amount of stalks.

It therefore seems to me that the source from which the seed corn is obtained is probably one of the most important factors in growing good ensilage corn.

The corn plant is probably more susceptible to climatic changes than any other cereal. Corn grown in the corn belt States of America produces a much deeper grain and a larger ear than the same corn grown in the counties of Essex and Kent. It has also been found that any variety imported directly from these States and planted under the same conditions as the same variety will usually be from two to three weeks later than the strain which has become acclimated.

The most suitable varieties for the different sections can only be determined by experimentation on the part of the grower.

But a variety which will mature reasonably early, even though it does not yield as large an amount of stalk as the large late varieties, will, I think, give better results.

Although there are a large number of ensilage varieties offered for sale, it would seem wiser to stick quite closely to those standard varieties which have given good results, such as White Cap Yellow Dent and Leaming, there being enough variation within these varieties to make them adaptable to almost any condition. In sections where the dent varieties have not given good results, the flints may be substituted, but where possible it will be found more satisfactory to grow the dent varieties.

Seed corn should always be purchased on the cob where possible. This is advisable for various reasons.

1. The buyer will then have an opportunity to see from the depth of the grain, and size and general characteristics of the ear, whether it is of a late or early maturing strain.

2. He will also be able to determine whether or not it conforms to the variety type.

3. He also has a better opportunity to examine the seed for vitality.

4. He is then in a position to discard those ears which do not come up to his ideal in type, which show weak vitality.

In summing up I would like to impress these points upon you particularly:

1. Buy Canadian grown seed corn. A reliable supply may be obtained in South-western Ontario.

2. Do not buy varieties with which you are not familiar, and which may prove to be too late to produce a high quality of ensilage.

3. Do not sacrifice yield of ears and fairly early maturity for a large amount of fodder.

4. Always buy your seed corn on the cob. so that you may know whether or not the seed is as represented.

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS FROM THE WORK IN JUDGING SEED EXHIBITS AT THE WINTER FAIR.

J. Buchanan, B.S.A., Agricultural College, Guelph.

In offering a few remarks as to the grain exhibits I wish to say in the first place that on picking up a local paper to-night I saw the heading "The Seed Exhibits at the Winter Fair" followed by three or four paragraphs regarding that

section of the seed display connected with the Field Crops Competition, but no reference whatever was made to the main part of the seed show. I do not know whether that is the fault of the reporter or of the authorities in charge, but we do not wish the impression to get abroad that that is the whole seed show, when in reality it is only a newly developed branch of it.

Going on then to a discussion of the whole seed display, I would say that it had a better location in the building this year than at any former time. Last year it was better than the year before, and this year it is better still, and for the first time it was so located that there was plenty of space between the exhibits and the people were able to get around to advantage. In the second place there were about one-third more exhibits than last year; which is a very nice advance. Then, as to the quality of exhibits, on the whole there was a decided improvement.

The display of corn on the whole was better than that of last year. There were some poor lots shown but also a number of excellent ones, and the twenty-five ears of Yellow Dent which won the Klinck Trophy was the best exhibit of corn I have ever seen in Canada. The chief fault I found with the corn exhibits was the lack of uniformity. Exhibitors should bear in mind that uniformity is one of the principal things to be observed, and the ears should be as much alike as possible. It is better to have them all alike, even if none of them are quite perfect, than to have a few perfect ears and the others not nearly so good.

In barley we had more exhibits than last year and of somewhat better quality. In spring wheat one lot, at least, was excellent and the others as good as usual. One lot of Red Fife was exceedingly fine. The fall wheat was fully as good as last year but there were two lots which should not have been brought to the show. One of them contained a large amount of Purple Cockle seed, about one seed in each handful of grain; while the other contained a large amount of smut, which gave it a disagreeable odor. The seed in each case was good and would have been worthy of a prize had it not been for these impurities. The oats were not as good as last year and, while there were one or two very good lots, there were a few exhibits which should not have been placed in the show.

In large peas we had probably the worst exhibit of all and I did not give a first prize. There was one bag that was a disgrace to the show and I do not think the people in charge of the Exhibition should have allowed it in. There were a large number of weevils in the peas and weevils crawling in the bag—many of them. What do you suppose the other exhibitors would think of that? They would not want their first-class seed placed alongside of weevily seed like that and have these weevils crawling into their bags. I think the authorities would be justified in keeping such grain out of sight altogether. Another lot of beautiful peas contained weevils, which, however, had not broken through the skins of the peas. The presence of the weevil could only be detected by a dark spot on the side of the seed, but when I came to examine them closely I found that about 18 per cent. of these peas contained weevils. These were an exceedingly even lot of peas, however, and were awarded first place, although only second prize. The exhibit that got second place was badly mixed, and the lot that secured third place was very uniform, but somewhat mouldy. In small peas we had about the finest exhibit I ever saw; eight or ten lots and most of them exceedingly good. The beans were also good; the Red clover and Alsike, medium; and the Timothy, poor, with the exception of one lot which was fair.

The potato classes were large and, in most cases, the exhibits were of splendid quality, but there still seems to be a tendency on the part of a few exhibitors to place on exhibition the largest tubers obtainable in the hope of thus winning first

prize. This, I think, should be discouraged, as abnormally large potatoes are not desired by any consumer nor demanded by the markets, nor have they the quality of the more ordinary sized tubers. This idea that the largest potatoes or roots should win the prizes seems to be too general. Even at the Toronto Exhibition last year I found most of the roots exhibited to be coarse, over-grown, often hollow monstrosities and not worthy of a prize at all.

Before taking my seat I want to make a few remarks of a general character in regard to the show. Probably all of us noticed that there was a keen interest taken in the exhibit of seeds this year. This encourages us to think that a seed exhibition on a scale commensurate with the importance of the grain growing industry is a possible and a desirable thing; but, while fair progress is being made in this direction, there is still vast room for improvement. The section devoted to the display of seeds from the Field Crops Competition looked well because uniform bags were used, but the other exhibits were not shown to advantage. The corn was placed on stands so high that only a very tall man could see it, and the potatoes were on shelves underneath the corn where they were very largely hidden from view. I think the exhibitors are entitled to better accommodation, and the spectators entitled to a better opportunity to view the exhibits. The bags in which the small grains were shown were not uniform in size nor in color, some of them containing a bushel and others a bushel and a half. All of these things detract from the general appearance of the show.

In my opinion, as long as we continue to exhibit seed in bags we are not going to have a satisfactory show. Even where the bags are uniform in size and color they are not satisfactory, as the spectators going past these bags day after day are taking up handfuls of grain, looking at it, and then throwing it back, and some of the seed goes into the wrong bags. Besides this a few of the bags contain wild oats and other impurities, and they might easily be taken from one bag and put into another, or one variety might be mixed with another, and that is a very serious matter to an exhibitor who is growing grain for seed purposes. It is not the best way to show grain, and some improvement ought to be made, because this is a Provincial show and should be an object lesson to smaller shows throughout the country.

I was very glad to see at one end of the grain exhibit a cabinet consisting of six sections with glass fronts, each section being large enough to hold two bushels of grain which could be well seen but could not be handled by spectators. In front of each section was a shallow box to contain a small sample which could be handled and closely examined. Let us hope that this small cabinet is a promise of something much more extensive along the same line for another year.

THE SEED CONTROL ACT.

T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Ontario Representative, Seed Branch, Ottawa.

There are not many men who would go to the cupboard and take a dose of poison, and yet I fear that many farmers in the past, and some at the present time, are acting in that way so far as their land is concerned. They do not make a close examination of their seed, and they poison their farms with the weed seeds. The Seed Control Act was framed for the very purpose of safe-guarding the farmer in this respect. The Act was passed in the interest of everybody concerned in

handling seed. Some thought it was framed in favor of the farmer to the exclusion of the seed merchant, and others have thought that it favored the seed men and was very hard on the farmer.

Now I want to say that the Act applies to the farmer the same as it does to the seed men when he sells clover or timothy seed for seeding purposes to his neighbour. If he is selling to a neighbour and delivering on his own premises the farmer has an exemption privilege, and many farmers have jumped to the conclusion that that applied alike to timothy, clover and alsike. Now, I want to say that it does refer to weed seeds, but it allows the farmer to sell certain seed without putting any label on the package, such as a seed merchant is required to do. For instance, if he is offering barley, wheat or oats, and there is more than one noxious weed seed per pound, it is up to the seed merchant to attach a label written in a plain manner giving the name and address of the seller, the kind of seed being offered, and the common name of the weed seed found in that sample. If you buy seed and see nothing on the package you have a right to believe that there is not more than one noxious weed seed per pound at least in that seed. The exemption simply allows the farmer to sell that seed without putting a label on it, but when it comes to the selling of red clover, timothy and asike, the law applies to the farmer if he is selling these seeds with more than five noxious weed seeds to the thousand. This year we made a couple of test cases; one farmer was offering clover seed on his own premises that contained more than five noxious weed seeds to the thousand. We obtaied a sample and had it analyzed. An action was entered and he had the opportunity to employ a counsel, but he pleaded guilty, and paid his fine. Another farmer was found selling seed on the market in a certain town. One of our inspectors happened to be there and saw him offering the seed. He took an official sample, had the sample analyzed and found there were more than five noxious weeds to a thousand, and he was called before a magistrate and pleaded guilty and paid his fine. So you see there is one way in which the law applies to the farmer.

Since the Act came in force there were two years when seed was a very high price, and the farmers jumped at the conclusion that the Act was working to their disadvantage. The Americans came over here and bought up a quantity of the dirty seed and the price did not drop, but last year the seed was not such a high price, and the result was that a great many farmers took from $1.50 to $3 less per bushel for their seed because it was not pure, and that made them think, and now many of them are trying to find out how they can improve their seed in order to get a better quality and a higher price. How can they do this? Simply by preparing their land in a better way, and if they have dirty seed, sell it and buy better seed. We have scores of farmers now who weed their clover in the field and this is the best place to deal with the problem; it is the cheapest and most economical way of getting rid of these weed seeds, and I believe the Act is having a beneficial effect in emphasizing this method.

We had occasion to bring one dealer before a magistrate and prosecute him for selling dirty seed. He said the Act was no good because it had not made the farmer produce better seed, and almost in the next breath he was telling me of a farmer who had 30 bushels of clover seed this year, and 8 bushels of that had been offered to him that the farmer said was entirely clean. The rest of it was more or less polluted with buck-horn or rib-grass. Why did that farmer keep his 8 bushels of good seed free from the rest of it? Because he would get a better price for the cleaner seed, and he took a smaller price for the dirty seed. This Act is inducing the farmers to make a closer examination of the seed they buy as well as sow. Seed

dealers tell me that farmers formerly paid for the seed without any question, but now a great many of the best farmers will spend half an hour and spread the seed out on a piece of paper and in some cases take a glass and satisfy themselves that it is all right; others take samples and send to the Seed Branch and have a report on them before they purchase.

The Seed Control Act is helping the price that is being paid to the farmers for pure seed, and has increased the amount of first-class seed offered on the market. Before the Seed Act came into force much of the best seed was shipped to the old land where they were willing to pay a good price for the good seed. When the Seed Act came into force dealers kept a lot of the best grades for the home trade and they shipped much of the lower grades across the line, and that is having a very beneficial effect. There are a great many tenant farmers who have little regard for the land they are working, and to them the cheapest seed is the best. They never bother about what effect it is going to have in poisoning the land. I believe owners of farms make a great mistake when they do not furnish seed to their tenants. It would pay them to put their hands in their pockets and buy good clean seed so as to keep their farms clean. I believe this Seed Act will work out in the future more and more in favor of the farmer, and we want your co-operation in this work. We have no grudge against the seed merchant; he is coming in line and is trying to put on the best grades of seed and if you will buy the best grades it will not be long before the poorer grades are removed. Send down your samples to the Seed Branch and we will test them for you, and will tell you what noxious weed seeds they contain.

PRACTICAL LESSONS OBTAINED FROM THE WORK IN JUDGING FIELDS OF STANDING GRAIN IN ONTARIO.

B. J. Waters, Coldstream.

What I am going to say will be along practical lines. My remarks this evening will take the form of a criticism of the methods which have been followed by the farmers I have visited in the two years I have been judging. The first thing that is essential in growing No. 1 seed grain is to select good seed. I have called on about thirty farmers, and I find that very little attention has been paid to the selection of the seed grain. I was not surprised to find this, because it is only during the last few years that much attention has been paid to this question by our Experimental Department, and it is only during the last three or four years that we have had an organization known as the Canadian Seed Growers' Association with this special object in view.

I have not yet called on a farmer who has been doing anything along the line of breeding seed grain. The only thing they are doing is selecting seeds by means of the fanning mill. With the complicated threshing machines that we have, we cannot hope to keep any single variety of any grain absolutely pure by that means; if the seed is selected by hand as it grows in the field according to the method recommended by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, you will get absolutely pure seed. In almost every field of oats I have gone into I have found different varieties, and in some cases I have found several heads of barley or some other grain. You will notice by the score card we use that twenty points are given for this; therefore, it is well worth attending to.

The next question is that of cultivation and rotation of crops and weeds. I

believe one of the most important things we as farmers in this country need to pay more attention to is to follow a more systematic rotation of crops. In my work I have endeavored to find out the system each farmer is following, and I find in the majority of cases most of them are not following a definite rotation. They simply work from one year to another sowing in these fields what they think will give them the best results for that year. This year I visited sixteen farms in one section, and tried to find out what crops they had grown previous to this year, and here are some of the rotations:—

Sod, oats and oats; sod, wheat and oats; sod, oats, wheat and oats; sod, oats and oats; sod, wheat, roots and oats; sod, wheat, oats and oats; sod, wheat, oats and oats; sod, oats and oats; sod, oats, oats, and oats.

I have found that these are the rotations that are followed throughout the Province to a certain extent. (Cries of "no, no.")

Q.—What part of the Province have you been judging in?

A.—In the neighborhood of Woodstock. Last year I judged in Wellington. There are no doubt lots of farmers who are following a rotation and growing hoed crops. Unless we introduce a rotation in which we can get after the weeds and hoe them out we cannot expect to reap the very best results. What will be the results in this Province if we continue following rotations such as I have given you? Simply this: Before many years there will not be a township in which you will not find the perennial sow thistle. Last year in the County of Wellington I visited one section where there were nine fields of oats entered in the competition, and I found only one field among those nine that did not have a perennial sow thistle in it. I have not gone into a district yet in which I have not found the sow thistle in some of the fields. When this weed is once introduced it is a very difficult matter indeed to eradicate it, and a great many farmers do not recognize this weed. I would like to give you the rotation we have been endeavoring to follow on land infested with weeds. We seed down all our spring grain and during the coming winter we put our manure on it. We seed down with red clover and a small mixture of timothy, twelve pounds to the acre. The next spring we harvest a crop of clover hay. After the clover has made a nice second growth we turn our lambs on it and they give every weed that shows itself a very cold reception by simply eating it. This clover sod we plow that fall. The next spring we plant corn and root crops on this ground. In the fall we do not turn the ground up, because this would simply be tearing up weed seeds. We put a spring tooth harrow on after taking off the corn and roots, and work the ground thoroughly and then in the fall rib it up similar to turnip drills and leave it like that during the winter, and the next spring we sow our spring crop and seed down again. This you will notice is a three-year rotation. If you will take time to study it I think you will all agree with me when I say that for keeping weeds under control it cannot be improved upon very much.

Another thing that I found which scored hard against many fields was a lack of underdraining. If a field is to score high it must be underdrained either naturally or by means of tile. On poorly drained fields we find that we have to score them for a lack of uniformity of growth; more weeds, more smut and blight and consequently less yield per acre.

Now in conclusion let me say that wherever I have been I have found the farmers greatly interested in these competitions. I have been asked a great many questions regarding the best varieties of grains, improved methods of cultivation, rotations of crops and descriptions of weeds. We judges should be prepared to give as much information along these lines as possible. I believe that there is nothing that has been inaugurated by the Department of Agriculture that will be productive

of so much good as these competitions in fields of standing grain. I trust that the Government will see its way clear to continue these competitions for some years, that our farmers may be encouraged to increase the production of their farms by growing a better quality of seed grain.

REPORTS OF JUDGES ON POULTRY EXHIBITS AT THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, 1909.

H. P. Schwab, Irondequoit, N.Y.

Plymouth Rocks: The winners, without exception, were of the best quality; competition keen all along the line, and in most classes birds of great merit had to be passed up, as there were not honors enough in ribbons for all. To say that I am delighted with the progress I have noted in each of the three past Ontario shows is simply expressing my mildest opinion. At this time I can only advise more care in conditioning of the birds for this and other shows. Condition is a most important factor at all shows, and in particular at the great shows. Carefulness in preparing for these classes is always repaid, and it is a duty for the exhibitor to fit his stock and to show them at their very best.

Barred Plymouth Rocks: Cocks—1st, an ideal bird in shape and barring, extra head points, strong eye, a good winner—a most excellent type of Plymouth Rock, male, grandly shown; 2nd, not at his best for this show, needs two weeks to finish, an exceptional bird in shade of color and barring, his narrow, straight, even barring of the most desirable shade appeals strongly to the fancier—this, with good type, combines to make him a grand specimen of value; 3rd, a very clean and sharp barred bird of good color and style, grand head and strong eye; 4th, another grand bird of clean color and narrow barring, lacks only a little in breast and finish of tail at this show. Hens—1st, a beauty, of just the proper shade of color and style of barring, shown at her best, exquisite type, strong eye and grandly colored legs; 2nd, another good one and only fails a mite on leg color and condition, shade of color here also ideal; 3rd, just a half shade lighter; a grand, large hen, well shown. Cockerels—1st, the gem of the class, while a mite lacking in shape of breast at this show owing only to his age; we still consider him of typical form. His color is of the very rarest and most desirable when we consider this, with his wonderful clean, straight and sharp cut barring, we can safely say he is one of the best birds we have ever handled; grand in legs, strong eyes and good head points; 2nd, a most typical bird, and winner of shape special, nicely and evenly barred, beautiful legs and head points; birds of this grade are a credit to any breeder and country. 3rd, another cockerel of size and shape and strong color and barring, not fully developed in tail; good under color. 4th, a young bird that will make a good one, very even and strongly barred; typical, grand in eye and leg color. 5th, a real good one in size and color, barring narrow and clean, tail not fully developed; a bird of promise. Pullets—1st, grand in shape, barring and color; grand deep red eye and strong yellow legs; shown in the pink of condition; her shade of color, proper and even from tip to tip. 2nd, is of the finest, equal to the best in color, but not as carefully shown; we seldom meet two birds of this grade at any show. 3rd, of excellent type and well shown; a grand size pullet of quality; good eye, legs a little light. 4th, fails a little in neck color, in all other ways is a grand bird; 5th, not shown at her best; we would—excepting her neck, which was a little uneven—consider her a strong contender for any class.

White Plymouth Rocks: Cocks—1st, good type, extra head points, strong legs, in color and form, plumage pure white, and grandly shown; 2nd, good in type and only fails in leg color and head points; 3rd, a very good one, still not at his best here, grand head; 4th, close up in every quality. Hens—1st, snow white and of beautiful form, well shown, extra in leg color; 2nd, very similar to first, excepting in legs; 3rd, a beauty in size, shape and color, eye strong, comb has been slightly damaged; 4th, very good, back not as well done, otherwise extra. Cockerels—1st, a most excellent bird, shown in the best possible condition, plumage snow white, shape ideal, strong head and eye; 2nd, very fine and close up, lacks only a very little in development of tail and breast; 3rd, very similar and needs a few weeks to finish tail, shown very fine and grand head; 4th, a younger bird, with every promise of making a very choice one. Pullets—1st, one of the best we have seen, and shown in excellent condition, the real beauty of this most excellent class; 2nd, very close up with every desirable quality; 3rd, eye color not as strong as we like to see, otherwise a choice specimen; 4th, a most attractive bird, young and will surely develop into one of the best, snow-white and beautiful type.

Buff Plymouth Rocks: Cocks, 1st, even, sound buff, with ideal form, clean wings and tail, very desirable; 2nd, close up, not fully finished in tail; 3rd, fails some in shape, very choice color. Hens—1st, just a half shade light in color, choice shape and very clean; 2nd, close up, well finished, back full; 3rd, not as even in color. Cockerels—1st, one of the very choicest, both in type and color, well finished, grandly shown, of even color throughout, strong eye, pure yellow legs and good head; 2nd, another beauty in color, not fully developed in breast or tail; 3rd, a half shade light in color, type of the best, fails in finish. Pullets—1st, in color equal to first cockerel, sound and clean, extra shape; 2nd, close up, younger but well put up; 3rd, in color similar to third cockerel, a little light, shape excellent; 4th, very clean and good type, shows some shafting.

RICHARD OKE, LONDON.

Buff Orpingtons: Cocks, 12—1st, large, nice shaped breast, good back, nice level color throughout, a real good one also won special for best male; 2nd, another good cock, hardly so level in top color, still a good one; 3rd, nice type, fair color, not so clean in tail. Hens, 14—1st, splendid shaped breast, nice length of back, uniform in color throughout, a hen that will take some beating also won special for most typical female. Cockerels, 50—An evenly balanced lot—1st, nice color and shape, good size, grandly colored legs, plenty of bone; 2nd, fails a little in size, good head, nice level color; 3rd, another good cockerel, nice top, good shape, plenty of size, fails a trifle in color of tail, a fine lot of cockerels, good in type and top color, had to be set back somewhat for undercolor of neck and tail. Pullets, 36—1st, 2nd, 3rd, a splendid trio, nice soft shade of buff, good heads, nice type, good color, legs and feet, not very much between them. There was a fine lot of pullets as runners up.

Single Comb White Leghorns: Cocks, 24—1st, a grand bird in color, neat head, nice lobes, a beautiful arched neck, nice shaped back, all curves, set off with good full tail, carried at about the right angle; 2nd, another good cock, pure in color, nice carriage, a bit pinched in tail; 3rd, a fine large cock, good shaped comb, very good lobes, nice carriage, but hardly as fit or pure in color; 4th, pure color and nice type, fails somewhat in one ear lobe, having been injured; there were a number of cocks that would pass muster in many shows, but were hardly ripe in plumage, this might also be said of many of the cockerels. Hens, 26—1st, neat comb and

head, good colored beak and eye, very pure in color, nice carriage of tail, good colored legs; 2nd, another good one, splendid head, nice carriage, not quite as good in carriage of tail; 3rd, hardly so pure in her white, but a good one throughout, wants a little more time. Cockerels, 39—a good class, with lots of quality—1st, splendid shaped comb, good beak and eye, good length of back, nice well-spread tail, pure in color and typical in shape; 2nd, very close up indeed, equal in many respects, but hardly as far advanced in length of feather; 3rd, a very neat cockerel, good comb, beak and legs, hardly ripe in color of plumage. Many excellent cockerels failed somewhat in color as to ripeness of feather, while others failed somewhat in condition of plumage, the artist at the bath-tub gets the advantage when points are nearly equal. Pullets, 37—Not very much to choose between the first five or six, neat heads, nicely carried combs, good color beak and legs, pure plumage and typical shape, several good ones behind the money.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns: Cocks, 19—a formidable class for Browns—1st, good evenly serrated comb, might have a little less of it, splendid color of neck and saddle striping which blended well with a good colored back; 2nd, another good cock, nice head and eye, nearly the same color on top, hardly as good in his back; 3rd, a bit coarse in comb, rich brilliant red in neck and saddle striping, free from smut at base of neck, just about same color as those ahead, with the exception of his black, the majority of the cocks penned, while splendid birds in many respects are too dense in neck, back and saddle striping, it lacks brilliancy of color. Hens, 18—1st, fails in neck striping, nice even shade of back and wings, nice soft brown, finely stippled and generally free from shafting; 2nd, stronger in neck, nice shape of back and good carriage, good breast color; 3rd, close up in shape and color. Cockerels, 46—1st, neat comb, nice lobe, good colored eye, nice type, with good carriage of tail, nice colored breast, neck and saddle hackle blending well together and of about the desired shade; 2nd, very similar and not much between them; 3rd, nice shape and color throughout, hardly carries as good length of feather; there were several other good cockerels as runners up. Pullets, 30—1st, a bit small, neat comb, of a nice type, good colored neck, good breast, nice top color free from shafting; 2nd, another nice colored one, good style, not as strong in neck; 3rd. nice shape, fine in stippling, a real good one.

R. C. Brown Leghorns: Cocks, 7—1st, coarse in comb, good type and the best top color in the class, splendid in his black; 2nd and 3rd, better in head points, but not as good in color. Hens, 10—1st, very good comb and lobes, nice neck color, very fair color of back and wings, nice carriage, runners up a little coarser in stippling. Cockerels, 11—Pullets, 9. A nice class throughout.

Black Leghorns: Cocks, 8—1st, very fair comb and head, good shape and carriage, rich green black plumage, a bit dusty on legs; 2nd, another good cock, not so rich in color; 3rd, nice quality but a bit pinched in tail. Hens, 9—Good quality throughout. Cockerels, 17—1st, neat head, nice full neck, good length of back, shown in nice fit; 2nd, better in leg color, a nice cockerel in every way, with the exception of being a little short in feather; 3rd, close up, fails a little in leg color. Pullets, 26—A really nice class; 1st, splendid type, beautiful sheen of plumage, standing on the best of legs; 2nd, hardly as rich in color of black, grand legs, a bit short in length of tail; 3rd, nice type and color, fails a little in leg color.

Buff Leghorns: Cocks, 4. Hens, 5—The winners excelled in evenness of top, color of about the proper shade. Cockerels, 11—1st, nice size, good comb and head shown in nice fit; 2nd, very close up, nice shade of buff throughout; 3rd, a nice cockerel, hardly up in size, a bit dense in wing color. Pullets, 12—1st, nice shape, well-spread clear tail, nice size and color throughout; 2nd, another good one, fails

a bit in shape and color of tail; 3rd, fails somewhat in evenness of top, a little past her bloom. I noticed a few nice colored Duckwing Leghorns shown in the A. O. V. Fowl class.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, OTTAWA.

White Orpingtons: Classes brought out some extra nice finds, but they were, as a whole, very carelessly shown—1st cock, nice type, very white; 2nd and 3rd, both nice type, but fail in color to first. The best hen had to be left out on account of black in wing; 1st hen was very white and good type; 2nd, fails in color and is slightly pinched in tail; 3rd, fails in color and condition; 1st cockerel, a little weak in breast shape but wins handily; 2nd, loses in type; 3rd, loses in shape and color to the other winners; 1st pullet, nice one and white, but poor leg color; 2nd, unwashed and otherwise carelessly shown, good type, grand legs; 3rd, nice little bird.

Black Orpingtons: 1st cock, a good one all over; 2nd, a beauty, fails slightly in wing color; 3rd, another grand bird in both shape and color. Some wonderfully good hens, 1st being almost ideal in both shape and color; 2nd, another grand one all over; 3rd and 4th, also grand birds, just falling short of the winners; 1st cockerel, a beauty, shown just right; 2nd, another good one and will improve; 3rd, a much younger cockerel than either of the others and a bird that will make an extra good one later on, his win in the large class here shows what I think of him. 1st pullet, a grand, big bird with good rich color; 2nd, fit to win in strong competition; 3rd, another good one. The class of Black Orpingtons, as a whole, was marked by the high quality of the exhibits.

Partridge Wyandottes: This class is steadily improving in both quantity and quality, and a win here, even of a lower place, is something for a breeder to be proud of; 1st cock, a grand bird laid down in the pink of condition, as were all the birds shown by his owner; 2nd, another grand one, fails in wing color; 3rd, a nice, rich colored, neat little bird. 1st hen, a good one, well laced and of grand rich color; 2nd, rich color, but fails in lacing; 3rd, extra good in lacing, but fails slightly in depth of color. 1st cockerel, an extra rich colored bird with grand hackle and saddle striping, shown in superb condition; 2nd, a good one, winning the special for best shaped; 3rd, another nice one, just falling short of the other winner. 1st pullet, good all over, extra rich in color; 2nd, best laced pullet of class, fails to first slightly in color and shape; 3rd, another nice one.

L. G. JARVIS, GRIMSBY.

W. C. B. Polands: A fine lot—1st cock, heavier crest and well formed, rich plumage, well developed tail—nearly perfect in every section; 2nd, a good one lacking a little in crest shape, rich in color of plumage; 3rd, not so good in crest or equal to first or second in shape of body. 1st hen, in nice shape, well formed crest, good color, free from purple; 2nd, not so good in crest or color of body; 3rd, fair crest but not so good in plumage; 1st cockerel, a nice one, grand color, might fault him a little in crest, fallen a trifle to the front; 2nd, grand color, not so good in crest; 3rd, good color, not so well developed in body, fair crest; 1st pullet, a grand one, winning for best female in show exhibited by member of the American Poultry Association, hard to fault in any section, probably one of the best I ever handled; 2nd, also a good one, fails a little in crest shape, not as good in color of flights; 3rd, not as well developed in body, looks younger.

Golden Polands, Plain: 1st cock, an easy winner, nicely laced, good crest; 2nd.

not as good in lacing, or in shape of crest; 1st hen a little better in crest and richer in plumage; 2nd, a good one, trifle mossy on back; 1st cockerel, hard to beat, an easy winner; 1st pullet, wins in color and shape; others in their class good, but winners easily placed.

Silver Grey Dorkings: As fine as ever shown at this show, especially the males—1st cock, good shape, very clear in color, neat body and stout in bone; 2nd, a good one, failed a little in color and in body; 3rd, a little heavy in striping of hackle and saddle, well formed body. 1st hen, wins both in color and shape of body; 2nd wins over third in color only, all nice hens. 1st cockerel, all a Dorking, grand color, a standard size; 2nd, hardly as clean in body color as first; 3rd, another good one, a little faulty in carriage of tail, a little splash in body color at stern. 1st pullet good shape, free from rust and brick in color of plumage; 2nd, very nice in color, but lost to first in shape; 3rd, not as silvery in color of plumage.

Houdans: 1st cock, good size, quite evenly mottled, a little faulty in shape of tail; 2nd, not as distinct in color or as well developed in body, fair crest and beard. 1st hen, a good one, very lustrous in plumage, evenly mottled, with well defined toes; 2nd, not as good in color or in shape of crest; 3rd, loses to second in color of wings; all good hens. 1st cockerel a nice one, all sections nicely mottled, good crest and beard; 2nd, not so clean in color, good body shape, fair crest; 3rd, not as distinct as 2nd in color of back and breast; other sections about equal. 1st pullet, nice shape, with large crest and beard; 2nd, hardly as large in crest or as good in color, nearly equal in other sections; 3rd, not as good in shape of body.

Toulouse Geese: 1st old gander, grand color, might fault him a trifle in body shape. Could have been a little deeper, but he more than made up for this deficiency in color over the second; 2nd, grand shape, lost to first on color; 3rd, crowded for second place, being about equal in shape, but hardly as good in shape of keel. 1st goose, a nice one, a massive body, hard to fault in shape, but could be a trifle better in color; 2nd, another good one, crowded hard for first, but lost on head shape; 3rd, not as well developed in body, but fair color; 4th, another good one, not up to others in outline of body; there were others good enough to win in previous exhibitions held here. First gander, 1909, grand body shape and in this he wins over second, which was as good in color; 3rd, a good one, not as good in formation of keel or so good in head shape. First goose, 1909, all Toulouse in shape, will make a good one when fully grown; 2nd lost to first in shape, equal in color; 3rd, not as large, neither has it the type for Toulouse, good color.

Embden Geese: Over fifty shown, not a cull in class—1st gander, good shape, in fine show condition; 2nd, crowding hard, lost to first in keel and body shape; 3rd, a good one, but lost in size and condition; 4th, also a nice one. 1st goose, nice shape, fine head, in this particular she won over second, both grand birds; 3rd and 4th, hardly as large. 1st gander, 1909, as nice shape as you could wish and well fitted; 2nd, hardly as nice in type, lacking in keel shape; 3rd, not so large. 1st goose, 1909, a good one, all Embden in shape; 2nd, lost to first in shape of body only; 3rd, a good one, not as well developed.

African Geese: 1st, gander, grand color, in this only wins over second; 2nd, larger in dewlap and more massive in head; 3rd, a good one, not up to first or second in neck or head shape. 1st goose, in the pink of condition, a nice body, a good color, easy winner; 2nd, not as good in color as first; 3rd, fair. 1st gander, 1909, better color than others in class; second lost to first in color only; 3rd, not so old, will make a good one. 1st goose, 1909, a neat one, well shown; 2nd, not as nice in head shape or body color; 3rd, fair.

Brown Chinese Geese: I was again disappointed in this class, a large entry, but all but the first prize in both old and young showed but little of the type of Chinese.

Aylesbury Ducks: 1st drake, grand bill, well developed body and great length; 2nd, not equal to first in shape of length of bill. 1st duck a grand one, proper shape keel, starting well to the front, wins over second in general shape; others good. 1st drake, 1909, longer in bill and greater length of body; 2nd was a trifle white in plumage, both grand drakes. 1st duck, 1909, every section good, hard to beat; 2nd, also good, loses to first in shape.

Rouen Ducks: 1st drake, grand color, deep in color of claret on breast and quite free from frosting or edging; 2nd, another good one, not as good in color of breast or body. 1st duck a large one, clearly pencilled, well developed body; 2nd, fully as good in color, but I preferred the shape of 1st; 3rd, another good one. 1st drake, 1909, nice color in every section, in this he is better than others in class; 2nd, good shape; 1st, duck, 1909, a nice one, lacks in pencilling on breast; 2nd, not so good in color.

Indian Runners: 1st drake, nice color, in this wins over 2nd; 3rd, a good shape, but doesn't carry an even color. 1st, duck, nice fawn, good shape, wins on color. 1st drake, young, wins on color; 2nd, nice shape, but too dark in color. 1st duck, young, very nice in shape and color; 2nd, lacks the color; same may be said about the 3rd.

Cayuga: Small class, but very nice, the winner being extra rich in color.

J. H. Minshall, Brantford.

Minorcas: Too much cannot be said of the quality of the Black Minorcas at this show. The largest class ever shown here, both in S.C. and R.C. There were 91 Single Combs and every bird deserved a special mention. Many fine cocks and cockerels that were easy for first money in most any other show. The uniformity in shape showed that every exhibitor knows the desired type of this noble breed, and with color that was good to behold the outlook for this breed looks good for years to come. If every one of these males is used in a breeding pen this season some one is bound to get their money's worth in eggs they buy.

S. C. Black Minorcas: Cocks—1st, model in shape and color, as bright as a cockerel with grand comb and lobes, good size, good carriage of tail and very long; the only fault with this noble cock was that he might have been a little fuller in breast shape; 2nd, the same might be said of this one, but not so good in head points, and not so attractive to look at, his body shape and color were extra good; 3rd, a grand one, very large, extra good color and shape. fine lobe, only for thumb mark in comb would have been farther up; 4th, another extra fine one, just as good as any of the rest, except lobes were very badly sunburnt. Hens—1st, a rare gem, shown in the best of shape which won her first place, she had size, grand color of lobes and extra nice comb, her only fault a little high in color of plumage; 2nd, one that I much admired, not combed out, this hen is ideal shape, grand color and extra large, when in condition would be the winner at any show; 3rd, another good one, as large as the second and fine shape and comb, not as good in color as second; 4th, good size, grand color, if in condition would make a hot one; 5th, has also size and shape, color was good. There were several other hens in the class that are worthy of mention. Cockerels—1st, an easy winner, with good clean-cut comb, grand lobes, good color, large, great length of back, nice carriage of tail, he was much admired; 2nd, a grand, large bird with fine comb, good full breast, good broad shoulders, fine carriage of tail, great length of back, his weak point was a tinge

of red in lobe and tail rather small for his size; 3rd, very much like second, extra color, grand comb and shape of body, little weak in breast shape, lobes were too large; 4th, a good one, and one that I look on to make a grand cock, rather lanky to show well, looks like a comer to me; 5th, has an ideal head, fine color, would not stand up to show well. There were fully ten more in this class that should have had prizes as far as quality goes, many of them later ones and with age will make the winners go. Pullets, a grand lot, when we think of one exhibitor selling two of these pullets by wire for $200 they must be good—1st, an ideal one, with perfect color and shape, good head points and size enough for any pullet; 2nd and 3rd, in same coop; 2nd, an older pullet and has been laying for some time, had lost some of her bloom; for shape, size and color they are grand; 4th, also large, fine shape, head points good, color not up to the ones before her; 5th, a younger one and very promising.

R. C. Black Minorcas: Cocks—1st, comb a little large in shape, in size and color he had no equal: 2nd, an old winner, with perfect color and shape, but his age told on him; 3rd, a nice one, with fine comb, shape and color, not as large as the first or second. Hens—1st, a dandy in every way, grand small comb, extra good in color, her shape was ideal, one of the best; 2nd, loses to first in lobe only; 3rd, a grand bodied bird, with nice comb and lobes, color not as good as first and second. Cockerels—1st and 2nd were a pair of good ones, with nice heads and good color, good size, nice length of back with good tail carriage; 3rd, a good one in body shape, fine color, nice full tail, carried well, his comb is his weak point; 4th, I like this cockerel in every respect, but he is younger and not strong enough on legs to get a better place, when his legs straighten up will make one of the best ones. Pullets—1st, a good one all over, might be larger; 2nd, larger than first, color not so good; 3rd and 4th, will make a pair of fine ones, lots of shape and size, but not fully developed yet.

White Minorcas: 1st cock, a good sized one, with good comb and lobes, carriage and color good; 2nd, too much out of condition to show well. Hens—all good ones; 1st and 2nd, win in size. Cockerels, were very good in size, shape and color. Pullets—1st, a nice one; 2nd, will make a fine large hen, too lanky to show well yet.

R. C. White Leghorns: The quality in this class was grand, fully up to the S. C. class. Cocks—1st, good head points, nice carrriage of tail and pure white in plumage; 2nd, another grand one loses to first only in face: 3rd, also good, not as well shown. Hens—winners were all extra in comb, color and shape. Cockerels—1st, a wonder in shape, pure white plumage, comb and lobes almost perfect: 2nd, loses in comb only, I like the carriage of this one very much, has a tail so much desired by Leghorn breeders; 3rd, loses in color and shape of back. Pullets, 5—1st, a neat one in comb, fine shape of back, pure white, extra nice lobes; 2nd, comb not quite so neat, but in shape and color just as nice; 3rd, a dandy, and with age will likely make a great hen, longer in back and legs.

Blue Andalusians: A fine class to judge—1st cock, grand color and style, good head points, good enough to take to New York; 2nd, also nice, with good color and shape; 3rd, much like the second; 1st and 2nd hens, pen mates, and just alike, extra good shape and nicely laced, being very even all through; 3rd, close up. Cockerels—1st a dandy in style and color, had a nice head, fails a little in wing color only; 2nd, also good, not so stylish as first; 3rd, a good large one, fails to other winners in comb and color of breast. Pullets—1st, a nice, even colored one, nice size and shape; 2nd, also good; 3rd, will make a first prize winner when older, color was good, with fine shape.

SHARP BUTTERFIELD, WINDSOR.

Light Brahmas: Not hardly as numerous as usual, but quality was in keeping with the Ontario, a class of exceptionally good merit. The Dark Brahma class was more numerous than usual and quality superior to former years.

Buff Cochins: A class to be proud of, especially so, cockerels, hens and pullets. I may say that the first cockerel was the best cockerel I have seen for years. Partridge, larger class than usual, and first hen, first cockerel and first pullet about three of the best Partridge I have seen for some years. White, a decided improvement, and especially grand was the first cockerel and first and second pullets. Black classes not large, but improvement in quality was very noticeable.

Langshans: A very creditable display, and if it had not been for some of the cockerels carrying tail fast erect, the awards would have been slightly changed, but the winners did not disgrace the awards. White Langshans do not seem to get so popular as the Blacks, still I notice an improvement in the females, one thing should be done before next Show: there should be, say, one hundred new coops for the Asiatic class. The coops ought to be six to eight inches larger, for two of those large birds fill the coop so full that if one stands up the other must lie down, or there would not be room to turn around. The present coops used in the Asiatic class could then be used for any of the American classes.

Games: The Game classes were, taken as a whole, larger than usual. The Black Reds were a grand display; 1st and 2nd cock, birds of extraordinary merit. Mr. Barber, who surely knows when he sees a good Game or Game Bantam, said: "I am just back from England. I saw no bird there nearly so good as the bird you placed first." I think he is the most perfect bird I ever placed a first award upon, for no matter how often you went to look at him he was always standing like a sentinel on duty, and color of neck and saddle perfection. Hens were an extraordinarily good class, quite up to the class of males: The cockerels and pullets were grand strong classes and well deserved the mentions they got. Duckwings—A very good lot of birds were the winners, but not in the class of the Black Reds. Brown Reds—Hardly as many as usual. The winners were of good individual excellence. Pyles—The old birds were a good meritorious class, but chicks seem most of them feeling the cold spell. Indian Games—A good class of 40 birds—1st cock, one of the walk-aways; 2nd, a good bird and fit to win anywhere if first cock is not there; 3rd cock, another good one, a good class of cock birds. Hens—1st, a grand, bright, clean and distinct laced hen; 2nd, a little better in shape; 3rd, another grand colored one. Cockerels were hardly developed enough to be at their best, but if all goes well with the winners there will be some good cocks for next year. Pullets —1st and 2nd, two grand, clean, bright colored pullets, and won easy. Black Sumatras—2nd cock should have won first but for having a poor comb; 1st cock not as good in back, shape or saddle, otherwise an easy first; 3rd, another good cock. Hens—A grand class, the old birds in this class were very good. Chicks were too immature to say much about.

Game Bantams: In plenty, and probably, taken as a whole, the largest and best exhibit ever made on this side of the Atlantic. I think somewhere in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty Game Bantams. Black Reds started off with 55, and first cock looked very much like first cockerel last year, and first cockerel, the winner of the $50 cup, looked very much as if first cock was his father; both very clean, hard feathered, well tucked up, and very short in feather and grand color, and very free from ticking in saddle; 2nd and 3rd, both good birds, and the ticking on the saddle, though slight, just about determined the awards. Hens—

1st, just about a sure winner, clean in color and small and neat; 2nd, a good hen, but not so good in color; 3rd, another good one; a grand class of hens. Cockerels—1st, a grand, high stationed, clean cut-away bird; I could see only one place I would want him better, and that was his tail carried just a shade higher than standard requires; 2nd, a grand little fellow, but much looser in feather than first prize one; 3rd, on the young side, but I expect to see him just about first cock next year against all comers. Pullets—1st., just as neat as if she had just come out of a high class millinery store in Paris; 2nd and 3rd, both birds of very high class. It was a grand show of Black Red Bantams. Brown Reds, I think, an improvement on former years; 1st and 2nd cocks in good condition; 3rd, might have changed places if in tip-top condition. Hens—A grand, good class. Cockerels—Hardly full enough in feather, but the winners, if they live until next year, will be heard from. Same of the pullets. Duckwings—1st cock, 1st hen, 1st pullet, A1 birds; 1st cockerel, if he had been smaller would have been a very good one; 2nd, lacking color spoiled his chance, but he certainly was a grand, stately fellow. Duckwing class a good class of good merit. Pyles—About 70, and scarcely a middling bird in the lot—1st cock, always standing and showing himself to the best advantage; 2nd cock, rather a nice bird, but in poor show condition; if in better condition, might easily have changed places; 3rd, a very good bird to own. Hens—1st, a grand colored one, a little too much color, white, balance of class of females lacked color of breast. Cockerels—1st, rather a nice colored bird; 2nd, a nice bird all over, excepting wing shoulder being splashed; 3rd, much of the same color. In fact the whole class of cockerels were very creditable. First pullet the best female in Pyle Bantams, very clean in color with about a perfect tail, both in shape and carriage; 2nd, a nice, small, shapely pullet; 3rd and 4th, very similar to description of 2nd; 5th, young, but very promising, a grand class of good birds. Birchen classes rather better than we usually see; 1st cock, a very good bird and hens were very fine. Cockerels and pullets were very creditable.

Hamburgs: A grand lot in nearly every class, but classes not so well filled as usual. First Golden cock and 1st, 2nd and 3rd hens easy winners; 1st and 2nd cockerels very nice stamp of Hamburg. Pullets only fairly good ones. Silver—1st cock, a grand bird, but hardly open enough on breast; 1st and 2nd, hens, two good ones with lots of green sheen. Cockerels—A fairly good class. 1st pullet, very good; 2nd and 3rd, fair to middling. Golden Pencilled—1st cock, a good one. Hens—1st, real grand in color and pencilling; 2nd and 3rd, very good birds. Cockerels—1st, one of the best I ever saw; that is, take his tail, for instance—exquisite in color, edging, and large and full. I think, along with the other judges, we awarded him the special for best male in the Show; 2nd was a good cockerel; 3rd, just fair. Pullets—1st, a real good one; 2nd and 3rd, not so full in breast pencilling. Silver Pencilled—1st cock, a very good one; 2nd, just fair. Hens—1st a very good one with quite a sheen; 2nd and 3rd, very good hens. Cockerels—1st, an easy winner, though 2nd was a good bird, but not pure enough in white on back and wing shoulders. Pullets—1st, a very fair, well developed pullet; 2nd and 3rd, should beat her easy when larger or full grown. Black—Not as heavy classes as usual, but the winners were really fine, notably first cock, first hen, second hen, first cockerel and first and second pullets.

WM. MCNEIL, LONDON.

Sebright Bantams: Were a grand class. 1st cock, one of the best laced birds I have ever seen, fair shape and good style; 2nd, another good one, a little heavier

in lacing and hardly as good in color; 3rd, another nice one, close up to second; 1st hen was a gem, good color, splendid shape, but a little heavy on lacing; 2nd, another good one, grand in lacing, but not so nice in type; 3rd, close up to 2nd; balance of class all good. 1st cockerel a little too large, but splendid in lacing and good color; 2nd, another nice one, better style, but not so well laced; 3rd, another nice one, a little too young yet, but will make a grand bird; 4th, was close up to 3rd; there were about four more nice ones, but had lost the two top tail feathers; balance of class good. 1st pullet was a nice mate for 1st cockerel with narrow lacing, good style; 2nd and 3rd, both good ones; 4th, another good one. This was the best class of Golden Sebrights I have ever seen. Silver—Another grand class—1st cock was about as perfect as could be bred and very small; 2nd, another one just about as good as first; 3rd, was grand in color, very nice lacing, but a little off on tail; 1st hen would make a nice mate for 1st cock. She is the best Sebright in the class; 2nd was another; 3rd, close up to 2nd; balance of class all good; 1st cockerel was a little beauty, nice head and comb, well laced, and in good shape; 2nd, another nice one, good style, well laced, good color; 3rd, close up to 2nd; 1st, pullet has splendid style, nice head and comb, well laced; 2nd and 3rd, both good. Black Rose Comb—Were a splendid class—1st cock was a nice one, in splendid show shape, fair head and comb, with nice ear lobes, good in color, but a little short on tail; 2nd and 3rd, both good, a litle off color of wings, balance of class nice; 1st hen was a good one, splendid shape, good color and an easy winner; 2nd, another good one, fair head, comb and ear lobes, good in color; 3rd, another good one, hardly as nice in color as second; 1st cockerel was a grand bird, nice head and comb, with grand ear lobes, splendid tail, nice color and in the pink of condition when I judged him, but about Wednesday he got tired and seemed to let his tail go a little to one side; 2nd, another nice one, just about as good as first; 3rd, I believe makes the best old bird of the three, balance of class good, there was not a poor one in the lot; 1st pullet was the best in the class, she was as green as a bottle and splendid in shape; 2nd and 3rd were both good ones; also balance of class. White Rose Comb—1st cock, grand typical bird, good head, comb and ear lobes, splendid shape, with a grand tail, a little too high on legs; 2nd, another good one, but a little short on tail; 3rd, close up to second; 1st hen was a little beauty, nice head and comb, splendid back with a good, well-spread tail; 2nd, another good one, just about as good as first; 3rd, close up to second; balance of class good; 1st cockerel was a nice one, something of the same type as the cock, but hardly as good in tail; 2nd, another good one; 3rd, a little too young, but nice; 1st pullet a mate for the hen, splendid in shape, nice tail; 2nd, about as good; 3rd, not much difference between her and second; balance of class good; not a poor one in the whole lot.

White Cochins: A grand class, I think I have never seen better in all my time; 1st cock, grand in color, splendid shape, with good legs and toe feathering; 2nd and 3rd, close up; 1st hen, splendid color, good shape, nice leg and toe feathering; 2nd, another good one; 3rd, close up to 2nd; 1st cockerel was a beauty, nice head and comb, good short neck, splendid back, good leg and toe feathering; 3rd, another good one; I liked best, but a little too young; 1st pullet was a nice one, an easy winner; 2nd, about as good; 3rd, close up to 2nd; balance of class good. Buff were a very large class; 1st cock was about the best Buff cock I have ever seen, nice head and comb, good shaped back, nice tail, good leg and toe feathering, one uniform color all over; 2nd, another good one, fair head and comb, good back, nice shaped tail, good leg and toe feathers, not so uniform in color; 3rd and 4th, both good ones; 1st hen was a little one, good head and comb, nice short back and good cushion, splendid shaped tail, good leg and toe feathers and uniform in color all

over; 2nd, another nice one, fair head, comb and wattles, nice short back, good shaped tail, hardly as good in leg and toe feathering as 1st; 3rd, another good one, but a little lighter in color; 4th, also good. The cockerels were a grand class; 1st, a nice head and comb, good wattles and ear lobes, nice back, with good tail, good leg and toe feathering and uniform in color: 2nd, a nice one, a little light in color, otherwise close up to first; 3rd, just about as good; 1st pullet, nice head and comb, good short neck, grand cushion, good tail, nice leg and toe feathering and just the right shade of color all over; 2nd, another good one, but hardly as rich in color as 1st; 3rd, was good, but a little lighter in color; 4th, close up to 3rd; balance of class all good. Black—This was a grand class and, I think, the best lot of Black Cochin Bantams that I have ever seen. 1st cock was a nice little fellow, splendid head, good comb, ear lobes and wattles, nice short back, with a good cushion and short tail, grand leg and toe feathering, about as green as a bottle all over; he is the best black Cochin I ever saw. I recommended him for the best male bird in the Show, but did not carry my point; 2nd, another good one, fair head and comb, good back, nice tail, good leg and toe feathers, a little larger than 1st and hardly as good in color; 3rd, another good one, hardly so nice in comb as 1st, fair in color, with good leg and toe feathers; 4th, another good one, but a little larger than 3rd. Hens were a good class. 1st a good mate for 1st cock, small but almost perfect, with a nice head and low comb, short neck, nice back with a grand cushion, tail about the right length with splendid leg and toe feathers, grand in color without any bronze or purple; 2nd, another good one, comb a little large, splendid neck, good back, nice cushion, fair leg and toe feathering, good color, a little larger than 1st; 3rd, another good one, good comb, ear lobes and wattles, hardly so good on back as 2nd, fair in color; 4th, close up to 3rd: 1st cockerel was a grand bird, nice head, comb, ear lobes and wattles, good back, nice shaped tail, well feathered legs and toes, but stood a little too high for a Cochin; 2nd, another good one, with fair head and comb, nice short neck, good back, nice shaped tail, not so good on leg and toe feathering as first, but I believe will make a better cock; 3rd, another nice one, but a little too young to show well. Pullets were a grand lot, I almost thought some of them were hens, they were so well matured; 1st was a grand pullet, splendid color, good shape, and would have done nicely for a hen; 2nd, another good one; 3rd, I think was in the same coop as first, she was a grand pullet, but had got a lot of her toe feathers broken; balance of class all through good. Partridge—Was a small class and they do not seem to improve very much; 1st cock was a fair bird, but a little too large; 2nd and 3rd were all good color; hens were good in color, but too large; 1st cockerel was fair; 2nd another fair bird; 3rd was too young. Pullets fair in color, but not much improvement, it is too bad that there are not more fanciers breeding them, as they are a nice variety.

Booted, whiskered—1st cock was a nice one, good leg and toe feathers and nice length of leg and shank, stood well up, nice back, with good tail; 2nd, another nice one, a litle shorter on leg and thigh, not so good on tail; 3rd, close up to 2nd; 1st hen a nice one, good leg and toe feathers, nice back, fair tail; 2nd, close up; cockerels, 1st and 2nd, both good, pullets also nice. Plain—1st cock was the best in the class, nice head and comb, good short back, good length of tail, nice leg and toe feathers; 3rd, another good one, but too short on leg and short on tail; 1st hen a nice mate for 1st cock, good head and comb, nice back with good long tail, good length of leg and thigh, good leg and toe feathers; 2nd, another nice one; 3rd, close up; 1st cockerel, nice bird, nice head and comb, nice back, good tail; 2nd, another one about as good; 3rd, hardly as good in leg and toe feather-

ing; 1st pullet, nice, good head and comb, nice neck, good back and length of tail; 2nd and 3rd, both good.

Japanese—Black tailed were a nice class—1st cock, splendid in color, good head, comb, ear lobes and wattles, nice short back, with a good tail, his only fault was he stood a little high; 2nd, another nice one, grand in shape, but a little creamy, with a fine tail; 3rd, about as good; balance of class all good. 1st hen was a nice one, close to the ground, good shaped tail, nice colored all over; 2nd, another good one, splendid shape, good tail and fair in wing; 3rd, close up to 2nd. Cockerels were a good class, but a little creamy. Pullets were the best lot I have ever seen. White—1st cock was a good one, nice head and comb, short on legs, good shaped tail; 2nd, another good one, but hardly as good in shape on tail as first; 3rd, close up; 1st hen was about perfect, I think I never saw as good a one in all my experience, nice head and comb, short neck, carried well back, very short on back and tail carried high and well spread, wings were well carried, low down, with a beautiful pair of short yellow legs; I don't think there was so nearly perfect a bird in the Show; 2nd and 3rd were close up to 1st. Two cockerels, both nice little birds; 1st pullet was pretty nearly as good as first hen, if she lives till next year she will run her pretty hard; 2nd and 3rd, close up. Black—1st cock, grand head and comb, splendid color and fine tail; 2nd and 3rd, both fair birds; 1st hen, a good Jap, with nice head and comb, good short back and tail, nicely colored; 2nd and 3rd, both good; 1st cockerel was about as good as first cock, nice head and comb, good color, short on legs; 2nd and 3rd, both good. 1st pullet was a good one, splendid in color, good shape, nice tail and low down; 2nd, another good one, fair color, good shape, nice tail; 3rd, close up to 2nd. A. O. V.—1st cock, a great Jap, splendid in color, good head and comb, splendid back with grand tail and in the pink of condition; 2nd, another good one; 3rd, hardly as good in shape or color. 1st hen was a good one in shape and in splendid condition; 2nd, another good one, nice head and comb, good back; 3rd, close up. 1st cockerel, splendid shape, head and comb, nice back, good tail and color; 2nd, another good one; 3rd, close up; 1st pullet was a nice Jap, good shape, nice short legs; 2nd and 3rd, both good ones. Polish—Bearded, white—1st cock, grand crest and beard, splendid in shape, grand in color, about as good as I have ever seen; 2nd, another good one, but not in as good show shape as 1st; 3rd, another fair bird. 1st hen was a good one, grand coat, good beard, splendid shape, grand in color all over; 2nd, another nice one, close up to first; 3rd, hardly so good in crest or color; 1st cockerel was fair, hardly good enough in crest or beard, good in color; 2nd and 3rd, fair birds; 1st pullet, a nice one, fair crest and beard, good shape and good legs; 2nd and 3rd, nice, young, were not as good as the old ones. Plain—1st cock, a grand bird, splendid crest, nice wattles, good shape with a fair tail; 2nd and 3rd, both fair; 1st hen, a nice one, fair crest, nice shaped back and tail; 2nd and 3rd, both close up; 1st cockerel, a fair bird, but nothing extra; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets, nice.

Light Brahmas: 1st cock, best in the class, splendid head and comb, good hackle, nice back, grand tail in both shape and color; this bird is fit to win anywhere; 2nd, another fair bird, but a little too blocky and too dark in color; 3rd, close up to 2nd. Hens were a nice class; 1st had a good head and comb, nice hackle, fair back, nice tail, fair wings, good leg and toe feathers; 2nd, hardly as good on hackle, good back, fair tail, hardly as good on wings, leg and toe feathers nice; 3rd, another good one, hardly as good on hackle or back, fair tail, light on wings, hardly as good on leg and toe feathers; 4th, close up to 3rd; 1st cockerel was a nice bird, good comb, ear lobes and wattles, good hackle, fair tail, not good enough on wings, leg and toe feathers nice; 2nd, another fair bird, good hackle,

nice back, fair tail, not hardly as good on leg and toe feathers; 3rd, nice head and comb, good hackle, not so good on tail, fair leg and toe feathers; 1st pullet, a good one, nice head and comb, good hackle, nice length of back, good tail, fair wings, nice leg and toe feathers; 2nd, hardly as good in hackle or back, fair tail, wings a little light on flights; 3rd, a little light on hackle and shorter on back, fair tail; 4th, close up. Dark—Small class, 1st and 2nd cocks, fair; also hens and pullets.

A. O. V.—In this class there were some very fine Polish, a Golden cock and a Buff cock, both grand birds; also some nice hens; these birds should not have been shown in this class, and I think there should be a class for A. O. V. Polish Bantams next year. There were some nice Andalusian Bantams shown in this class that were very good.

Silkies: Were a grand class and some of the best birds I have seen, and in splendid shape; 1st cock was a typical bird of his variety, fair crest and comb, nice neck, good short back and nice tail, good leg and toe feathers, grand in color and silky all over; 2nd, another grand one just about as good as first; 3rd, another good one of same type, but hardly as good in toes; 1st hen, fine crest and comb, good short back and tail, and very blocky, with good leg and toe feathers, and silky all over; 2nd, another nice one, smaller than 1st, with good crest, a little longer in back and tail and not so nice a silkie: 3rd, a nice one, good crest, nice back, a little long on tail, hardly as good on leg and toe feathers: 1st cockerel, a good one, nice crest, good short back, nice tail, good legs and toe feathers, was in grand condition; 2nd, another good one, younger and hardly in as good show shape; 3rd, a fair bird with a good crest, a little long in back and tail, and saddle feathers, not good silkie; 1st pullet had a grand crest, nice short back and tail, very blocky, good leg and toe feathers, she would almost have done to show for a hen; 2nd, another nice little one, good crest, nice short back and tail with good leg and toe feathers, true silkie all over; 3rd, a little fellow, too young.

Sultans: 1st, cock, fair bird, but not in very good show shape; 2nd, was lacking a beard; 1st hen was a nice one, in good shape; 2nd, another good one; 3rd, close up; 1st cockerel, a good one, nice color, fair crest; 2nd, another fair bird; two pullets, both nice. This is a nice variety and it is a wonder there are not more of them bred.

JAMES ANDERSON, GUELPH.

The exhibit of turkeys this year was, in some breeds, very much superior to former years. In the Bronze class there were seven entries in the class for gobblers two years and over. The 1st prize bird was a beautiful specimen of a Bronze turkey, beautiful plumage, fine heavy bone, well colored legs, full deep breast, wings well barred. The second bird was very little behind the first. The third was as fine a specimen of a Bronze turkey, although smaller than the other two, as I have ever seen, plumage like burnished gold and perfect in every way, only not so large or heavy in the bone as the first and second birds. The rest of this class were all good birds, and I have seldom seen a finer lot. The old hens were also a good lot. The first hen must have weighed 25 or 26 lbs. and was a perfect specimen in every way, stood well up on her legs and had grand plumage, good quality of bone and was as good a hen as I have seen for some time. The second and third were also fine specimens, but not so large. The others were very fair specimens of the breed. The next section was those of last year's Bronze birds. There were some ten entries of first-class birds in the yearling section. The first prize cock was a grand

bird, very large and good in every way. I believe he was the first prize cockerel at the Winter Fair last year, and if he does well till next year will be hard to beat in the aged class. I examined the wings of every one and I never saw better or more regular barring. In the hen class, the finest of them all, I found in examining the wings one feather not well barred which kept her from taking first place, but she was a perfect specimen of a Bronze hen. If the exhibitor had examined her wing more closely she would have got first prize. The other entries were very good specimens of the breed. In the young Bronze birds, there were some very good ones, although I have seen them larger. The first prize pullet was a very fine one and will be a prize taker again if she does well, the Bronze class, on the whole, was an excellent one and there were more of them than last year. There were more and far larger birds in the White Holland class this year than last, some 25 entries altogether. The first prize old cock was a beauty, fine heavy bone, full breast, nice clean legs and weighed almost as much as a Bronze. In fact the whole of the birds were heavier than last year. The second prize has been better in plumage than the first, but not so heavy, beautiful pure white color and clean legs, but deficient in weight a little as compared with the first. The first and second prize old hens were both good specimens. Very little difference in the size or in the plumage, the first a shade heavier than the second, in the 18 months old class they were not so numerous, but equally good specimens of the breed. The cockerels and pullets had some very good birds in their class and, on the whole, were much larger than in former years.

In the A. O. V. Turkey class there were some fine specimens of Black and Slate, but there were no Narragansett or Buff this year. I think the Black were better and more numerous than formerly. Some very fine specimens and fine heavy birds among the slate, especially among the cock birds. Upon the whole, the turkey exhibit was superior, both in quantity and quality, to former years, and more young breeders were showing.

EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show was held in the Grand Union Hotel, Ottawa, at 9.30 a.m., on May 6th, 1910.

The President, Peter White, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The President presented the report of the Executive Committee. and after the reading moved its adoption. This was seconded by Mr. Bright and carried.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ATTENDANCE: It is estimated that fully ten thousand people visited the last Show, and the increase was more than one hundred per cent. over the attendance at any previous Show. The exhibits and lectures were much appreciated by the visitors, and no doubt these people will do much to further increase the crowds at the Show of 1911, by speaking favorably of it to their neighbors and friends.

ADVERTISING: The increase in attendance was no doubt largely due to the large sums spent in advertising the Show during the last two years. The programme of advertising carried out previous to the last Show may be briefly stated as follows:

1.—Newspapers.

(*a*) A four-inch advertisement was inserted for three and a half months in each of forty-three local newspapers in Eastern Ontario.

(*b*) Large display advertisements were carried in agricultural, poultry and City of Ottawa papers for several weeks previous to the Show.

(*c*) All the papers were supplied with numerous readers, which they freely used.

2.—3,500 prize lists were distributed to probable exhibitors.

3.—A mailing list of 4,500 farmers' names was made up and to these circular letters, blotters and programmes were sent.

4.—1,500 posters were sent to country post offices, stores, blacksmith shops, etc.

5.—1,500 window cards were placed in Ottawa and towns within a radius of 100 miles.

6.—10,000 copies of the programme were circulated.

7.—A large number of letters were sent out by the President and the Chairman of the Poultry Committee.

The newspaper advertising thus done cost $728.36, while the printing, stationery and postage for the general advertising amounted to about $225.00.

EXHIBITS: The following table contains a comparative statement of the number of entries, prizes offered and prizes paid at the Shows of 1909 and 1910:

CLASS	No. of Entries.		Prizes Offered.		Prizes Paid.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
Horses:			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Clydesdale Stallions	28	37	400 00	435 00	380 00	435 00
Shire Stallions	2	1	95 00	95 00	60 00	35 00
Canadian-bred Clydesdale or Shire Stallions	11	10	310 00	180 00	220 00	165 00
Clydesdale or Shire Mares		16		130 00		130 00
Hackneys	2	11	210 00	310 00	90 00	180 00
Standard-Breds	3	2	95 00	95 00	80 00	60 00
Thoroughbreds	2	4	95 00	95 00	60 00	90 00
Hunters	13	18	30 00	60 00	30 00	60 00
Heavy Draughts	8	15	145 00	145 00	140 00	145 00
	69	114	1,380 00	1,545 00	1,060 00	1,300 00

	No. of Entries.		Prizes Offered.		Prizes Paid.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
Beef Cattle:			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Shorthorns	35	31	315 00	315 00	310 00	315 00
Herefords and Aberdeen Angus		4	100 00	100 00		60 00
Galloways and Devons	8	8	100 00	100 00	90 00	100 00
Grades and Crosses	37	32	430 00	430 00	430 00	415 00
Dressed Carcasses	17	13	85 00	85 00	85 00	85 00
Export Steers	8	7	180 00	180 00	180 00	180 00
Specials			85 00	150 00	85 00	*150 00
	105	95	1,295 00	1,360 00	1,180 00	1,305 00
Dairy Cattle:						
Shorthorns	4	3	150 00	165 00	75 00	50 00
Ayrshires	9	7	195 00	215 00	157 50	165 00
Holsteins	8	5	150 00	165 00	125 00	80 00
Jerseys		1	150 00	165 00		25 00
Grades	8	13	150 00	165 00	140 00	155 00
Specials			189 00	200 00	99 00	170 00
	29	29	984 00	1,075 00	596 50	645 00
Sheep:						
Cotswolds	12	26	89 00	89 00	72 00	89 00
Lincolns	12	1	89 00	89 00	86 00	8 00
Leicesters	3	2	89 00	89 00	23 00	18 00
Oxfords	9	23	89 00	89 00	64 00	81 00
Shropshires	23	25	89 00	89 00	86 00	86 00
Southdowns	19	21	89 00	89 00	86 00	89 00
Dorset Horns	9	15	89 00	89 00	64 00	78 00
Hampshires and Suffolks	6	9	74 00	74 00	46 00	66 00
Grades and Crosses	43	31	89 00	89 00	89 00	89 00
	136	153	786 00	786 00	616 00	604 00
Swine:						
Yorkshires	26	20	114 00	113 00	114 00	106 00
Berkshires	11	12	84 00	84 00	45 00	64 00
Tamworths	16	10	89 00	89 00	85 00	52 00
Grades and Crosses	22	21	89 00	89 00	80 00	85 00
Export Bacon Hogs (Alive)	15	15	185 00	185 00	185 00	185 00
Export Bacon Hogs (Dressed)	15	12	185 00	185 00	185 00	162 50
	105	90	746 00	745 00	694 00	654 50
Seeds:						
Seeds	48	72	121 00	143 00	112 00	135 00
Poultry:						
Large Fowls	1,281	1,296			996 50	1,044 00
Bantams	253	180			197 50	177 50
Turkeys, Geese and Ducks	183	137			242 00	213 50
Pigeons and Pet Stock	315	299			160 25	160 00
Sale Class	147	153			62 50	67 00
Dressed Poultry	77	104			97 25	123 00
	2,256	2,169			1,756 00	1,785 00
Totals	2,748	2,722			6,014 50	6,428 50

* Includes $100 paid direct by late Sir Geo. Drummond.

GRANTS: In addition to the grants received from the Ontario Government, the following grants and specials were received from Associations and private individuals:

Canadian Clydesdale Association	$400 00
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association	125 00
Holstein-Friesian Association	120 00
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association	50 00
Dominion Swine Breeders' Association	50 00

Ontario Large Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Association	$50 00
Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Society	15 00
Late Hon. Sir Geo. A. Drummond	100 00
Hon. W. C. Edwards	Gold Medal
Mr. J. A. McMillan, M.P.	Silver Cup
Mr. J. K. Paisley	Medal
Orme & Son, Limited	Gold Medal
Mr. D. Laviolette	Silver Cup
Holstein-Friesian Association	Silver Cup

A large number of silver cups, medals, goods and cash were received for poultry prizes and were included in the special prize list printed for that department.

FINANCES: At the time the last financial statement was issued it was necessary to show a balance due the Treasurer of $643.71. There were then large accounts to be paid, but these and the overdraft were more than met by the supplementary grant of $1,750 from the Ontario Legislature. This enabled the actual business of the year to be closed with about $100 on hand.

The balance of $1,731.86 shown as being on hand in the statement for the year just passed includes $1,500, which is to provide for the expenses of preparing for the next Show until October 31st, 1910, which is the end of the fiscal year of the Ontario Government. The actual amount on hand from the receipts of past Shows is therefore $231.86. This will be increased by about $400 received since the books were closed, while accounts amounting to nearly $200 are yet unpaid. The surplus will therefore be about $430.

Moved by Mr. BRIGHT, seconded by Mr. COLLINS: "That the next Show be held during the week corresponding to the one in which the last Show was held; the dates to be January 16th to 20th, 1911." Carried.

Moved by Mr. STEPHEN, seconded by Mr. BELFORD: "That James Bryson be Superintendent of the Dairy Department." Carried.

Moved by Mr. COLLINS, seconded by Mr. GRISDALE: "That the ages of hogs be computed to December 1st, 1910." Carried.

Moved by Mr. BRIGHT, seconded by Mr. GARDHOUSE: "That the Executive revise the rules of the Horse Department to conform with the general rules of the Show." Carried.

It was decided to strike out the word "fee" in rule 13 of the Poultry Department.

The question of applying to the Dominion Government for a grant was discussed and left in the hands of the President.

Moved by Mr. GARDHOUSE, seconded by Mr. HIGMAN: "That the Sale Class rules be revised by the Executive." Carried.

Moved by Mr. GARDHOUSE, seconded by Mr. SMITH: "That the revision of the prize list be left to the Executive." Carried.

Moved by Mr. HIGMAN, seconded by Mr. LAKE: "That the poultry judges be appointed as recommended by the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association, and that the judges of dressed poultry be the same as last year." Carried.

Moved by Mr. SMITH, seconded by Mr. COLLINS: "That the live stock judges be appointed by the Executive Committee." Carried.

Moved by Mr. STEPHEN, seconded by Mr. GRISDALE: "That the Ottawa City Council be asked to proceed as early as possible with the erection of the addition to Howick Pavilion, and before work begins that our Executive Committee be given an opportunity of going over the plans with the architect." Carried.

Moved by Mr. BRIGHT, seconded by Mr. BELFORD: "That $100 be paid to the President to assist in defraying his expenses." Carried.

Moved by Mr. HIGMAN, seconded by Mr. BRIGHT: "That the Directors from the Poultry Association be instructed to arrange the prizes and rules of the special prize list for the Poultry Department." Carried.

It was decided that the Chairman of each committee should endeavor to secure a number of special prizes for the department in which he is specially interested.

Moved by Mr. SMITH, seconded by Mr. ROTHWELL: "That the publication of the prize list be left to the President and Secretary." Carried.

Moved by Mr. STEPHEN, seconded by Mr. RICHARDSON: "That the unfinished business be left to the Executive Committee." Carried.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

Balance Legislative grant, 1909 Show	$1,750 00	
Legislative grant to October 31st, 1909, for Show, 1910	1,500 00	
Legislative grant for period Nov. 1st, 1909, to Oct. 31st, 1910	7,500 00	
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association grant	125 00	
Holstein-Friesian Association grant	120 00	
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association grant	50 00	
Dominion Swine Breeders' Association grant	50 00	
Ontario Large Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Association grant	50 00	
Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Society grant	15 00	
Entry fees	1,655 25	
Gate receipts and Farmers' Institute fees	928 40	
Sale of carcasses and dressed poultry	788 49	
Advertising space in building and prize list	111 00	
Sale of catalogues	51 50	
Sale of live birds	160 00	
Sale of cots	4 00	
Poultry special prizes	124 50	
Prize money returned	30 00	
Protest fee	5 00	
Membership fees to Live Stock Associations	10 00	
		$15,028 14

EXPENDITURES.

Balance due Treasurer as per last report	$643 71
Directors' expenses	315 31
Postage	206 00
Printing and stationery	574 47
Badges and prize ribbons	133 64
Advertising	728 36
Office help and expenses	187 63
Telegraph, telephone and express	91 44
Judges, Judges' Clerks and Lecturers	639 95
Superintendent and general help	604 50
Poultry coops, 1909	487 20
Lighting building, 1909	125 00
Exhibitors, for carcasses and dressed poultry sold	788 49
Exhibitors, for live birds sold	159 50
Expenses of block test	34 50
Expenses of dairy test	52 10
Poultry feed	50 53
Straw, shavings and sawdust	162 77
Fuel	129 75
Music	63 00
Lunch room	29 70
Fitting building	16 29
Insurance on poultry coops and fittings	22 50

EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

Prize money paid	$6,341 00	
Freight refunds to exhibitors	597 62	
Entry fees refunded	10 00	
Membership to Live Stock Associations	10 00	
Reporting meetings	75 00	
Miscellaneous	16 32	
		$13,296 28
Balance on hand		$1,731 86

Examined and found correct this
29th day of April, 1910.
(Signed) W. G. LINDSEY.
Auditor.

(Signed) PETER WHITE. *President.*

(Signed) D. T. ELDERKIN. *Treasurer.*

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW, 1910-11.

President—PETER WHITE, Pembroke.
Vice-President—JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle.
General Director—A. P. WESTERVELT, Toronto.
Secretary-Treasurer—D. T. ELDERKIN, Ottawa.

Board of Directors.—Peter White, Pembroke; John Bright, Myrtle; A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Wm. Smith, Columbus; J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; J. C. Smith, Ottawa; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; Robert Graham, Renfrew; N. F. Wilson, Cumberland; Wm. Jones, Zenda; P. O. Collins, Bowesville; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; John Gardhouse, Highfield; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph; W. A. Wallace, Kars; R. Richardson, South March; Geo. Robertson, Ottawa; John A. Belford, Ottawa; Geo. Lake, Ottawa; Geo. Higman, Sr., Ottawa.

Executive Committee.—The President; Vice-President; J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; Geo. Robertson, Ottawa; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; D. T. Elderkin, Ottawa.

Committee on Horses.—John Bright, Myrtle; Wm. Smith, Columbus; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; Robert Graham, Renfrew; J. J. Black, Winchester; Jas. K. Paisley, Ottawa; Albert J. Ness, Howick, Que.; Wm. Hodgins, Shawville, Que.; J. W. Allison, Morrisburg; Robert Hunter, Jr., Maxville; Geo. Hay, Lachute, Que.; Dr. R. E. Webster, Ottawa; Ambrose O'Brien, Renfrew; Wm. Meharey, Russell; J. D. Eadie, Vars.

Committee on Beef Cattle.—J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; John Gardhouse, Highfield; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; Peter White, Pembroke; Thos. McDowell, Shawville, Que.; Hon. W. C. Edwards, Rockland; T. J. Graham, Mosgrove; R. Richardson, South March; Samuel McClelland, Beachburg; John Frances, Pakenham; Peter Cochrane, Almonte.

Committee on Sheep.—W. A. Wallace, Kars; N. F. Wilson, Cumberland; R. Richardson, South March; Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph; R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; Geo. Bradley, Carsonby; John Barr, Bromley.

Committee on Swine.—P. O. Collins, Bowesville; Wm. Jones, Zenda; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; J. C. Smith, Ottawa; J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; David Barr, Jr., Renfrew; W. H. McNish, Lyn; A. H. Foster, Twin Elm; D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; A. Dynes, Ottawa.

Committee on Dairy Cattle.—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; A. Scott, City View; N. Sangster, Ormstown, Que.; W. H. McNish, Lyn; Jos. Meilleur, Ottawa; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Senator D. Derbyshire, Brockville; P. Clark, Ottawa; T. A. Spratt, Billings Bridge; John McKellar, Westboro; R. Heron, Billings Bridge; J. H. Caldwell, Fallowfield; J. A. Caldwell, City View.

Committee on Poultry.—Geo. Robertson, Ottawa; John A. Belford, Ottawa; Geo. Lake, Ottawa; Geo. Higman, Ottawa; A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa; W. F. Garland, Ottawa; F. J. Blake, Almonte; W. H. Carleton, Ottawa; F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, Que.; D. McKellar, Hawkesbury; J. E. Fidler, Brockville; Dr. P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; S. A. Alexander, Beachburg; J. A. Lambertus, Eganville; Bro. Ligouri, La Trappe, Que.; J. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.

Committee on Seeds.—T. G. Raynor, Ottawa; Geo. Boyce, Merivale; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; G. F. Bradley, Carsonby; J. C. Stewart, Dalmeny; G. H. Clark, Ottawa; L. H Newman, Ottawa; Osborne Wright, Beachburg.

Reception Committee.—Peter White, Pembroke; His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa; H. P. McGivern, M.P., Ottawa; A. E. Fripp, M.P.P., Ottawa; J. L. McDougall, Ottawa; Geo. Higman, Ottawa; J. K. Paisley, Ottawa; Controller N. Champagne, Ottawa.

Poultry Superintendent.—R. E. McKinstry, Ottawa.

Dairy Superintendent.—Jas. Bryson, Brysonville.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The opening meeting of the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show of 1910 was held on Tuesday evening, January 18th, and was presided over by the President of the Show, Mr. Peter White, K.C., Pembroke.

The Chairman in opening the meeting said: I am sure that as President of the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, it affords me the greatest pleasure in the world to welcome you to this exhibition. I know full well that you have not come here to-night to listen to anything that I should have to say, and therefore, without any introductory remarks whatever, except to say that I congratulate the speakers of the evening on having such a magnificent audience to speak to, permit me to call upon the Honorable James S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, who is perhaps responsible for the existence of this Show, at least to a considerable extent, because he provides the sinews of war. Permit me to call upon him to formally open the exhibition.

ADDRESS.

HON. JAMES S. DUFF, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.

I am pleased to have the opportunity of again meeting with the people of Eastern Ontario, at this, another annual exhibition of the Eastern Live Stock Show; and I am glad, particularly for the reason that to-night, apparently, we have many of the people of the City of Ottawa present. I think, if I remember rightly, that a year ago I referred to the fact that when all was said and done, if we are to become a great country, if we are to come up to the responsibility that devolves upon us, if we are to hold a proud position as years roll on, it must not be purely as an agricultural country, but it must be as a great country of Canadians, proud of Canada, proud of their calling, whether they be agriculturists or lawyers or doctors or professional men of any sort, but at the same time allied and each working with the other for the common good of the country.

I have been around the show to-day, and have taken a look at the exhibits, and while I do not profess to be an expert in judging matters of this sort, although a farmer, yet I think I am safe in saying this is the best exhibit that has yet been held under the auspices of the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Association.

Now, if we are improving—and I am sure you all concede that—if the exhibits in the different classes are better than they have been heretofore, if more interest has been taken in this show which is being held in the eastern portion of this Province, it must be due to some influence; there must be some reason for it, and I am free to confess that we may concede that the success that is coming to this show is due to the heroic efforts that have been put forth by our good friend the Chairman, Mr. Peter White, and those associated with him in the management of it.

We had a show a short time ago in the City of Guelph, which stands to Western Ontario as this show stands to Eastern Ontario. It was a great success. We had for years been handicapped by the fact that we were not able to accommodate what was known as the horse end of the show. I am sure I am quite within bounds when I say to-night that a show, no matter how attractive it may be as far as the animals of the farm are concerned, will not draw a crowd and will not have the interest taken in it if horses are not shown.

Last year we were able to make some arrangements—it looks like a partial arrangement just now—although at the time it was considered that we would have sufficient room for all who would wish to participate in the show; but notwithstanding the fact that a building was erected in Guelph at a cost of something over fifty thousand dollars, to which the Government of the Province contributed $25,000, yet that building was no more erected and ready for use than we had more beautiful horses to exhibit than we had room to accommodate. Consequently, the fair a short time ago in Guelph was perhaps the greatest fair of its kind that has ever been held in the Dominion of Canada. There is this difference between the two fairs: we know Western Ontario is what is known as the great beef section of the Province, and at the same time we have a large interest in dairying, but Eastern Ontario has to-day shown that it is only a matter of a little time when, unless our people in the West look pretty sharp, they will be eclipsed by the Eastern Ontario Show.

Then you have another advantage. You are on the border here between the two great Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and as an Ontario man I feel that it is a fine thing to have this great show on the borders of Eastern Ontario, where the people of Quebec can meet with the people of Ontario, and in honest, honorable competition, vie for laurels in the show ring, whether by horses, cattle, swine, sheep or poultry. It will bring the people, the rank and file, together. We know for forty years the politicians of Quebec and Ontario have been going cheek and jowl in the House of Commons, but the rank and file of the people have an opportunity of meeting at a great fair such as this, in Ottawa, under the auspices of the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, where they can exchange views and bring about a better feeling between these two great Provinces.

I do not think that I should talk to-night on agricultural matters generally. You all know that as the years roll on we are improving by leaps and bounds. We are improving, and no man with an unprejudiced mind going through this show to-morrow, going around the horsemen and cattlemen and from that to the sheep and swine and the poultry, can help but be convinced that we are improving day by day. Then if we are doing that, anything that the Government of this Province, or the Dominion, may do to forward the interest of agriculture is being fully and amply repaid. After all what does it mean? Some people have an idea that thousands of dollars expended on agriculture are expended only for those who are interested and who work on farms. Such is not the case. Every dollar that we add to the agricultural wealth of Canada is one dollar added to the purchasing powers of the agriculturist of this country, and every increase, as far as farming is concerned, means an increased market for those who are selling their wares and who are catering to the wants of the farmers, from the wholesale men in our cities down to the retailers in the small country villages.

Now, I was told, and you heard the Chairman say, that I was simply to formally open the show, and I propose to do that. I am not here to make a speech. We have a gentleman here to-night who will discuss with you a question which will, I am sure, interest you all, and it would be unfair to the gentleman who has come here to give you his time if I occupied the time unnecessarily. I will not say anything further, except to express the pleasure it has been to me this afternoon to watch the progress that has marked this fair since a year ago and again pay tribute to the gentleman who, at a great deal of self-sacrifice, together with those associated with him, has brought about this measure of success.

I now declare this shew formally opened, and I sincerely trust in doing it that this marks an era in the onward march of this Eastern Ontario Show, which as the years roll on shall not only be known as the Eastern Live Stock and Poultry Show, but a show where the people of Eastern Ontario and the people of the Western part of the great sister Province of Quebec will meet and compete honestly side by side for such laurels as may be within their reach.

ADDRESS.

CHARLES HOPEWELL, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

My first duty to-night, it seems to me, is to appropriate to myself all the glory that belongs to a prophet, for one year ago when I had the honor and privilege to welcome the Eastern Ontario Live Stock Show to the City of Ottawa I did so to almost a room full of empty chairs; but I was optimistic enough to say on that occasion that this year would be bigger and better in every respect if the citizens of Ottawa and the people of the County of Carleton would take hold of it in the right spirit, and your presence here to-night indicates that my prophecy comes true. My good friend, the Hon. Mr. Duff, has given you some information to-night that I lacked, and something that I promise you I will put to good use in the future, and that was that the Province of Ontario had given $25,000 towards the erection of the building in the city of Guelph, and that reminds me of the fact that the Province of Ontario must of necessity owe Ottawa a good round sum towards the erection of these buildings. I am very well pleased indeed to be here and to welcome you to Ottawa. I was very glad to note one thing in looking over the programme of the show this year, and that was the splendid prize list that has been made out; almost $8,000 in prizes. Now, you who come here with your horses, your cattle and your poultry to compete, like to be rewarded, and you should be rewarded, with a good prize; but what you are after is to win, not so much the prize itself, as it is to feel that you are a winner, and I only hope, and wish to express this hope, that every exhibitor at this show will go away highly pleased with the treatment he has received here. If we have not been successful in providing for all your needs, and if everything has not been just as you would desire it, I hope you will take the will for the deed, for that has been our aim, and I would be very pleased if any exhibitor would apprise me of any improvement he thinks ought to be made next year to increase the interest and benefit the show, and I give you my word for it, that if I come back another year to welcome you, as I hope to, I will be able to show you that the improvements have been made.

I just wish to make an announcement and then I am done. His Excellency Lord Grey, who takes a very keen interest in everything affecting the agricultural interests of this country, and who takes an interest in the welfare of all classes in this country, has informed me that he will be pleased to visit us to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, and I do hope the buildings will be full of citizens of Ottawa and the surrounding country to welcome Lord Grey to the show. Allow me to again bid you welcome and as I was going to say the freedom of the city, but if I give you the freedom of the grounds surrounding this beautiful building I think it is all you will require. However, being an old County of Carleton boy myself, I may say that I do not refrain from giving to the good people of the County of Carleton the freedom of the City of Ottawa from any fear that I have that they will abuse the privilege, because I know them too well for that. As an old County of Carleton boy, I am proud to be here to-night to welcome you all to the City of Ottawa.

ADDRESS.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, Ottawa.

I am very glad indeed to have the opportunity of addressing this audience at the Winter Fair in Ottawa.

I take it that those whom I see before me are largely farmers from Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec, with a sprinkling of the good citizens of Ottawa, and in both these people I take a great interest, first of all as a farmer myself in the western part of the Province of Quebec, and therefore one of you, and secondly, as a citizen of Ottawa, and therefore a fellow citizen of those who are here from this city and a fellow subject of our friend the Mayor.

The Winter Fair in Ottawa is now becoming one of the great agricultural features of the country. These Winter Fairs are one of the most important agencies for the development and improvement of our farming, beginning with that at Guelph, which still takes the lead, not only by reason of its age, but by reason also of its situation in that very garden of the land, the very garden of the continent of North America, the western section of the leading part of the Province of Ontario. Amherst, in Nova Scotia, comes next in seniority, and I want to tell you when I visited the Maritime Provinces Winter Fair in December last, I was gratified and pleased at the splendid audience assembled of the intelligent farmers and people of those Maritime Provinces. I was gratified and surprised with the nature and quantity of the show, and I want to tell you that you will have to stir yourselves, if you are going to exceed the character and quality of the stock and the number of it that were exhibited at the Winter Fair in the Maritime Provinces last December. I have not yet seen the exhibit at this show, but I trust and hope you have done so. I hear you say "yes," most confidently, and I take your word for it, and I am sure I will have the pleasure of inspecting and examining it within the next few days, and I shall be proud of this Ottawa District if I can agree with you on that subject.

I want to say a few words to our farmers, because this is one of the occasions when we have gathered together to take stock, so to speak, of the operations of the year. I want to point out one or two facts in connection with the agricultural business of this country. During this last year we have had, on the whole, an extremely prosperous season. Prices have been high enough as a general rule to compensate us for a somewhat slighter production in some certain lines, and while at the first sight it appears as though our production may have been smaller in dairy products and in bacon and hogs, it is probable that the home market consumption has been so much greater that it accounts for the fact that, although we exported rather less of these products, we manufactured more. Our people are disposed to measure our agricultural production by the agricultural export of the year. We are indeed an agricultural country which produces more of the food products which are natural to our climate and our soil than our people can consume. A remarkable change has come over the agricultural situation during the last few years in the enormous increase of the consumptive power of our home market and there is no doubt that under circumstances, first of all in the large increase in the number of mouths to be fed, and still more under circumstances of the exceeding prosperity of our people, who by reason of their riches are buying a higher quality and a greater quantity, the result is to-day our home market consumes most of these higher products, and if for a moment we

have exported less butter and less bacon it is probably due to the fact that our own people are consuming most of these. It happened that during the last two or three years, this last year especially, our butter export has been smaller. There is another reason for this extraordinary condition of affairs that has arisen along the American border, and for the first time, probably, we have sent across the boundary line a great quantity of cream which is being turned into butter on the other side of the line, or which is being consumed as cream. This is entirely a new condition of affairs and it no doubt reduces considerably the amount of butter which is being produced in the neighborhood of the international boundary line, which butter would increase the export had the cream been manufactured in Canada. As a result of this, while our butter export has decreased, I think I am safe in saying that the increased export of cheese and this export of cream in the aggregate make up almost an equal production of our milk which has been exported. The price for butter has not been quite so high as it was last year. Probably on the average about one cent a pound less. This no doubt has been partly due to the fact that the price of butter in England this year has been slightly less than it was last year, but even with this slight decrease in the actual price of butter there is no doubt that our dairy farmers have had a prosperous year, and that the prices they have received for their cheese, their butter and their milk have been profitable. Under these circumstances it seems to me that our citizen farmers, where the land is specially suited for dairying and where dairying is the natural business of the land and of the farmers, that our people ought to see to it that this part of the business of agriculture in Canada should be largely increased. There is one way above all others by which it can be increased with profit and that is by seeing to it that our farmers have the highest and best quality of dairy cows. I have become almost a crank on the question of cow testing, and I take every opportunity I have of urging upon the dairy farmers all over Canada the absolute necessity of testing their cows and seeing to it that the cows they work with, which are the instruments of their success, are of the highest and best quality.

This year it happened that it was my duty to send a commissioner to Europe to investigate the milk industry, and to see what could be found out in regard to the way in which our rivals in Great Britain in that industry are doing their work. Incidentally, that commissioner gave me a piece of information which startled me and which ought to startle any thinking man who keeps cows in Canada. There is in Denmark one Province, an island, by no means very populous, but extremely prosperous. On that island there are forty thousand cows, in round figures, comprising the whole cow population of the island, and what do you think these cows averaged in production last year? Not picking out a herd, not choosing the best animals, but taking the whole cow population of this Province in Denmark, the forty thousand cows in the Province averaged over seven thousand pounds of milk apiece in the year. It is well known in this great agricultural and stock raising Province of Ontario, the average cow of Ontario is not producing much, if anything, over three thousand pounds in the year, or less than half what the Danes in that Province are able to produce from their animals. That splendid showing has been reached by these people by careful, intelligent testing and selection, so that whenever a cow fails to come up to the required standard she is ruthlessly sent to the butcher and killed and her place taken by one which had shown by careful testing that she was equal to the company in which she was asked to work.

Our farmers here can do the same kind of thing, should do the same kind

of thing, not in the interest of the agricultural department, not in the interest of one show or another show, but in the interest of their own pocket, in the interest of their own industry. There is no reason whatever, if careful and intelligent cow testing is undertaken by dairymen of this Ottawa Valley and of the eastern part of Ontario and the western part of Quebec, why ten years from to-day the cows of this part of Canada should not be equal in their average production to the cows of that island in Denmark, and if we do not do that we write ourselves down as being inferior in business to our competitors in Denmark, who send their butter and their pork to the same market to which we send ours.

Let me say a word or two in regard to the bacon industry. The export of bacon from Canada has been steadily decreasing for the last few years, not because the price has not been good, not because the possibilities of selling at a profit have not been at our door, but for some reason or other which I do not exactly understand. The farmers of Canada have been producing less pork in the last few years than they did before. It may be that the home consumption has been taking a great deal more of our pork and that, therefore, the export is not an absolute gage of the production, but I fear from what I know of the facts that the actual production has been less. A few years ago there was an idea prevalent among our farmers that they were not getting their fair share of the profits of that particular business, and that the packers could give them a higher price if they chose, and one result was that a large number of farmers decreased their hog production during the period of slightly lowering prices. Two years ago a number of men allowed their business to decrease, and the result was that this year when prices have been abnormally high the hogs were not there to give the farmers and producers of them profits which would have been theirs if they had continued the business up to its fullest and highest capacity. The consequence has been that during this year the prices have been abnormally high and the farmers who had hogs have reaped splendid profits. Steady continuity in business, disregarding the small fluctuations in the market, is necessary if you expect to get advantage of the rise in the market, and the men who are following the ups and downs of the market are sure to produce a little when the prices are high and a great deal when the prices are low. If they would continue a steady production to the fullest capacity of their farms, they may be sure that in Canada, at all events, they would reap a good, legitimate profit, and will get the advantage of any increase in price. I say they can reap a profit always; because I know in the last ten years there has been no time when the farmers could not produce pork and make a profit and at other times they could secure a very large profit, especially during the last few months. Now as a matter of fact this last year we sent out only about two-thirds as much bacon to England as we did two years ago, and this year prices have been higher right through, while two years ago they were lower.

I want to say these few words from a purely farm and technical aspect. It is necessary that our farmers should so conduct their business as to reap the fullest advantage from the markets, and should work their farms and their stock to their fullest capacity, and they can only do this by careful study, uniform good management of their farms and keeping good stock, and I have yet to see the time when the Canadian farmer who followed out that line of business did not reap a satisfactory and sufficient profit to enable him to enjoy fair returns as the fruits of his labor. This being the case, I think I can appeal with justice and confidence to the farmers of this part of the country to so manage their

business that they will be able to take advantage of a shortage elsewhere and secure higher prices.

I am glad to see to-day that you have, as usual, a fine exhibit of poultry. It is one of the good things of the Ottawa Winter Fair. I am glad to see a splendid exhibit of horses. This is comparatively a new feature in the Ottawa Winter Fair, and an attractive one, and I am glad to see it. I am glad to see it because I know that notwithstanding the introduction of the automobile, notwithstanding the craze which some people seem to have for that kind of locomotion, the good horse still commands a high price, and the man who produces that animal is still reaping a good profit, and this is eminently satisfactory to all farmers who must be dependent on that animal for a great deal of their pleasure, as well as for their work. I am glad to see the exhibit of horses here, and I hope it will be continued and that it will increase and prosper. So far I have spoken about this from a purely business standpoint. I will only say one word more to the people of Ottawa who are here. I occasionally hear grumbling on the part of the citizens of this good city and other townsfolk in Canada, because they find their food has risen in price, and they have to pay more money for their butter and eggs and poultry and bacon. I have no pity at all for them. I am glad of it. The reason for it largely is that many of these good people have deserted their farms, and have left off producing these goods and have come to the city and have to buy them instead of producing them. That is a condition of our economic and social life with which I have no sympathy. The remedy is easy. All these people have got to do is to leave the glamor and glitter and discomforts of city life and go back into the country and produce things and sell them instead of having to buy them. (Applause.) The drift from the country into the city is one of the economic and social dangers of our time, and I hope that these people will find it so difficult to live comfortably in the city, and so expensive, that our young people will no longer want to leave that noble business of farming and drift into the city to take up business, which I do not think is half as good as farming.

THE COURTS AND THE PEOPLE.

Hon. Mr. Justice William Renwick Riddell, King's Bench Division, High Court of Justice, Ontario.

I desire to thank you for the opportunity which you have given me to address the present assembly; and I congratulate you upon this magnificent turn out. It is not very often that we see such a gathering at a meeting which might be called almost purely agricultural; and it augurs well for the future of this country that such a gathering as this can be had at a time like the present.

Some of my friends on the press in Toronto are in the habit occasionally of good-naturedly jibing at me, as the "farmer Judge." I shall not deny the charge —rather, indeed, I would say that I am glad that I was a farmer boy, and I am heartily sorry for those who are brought up in the city, whose playground is the public street—not the virgin wood—who cannot tell the difference between a tamarack and a hemlock; who have never fished in the "crick," and who would not know what it meant if they saw a "mushrat" scuttling for the "swale."

Born and brought up on a Canadian farm, and associating all my life with Canadian farmers, I believe that I know these countrymen of mine. I know that

I believe in them, and am proud of them; and the more I meet those of other peoples and occupations the more that pride is increased. They are the mainstay of the nation, and while the heart and brain of the farmer remain sound, there is no fear for the future of our land. (Applause.) They hold the power in their own hands, at least as yet, of controlling the destiny of Canada. How that power is to be exercised depends on their honesty and intelligence. Of the honesty, there can be no doubt. Sometimes, indeed, political or social or racial sympathy or prejudice will have a disturbing influence; but on the whole, right will prevail with them. Of the intelligence, the best evidence is their desire for information upon matters of public moment from those who should know. It is, no doubt, the honest desire for such information which accounts for the fact that I have been asked to speak to you on the subject of "Courts and the People." I am consequently glad, more than glad, to accede to that request.

In what I have to say, I shall make no attempt at originality. All of it has been said again and again in substance, both by others and by myself. I hope that what will be said will be without any ambiguity, but in perfectly plain language—by which I do not mean offensive language, but plain, simple English, which will express precisely what I mean. Let me, however, promise a word or two.

I am not here to amuse you or to jest with you. The substance of my remarks is of too great importance to be treated lightly, and I have no thought that you are here for entertainment. Again—and this I more particularly urge upon the attention of reporters or newspapers who may honor me by a reference to any of my remarks—it would not be seemly or proper for me, a judge, to act the apologist, or to appear to justify proceedings or rules; and that I shall not do. What I am to do is to state and explain facts; in some cases perhaps the reasons for such facts, but not to argue that they should or should not be, and I shall not be drawn into a controversy. I, as far as possible, speak to you but as a Canadian to Canadians; my official position, of course, throws round me restraints and limitations which I may not transgress; but these will not, I think, prevent me saying all I desire.

I remember very well on the farm at home, we looked upon and spoke of a court as a mysterious something, we knew not what, speaking an extraordinary, strange language, and laying down rules which nobody could understand. No more injurious idea can get abroad, and I shall try to show what courts really are and do.

So soon as man became a social animal, it was necessary that his conduct and actions should be governed by law—that is, rule of some kind. Obedience to that law was right, and disobedience was wrong. If one violates the rights of another there are but two courses open—the wronged may assert his rights and enforce them if he can by his own strong hand. Then prevails what the poet calls—

> "The good old rule * * * *
> * * * * * the simple plan,
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can."

This is a very old rule indeed, but is far from being good, and it ought rather to be characterized as "The bad old rule." This is the state of anarchy—the pitiable state of which the Book of Books speaks: "In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes." Civilized society could not exist if this were the guiding principle of the State.

The other alternative is that rights in dispute be submitted to the decision of some tribunal. Such a tribunal, under whatever name it may be known, is substantially a court; and the extent to which there is submission of rights to the arbitrament of courts is a test of the civilization of a people. The civilization of the people depends largely upon the existence of strong and independent courts, and when for any reason the courts become weak or in disrespect, anarchy is not far distant.

It is the boast and pride of English-speaking people that they are governed by law and not by whim or caprice, and that this law is administered by courts, independent and impartial.

There are two forms in which wrongs may be committed—the one a wrong against individuals which the State does not trouble about, and which the individual may forgive if he sees fit; and the other a wrong against an individual indeed, but of such a character as that it affects the well-being of the people, and the State consequently considers the wrong also one against itself. An instance of the former is trespass upon a man's land, of the latter a killing or maiming of a fellow-being; the former class of cases occupy the civil, the latter the criminal law. There is here no occasion to distinguish these.

Let us understand now what a court is in our land. It is a matter, perhaps, of regret that there is no place in the curriculum of studies for obtaining information as to the theory and practice of courts. Considering the very great part that law plays in our society, it may be a matter for astonishment that the elementary principles of the administration of justice are not made an important part of the curriculum, at least of our advanced schools.

A court is an institution organized and conducted for the purpose of declaring rights and the remedies which one whose rights have been infringed possesses under the law, as well as for punishing wrongs against the State. Our courts are not an end in themselves, they do not exist for themselves, but for the people; and the people pay for them and support them. The moment they are found to be not worth what they cost they may and should be abolished. Our courts did not create themselves, they have not come down from immemorial antiquity—their origin is perfectly well known. They have been erected by the Legislature; they are subordinate to the Legislature (not in the sense of being subservient); and the Legislature may change or abolish at will. The first Legislature which sat in Upper Canada, more than 100 years ago, instituted the King's Bench, and this has continued with a few changes ever since. The courts have no power in themselves, all they have is derived from the Legislature. Judges are public servants performing duties prescribed for them by the Legislature, and according to rules laid down for them—which rules they must not disobey. These rules are found in the law.

Our law consists in great part of rules which are the same as those which governed our ancestors many centuries ago; this is called the "English Common Law," and this English Common Law is the basis and sub-structure of our jurisprudence. The "English Common Law" is simply such of the customs of the ancient people of England as they enforced as rules of conduct; and this English Common Law is the common heritage of most of the English-speaking peoples, as in Canada, the United States, Australia, Africa and the Isles of the Western Sea. One or two States have adopted as their fundamental law the law of ancient Rome on which is based also the law of Scotland, of France and of Germany; but with these exceptions (and they are few) it may be said that the whole English-speaking world has as the basis of its law rules which are practically the old customs of the race.

As society progresses and becomes more complicated, as different sets of circumstances arise and life becomes more complex, there will necessarily arise other rights than those known to the ancestor, and new rules must be made.

Again, it has been found that, by the advance of civilization, the old rules which have been followed have become insufficient to meet the exigencies of more modern life. Some of the rules have become burdensome, some positively harmful. Then the people have the rules changed; and this change is effected by legislation.

If we take these two sources of the law, viz., the common law and legislation, we have practically the whole body of law which our courts are called upon to administer; some rules also derived from the Roman law are to be found, which were introduced through the Court of Chancery.

A court is presided over by a judge who has devoted his life to the study of law. It is the duty of the judge to find out what the law is; this he does by the examination of the statutes passed by the various legislative bodies, by the perusal of books of the older law, and by an examination of what other judges have declared to be the law. This is not always easy, and sometimes involves much labor. Many books may need to be consulted. My own library, and it is not complete, cost me a great deal more than the price of a fair farm. My law library cost me over $8,000, and I have not, by any means, all the books that a judge may have to look at.

No doubt it may strike some as rather strange that a judge should be compelled to examine all these authorities in order to determine what the law is; and it has been suggested that there might be drawn up a short, concise code of law which anyone could consult and at once determine the law upon any particular subject. This course has been adopted in what is called codification of the law upon certain branches—for example, the law upon bills of exchange and promissory notes, criminal law and some others. But it has not been found practicable as yet to codify the whole of the law. And in countries in which codification has proceeded to such lengths as that the whole of the law has been thought to be reduced to a series of propositions, it has not been found by actual experience that the labor of determining precisely what is the law applicable to a particular set of circumstances is much, if at all, lessened.

It has been supposed at times that possibly the presence of lawyers in the Legislature may have something to do with the complexity of the laws. You will remember that Jack Cade was for killing all the lawyers. The experiment was tried once many years ago in England of excluding all lawyers from Parliament. The result was the *parliamentum indoctum*, or "lack-learning parliament." The old lawyers use a much harsher name, but they may have been prejudiced. The experiment was a failure. "There never was a good law made thereat," and all their legislation had to be repealed. The experiment has not been repeated.

If you will consider the difficulty of expressing in our highly metaphorical language any but the simplest of ideas without ambiguity, you will, perhaps understand the difficulty of so-called simple legislation; and ambiguity is the greatest curse in any law.

No one more than the judges would welcome a simplification of the laws; and if you can find gentlemen who can effect this result, *do* elect them as members of Parliament and of the Ontario Legislature. Perhaps as good a test as any would be to invite a candidate to simplify the Municipal Act. That has continued to grow from year to year, it has been found necessary or deemed expedient to provide for cases which had not been foreseen and it does not seem as though it were yet perfect, notwithstanding its 750 (odd) sections and numerous forms.

But too much should not be made of the intricacy of our laws. Ninety per cent. of the law which is administered in our Courts from day to day is nothing

but plain common sense; and it is the rare case which requires much investigation in order to determine what the law precisely is. I do not mean that in ninety per cent. of the cases no complicated question of law can arise, but that taking all the questions upon which a judge has to pass, ninety per cent. of these can be determined upon common sense principles alone. But it must be said that there are rare instances necessitating a very great deal of labor on the part of the judge upon whom is cast the duty of determining the governing law.

It is a very common error, and one which, perhaps, has occasioned more criticism on the part of the uninformed than anything else, that judges *make the law*. I cannot too strongly impress upon you the fact that judges do not make the law. The whole duty—the whole power—of a judge is to find out what the law is. He may, indeed, like any other Canadian citizen, express an opinion that the law should be changed; but he has no right to change it. A clergyman would have just as much right to change any of the ten commandments by leaving out the word "Not," and lay the amended commandment before his flock for their guidance as a judge has to change the law as he finds it laid down for him.

Some few years ago an organization, formed for most admirable purposes, passed a resolution rebuking one of our judges for obeying the laws of man rather than the laws of God. This is a striking illustration of the mistake to which I have been referring. These good people imagine that the judge had the power to make a law differing from the laws of man, and conforming more to the laws of God as they interpreted them. No judge has any such power: he must apply the law as he finds it; and his only course, if he does not desire to administer the laws as they are, is to resign his office.

Then comes the jury, a body of twelve men in the higher Courts, or of five men in the divisional Courts. These are a part of the Court—as much a part of the Court as the judge. It is the judge's life work; but the jurors when they are sworn have for their temporory and immediate work, their part in administering the law, and quite as important a part as that of the judge himself.

The jurors do not determine the law—the judge is there for the purpose of telling them what the law is, and it is their duty to accept the law as laid down by him. If the judge makes a mistake in the law, that mistake will be corrected by a higher Court if necessary. But with that, the jurors have nothing to do; their duty is to take the law as the presiding judge lays it down, whether they think that law wise and just or not.

If they are not satisfied with the law they have the right to call upon their representative in Ottawa or in Toronto in an endeavor to have the law changed. They may communicate with the Minister of Justice or the Attorney-General and may use all the influence which a Canadian citizen has to have the law made to accord with their views of what it should be. But they have no right to follow their own views upon what the law is or ought to be—they must take the law as it is laid down for them by the presiding judge.

I am in the habit of saying to jurors that of the two highest rights possessed by a British subject—the one, the right to select those who will make laws for him, and the other to assist in the administration of the law—the latter is to my mind the more important and the more honourable. To enforce the verdict of the jury, every able-bodied man in the country may, if necessary, be called upon—nay the whole force, military and civil, of the Dominion of Canada and the British Empire may be impressed to make effective the judgment of the twelve in the jury box.

The country has a right to expect that every juror shall bring to his task the highest degree of intelligence of which he is capable; that the juryman shall cast

aside all feelings of prejudice and sympathy; that he will with absolute honesty apply his mind to the questions to be determined, and that he will allow nothing—race, religion, politics—to prevent his giving an honest verdict according to the evidence. As it is the duty of jurors to find the facts according to the evidence, they should carefully observe everything which is said by the witnesses and the manner in which it is said, so as to enable them to determine in their own minds how far the witness is to be believed. It is the right and often the duty of the judge to express his own opinion as to the facts; but it is not his opinion which is to govern. The remarks which he makes concerning the evidence, the views which he expresses in respect of the facts are intended only to assist the jury in arriving at a correct conclusion. But his view of the facts is not that which is to prevail; it is the jury who in the long run must make up their own minds as to what the facts are; their view must prevail.

Of course, so long as human nature is what it is, men may, and sometimes will, find it hard to rid themselves of feeling and passion and sympathy and prejudice; but it is the duty of jurymen to do their very best to clear their hearts and minds of all these, and honestly to find the facts according to that part of the evidence which they believe.

No matter what care is exercised in the selection of jurors, it will occasionally happen that some are not of sufficient strength of mind to perform satisfactorily what our law demands of them. And sometimes—it must be admitted—sorrowfully admitted—jurors do not act under a full sense of their responsibility, and so there are miscarriages of justice. Nothing human is perfect, and the administration of justice does not claim perfection—we can only do our best.

Many years ago it was the law that jurors who found a verdict not in accordance with the evidence might be themselves tried by another jury, or might be fined or imprisoned by the trial judge. This practice has long been obsolete; and the juryman who now in violation of his oath degrades himself by giving a verdict differing from his honest belief, is free from any punishment except that inflicted upon him by his own conscience and the contempt of his fellow men. A juror who dishonestly gives a wrong verdict is as bad as a thief; he might just as well put his hand into the pocket of the man he wrongs and steal his money. A juror who dishonestly or weakly acquits one fairly proved guilty of a crime is as bad as an accessory and worse. Jurors do not, as they did many centuries ago, determine according to knowledge which they themselves may have of the facts. They are sworn to find a verdict according to the evidence; *i. e.,* they are to find out what the facts of the case are from the evidence of witnesses. Of course, then the witnesses play a very important part in Court proceedings. Now, there are various things to be taken into consideration in determining how far a witness is to be believed. The opportunity he has had of observing what the facts are; the accuracy of memory whereby he can call up to his mind what were the facts as he saw or heard them; his honesty, and his ability to express in clear language what he means—all these are matters for consideration on the part of the jury. And it is obvious that it would not do to allow a witness simply to get up and say what he has to say, and sit down, having told his story in his own way. He might forget important parts, he might load his story with irrelevant detail, he might speak loosely where exactness was needed, he might express opinions when he was called upon to state facts, he might guess or imagine where he should know, or say he knew where he only fancied, and state as facts what he had only heard; all these dangers and more are ever present. It has been found by long experience that the best method of determining the reliability of the witness, and eliciting the truth is cross-examination. Cross-examination does

not mean, as so many, even lawyers, seem to think, "examining crossly." Cross-examination is the art of searching by questions into the mind, memory, capacity, and honesty of the witness in order that the trial tribunal, jury or judge, may see, first what the witness really means and second how far his testimony is to be relied upon.

I know there have been many complaints about cross-examination; I know, too, that the privileges of cross-examining counsel have sometimes been abused, as every other right may be abused; but it seems quite certain that the value of evidence given by a witness can, so far as the experience of mankind has yet gone, only be tested fully by cross-examination. Of course, mistakes will happen, but in the vast majority of cases the evidence of the honest witness is not weakened, but it is often strengthened by the most minute and rigorous cross-examination. At the same time, in numberless cases, the dishonest or incompetent witness has been, by that means, shown to be dishonest or incompetent; and the value of his evidence destroyed. And it is to be remembered, too, that witnesses may be perfectly honest and yet may be mistaken. The grounds of their belief should be sifted with care, and this is best done by cross-examination. I rather think that the very persons who most complain about it, would complain very much more if their counsel, in an action in which they were themselves concerned, were not permitted to cross-examine most rigidly the witnesses called against them. For an instance of its value take the well-known case of the charge made against Parnell by the *London Times*. It is common knowledge that that was swept away and destroyed by the cross-examination, by Sir Charles Russell, of Pigott the forger. And cross-examinations equally effective and useful, if not with such startling results, are seen in our Courts almost daily.

It is not the person who is charged with crime who profits most by this practice; it is a matter of every day experience that criminals bring forward friends to prove an *alibi* or to prove circumstances that would make it impossible that the prisoner could have committed the offence with which he is charged; in hundreds of cases, such evidence has been demolished by careful cross-examination.

I told you in the beginning that I am not here to justify anything. If the people think that cross-examination should not be allowed, they have but to say so, to instruct their representatives to pass the required legislation and the Courts will act accordingly, the time occupied by trials will be diminished by 50 per cent. or more, and the work of the judges lightened accordingly. But before the people come to such a conclusion, let each consider how he would like to have his case decided upon the statements of witnesses perhaps hostile to him for some reason, these statements not being sifted by cross-examination.

The question of appeals comes up now and then for discussion; and it may not be out of place if I say a word or two in respect of Appellate Courts.

But first it is to be noticed that in a large percentage of cases tried there is no appeal. From the official report for 1908 I take the following figures: Of the cases tried in the High Court there were appealed about 15 per cent., or say 1 in 7, to the Divisional Court, and to the Court of Appeal less than 6 per cent., or 1 in 17. By far the greater number of these appeals were dismissed. Of all the cases in the Divisional Court about 8 per cent., or 1 in 12 were appealed to the Court of Appeal and more than half dismissed. From the Court of Appeal only 9 cases went to the Supreme Court (so far as I can find) and of these 7 were dismissed; while 6 went to the Privy Council.

The theory of appeal is that the trial judge may have made a mistake in the law or facts, or the jury may have made a mistake in the facts, or some evidence has

been since discovered which should change the result, or something of that kind. A very large part of the time and labor of a High Court judge is occupied with considerations arising upon appeals, sometimes scores of books must be examined, requiring much time and thought. If appeals could be abolished, all this would be saved; but would people be satisfied with the opinion of one judge upon an important matter? And if there is to be an appeal is there to be one and no more? All that I cannot discuss; it is for the people themselves through their representatives to decide.

It is not always the rich man or the corporation which benefits by an appeal. The last case I had at the bar for a Railway Co., the plaintiff was non-suited at the trial, and she needed to go to appeal in order to get her rightful damages. In the last case I had against a Railway Co. the plaintiff succeeded at the trial, but an appellate court ordered a new trial. The second appellate court, the Privy Council, however, ordered the plaintiff to be paid the verdict which the jury had given her. I remember a case in which my client was sued for a large amount by an American firm; at the trial we succeeded; the Divisional Court reversed the trial judge, and I went to the Court of Appeal; that Court was also against me, but I went to the Supreme Court, and that Court reinstated the verdict which I had got at the trial. Had we stopped at the two lower Courts of Appeal my client would have had to pay a very large sum which he had no right to pay.

The whole question of appeal, and the number of them to be allowed, is a most difficult one, and is not to be decided off-hand by anybody. The experience of other countries may, perhaps, not be without advantage to us. In England they have a Divisional Court, a Court of Appeal, just as we have; and the House of Lords as we have the Supreme Court at Ottawa. They have no Court beyond, as we have in the Privy Council; but not one half of one per cent. of our cases go to the Privy Council.

We have almost exactly the same practice, too, as they have in England, but it is impossible for me to pursue that matter in the time at my disposal, or to consider the relation of the legal profession to the administration of Justice.

I shall just say one word about the lawyers. I have been actively engaged in the law for 27 years; and during all that time I have never heard or knew of any person so poor, that, having any fair semblance of a claim, he could not have his case submitted to the Courts by a lawyer with all due skill and vigor, in many instances, too, without any real hope of reward. If anyone gets into trouble does he not, as of course, go to a lawyer? And does he not give him full confidence? And in how few cases is that confidence betrayed?

At some other time and place I may have more to say about your fellow-Canadians of the legal profession; but for this time, I cannot pursue the subject.

I have already said that where the law is found to be imperfect, the Legislature is called in to correct it. Now there are two theories of the powers of Legislatures which have been adopted by the two branches of the English-speaking peoples. One theory is that the people are not to be trusted; and therefore their power should be restricted. A written document is prepared as the constitution of the country; and the people and their Legislatures are forbidden to go beyond the provisions of that written document. The effect is that what the one generation of men who have framed the constitution think right or expedient is to govern all future generations, no matter how effete the doctrines of the former generation may have become by reason of the changed condition of the nation or how positively harmful they may have been proved to be by experience. That system has been adopted by the United States of America, who in the Constitution of the United

States and in that of the several States have been exceedingly careful to lay down principles and restrictions which are binding upon the people and Legislatures. Any change in the Constitution can be brought about only with great difficulty. Legislation which is found to be opposed to the Constitution is promptly declared invalid by the Courts there. A comparatively large part of the litigation in the United States is upon the constitutionality or otherwise of provisions which the Legislature have thought it wise to make, from time to time.

The other theory is the theory of the Motherland and of Canada. There is no written Constitution (in this sense) for Great Britain and Ireland. There is no binding declaration of principles such that Parliament cannot annul. The Parliament of Great Britain can legislate upon any subject, and in any manner, without violating the Constitution, in the sense in which I have been using the word—in other words the Courts cannot declare that legislation to be invalid. In Canada the legislative power is divided between the Dominion and the several Provinces, each of which has its own class of subjects upon which to legislate. The Dominion cannot legislate upon that class of subjects allotted to the Provinces nor can the Provinces legislate on that class of subjects allotted to the Dominion. But within that class of subjects allotted to the Provinces the Legislature may legislate as fully and as effectively as the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland could do. The Legislature of the Provinces has, amongst other things, the power to avoid or validate contracts made by the Province or by any individual; has the power to avoid or validate legislation or by-laws of inferior bodies such as County Councils, Township Councils, etc.; of declaring to be invalid what would have otherwise have been valid by-laws; of declaring property which would otherwise have belonged to A, to be the property of B. The Legislative Assembly has power generally, to legislate effectively within the whole region of property and civil rights.

I am not concerned to argue whether it would not have been better had our Province started off with a written constitution such as that of the United States, whereby its Legislature would not have the power of taking away any man's property or of interfering with the validity of contracts—I have said more than once that I am not an apologist for anything, I am only stating facts.

These powers, like the rest of its powers, we and you cannot take away from the Legislature, the Legislature cannot take them away from itself. If the Legislature were to pass a law that no man's property should be taken away from him, the same Legislature could repeal such a law the next day; and if the same Legislature let the law stand, its successor could repeal it. The only way in which any power which the Legislature has, can be effectively taken away, is by the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. It may be—I express no opinion—that if the people of Ontario or the Legislature of the Province were to petition for such a diminution of their powers, the petition would be granted.

But it would be well for all parties to consider what this means. From the time the first Legislature sat in Upper Canada in 1793, 116 years ago, these powers have been vested in the Legislature—if these powers were now taken away, we should have less power over our own affairs than, not only our brethren in the old land but also our brethren in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa; rights that we have had for over 100 years would be lost to us. Let it not be forgotten that no *Government* has such powers, it is the Legislature elected by yourselves. If you are not satisfied with any legislation all you have to do is to elect representatives who will repeal it. The Government can stand only if it is backed by a sufficient number of representatives; and a majority of representatives can pass or repeal any legislation they please.

Now, it would be grossly improper for me to express any opinion as to the propriety of any legislation. I can, however, explain the theory of some which has caused searchings of mind to many.

In some instances property has been left for the benefit of somebody; by change of circumstances, it has become impossible to carry out the will, and those who were clearly intended to be benefited can receive no benefit; the Legislature is asked to direct such a change as will carry out what the testator would probably have done, had he been able to foresee what would happen. The Congress of the United States could not do that nor the legislature of any State. We can.

A township passes a by-law for some public purpose. There has been some technical error so that the by-law is, in law, invalid. Perhaps money has been expended on the strength of it; and the by-law is attacked. The Legislature may step in and validate the by-law; and no one is injured, or only someone who desires to embarrass the township.

A much needed railway is to be built. It has been granted a bonus by the municipalities through which it passes. The financiers will not buy the bonds, as there is doubt as to the powers of the municipalities, and the railway company cannot get money for its undertaking—the Legislature may make the bonds absolutely valid.

A number of persons combine together to monopolize some line of business to the disadvantage of the public; the contracts made between these persons are perfectly valid in law at the time they are made, but the result is considered harmful to the people at large. In the United States the people would be helpless. A month or so ago I was told by an ex-Chief Justice of a very important State that the great problem in the United States was to prevent the accumulation of vast wealth and power on one hand or a few hands, and he said the difficulty in the way of preventing what he thought was a public calamity was the Constitution. When I told him we had no such constitutional limitations in Canada he could scarcely believe it. I pointed out to him that we had the same constitution as England, and had no such difficulties. We could legislate away anything of the kind and set aside any combine.

The people, through their representatives, have decided upon a certain policy, this necessitates dealing with property of many individuals. Some of these may be unreasonable or some may be adverse to the policy determined upon. litigation may be threatened which will tie up the scheme for months or years. The Legislature makes up its mind as to the proper course and may refuse to allow the litigation to proceed.

What the Legislature says, the Court must obey. I have no right to express any opinion—and I express none—on any such legislation or upon any legislation at all. What I have to do, is to administer the law as it is made for me. If I do not like any legislation I cannot do anything—I have not even got a vote. If you do not like the legislation, you can, you have a remedy; a judge has none.

What I have said may perhaps help to clear up certain matters which, I have been informed, have been troubling some of you.

For example, a well-known case: One of the Judges was charged with ignorance because he declared the absolute power of the Legislature, in that he but followed the law laid down for him by the highest Court in the Empire, but he was said to be violating Magna Charta, and I do not know what all. What he did was simply to obey the law. Having done otherwise, he would have been recreant to his duty.

The other day a judge refused to go on with a case because the Legislature said he should not; he could do nothing else.

In another case, a very able judge refused to accept a verdict which a jury brought in as it was not in the correct form; the law says that he must so act. But many an indignant letter appeared in the public press condemning the judge for what he could not help doing if he did his duty.

In another case, a judge charged the jury in such a way, as to the evidence of accomplices, that they found a verdict of "not guilty." He laid down the law accurately, and had he done otherwise, he would have violated his duty. A miscarriage of justice? Perhaps so, but that is the result in part of circumstances, and in part of the state of the law.

There have been verdicts, too, which shock the community. In some of these cases, the jury were not to blame. The evidence was found not to bear out the charge; and although there could be no real doubt of the guilt of the accused, the jury could not honestly say that there was no reasonable doubt upon the evidence. It is not to be forgotten that an accused is not punished simply because, and when, he has committed an offence. We must first of all convict, and the law says he must be proved to have committed the offence, by evidence which satisfies the jury beyond reasonable doubt. The Parliament of Canada have said that he must be convicted first. If you want a man punished because people, newspaper men, or others, think or say he has committed a crime, get the law changed. If you do not like the law get it changed; but unless and until it is changed, the jury are bound by it and must if they are honest give effect to it. Many and many a time I have seen a person accused of crime which no one doubted he had committed, and yet because there was a failure of evidence, he has escaped unwhipped of Justice.

And it is not safe to rely upon newspaper accounts of a trial. I do not mean that the reporters wilfully misrepresent what takes place; but sometimes they fail to understand. For example, one of the Toronto papers the other day represented me as shaking hands with a convicted prisoner, when the fact was that he came up in front of my desk to give bail. Sometimes, and most frequently, the reporters take note only of the most striking features of a trial—"the ordinary and common does not furnish good copy"—and in any case it is impossible for any reporter to report the manner and tone of the witnesses, or to do more than give an outline of what they say. Juries are sometimes wrongly condemned by those who would have done the same thing as they in their place.

Unfortunately there are cases in which jurors allow sympathy—particularly if the accused is a woman or a "good fellow"—to sway them in their verdict. They take refuge in the well-known "benefit of the doubt." I am in the habit of telling jurors that the doubt an accused is entitled to the benefit of is the honest doubt of an honest man who has honestly applied his mind to the evidence; not a doubt conjured up for the occasion to furnish a pretext for giving way to sentiment or sympathy, and to afford a plausible excuse for violating duty. In my part of the country we called a man a "basswood" man who shirks his duty because it is unpleasant; who is a weakling; and I fear that sometimes jurors turn out to be "basswood" men. But that cannot be helped while human nature remains as it is; and our main consolation is that such is the exception. The same thing is noted in England, Ireland, the United States and the whole globe. How are we going to help it? Only by every man who is called as a juror determining to do his duty as a man and a citizen—and doing it.

And before we think of any other method of trial, let us carefully consider if any other method would be more free from defects.

I have long been actively engaged in the law Courts, Counsel and Judge; and I give it as my deliberate opinion that a jury of twelve men is in most cases as good a tribunal for determining fact as any other which has ever been devised, and in many cases the best. The Legislature has in some cases, as, for example, in actions against municipalities for damages, said that juries shall not, but a judge shall, try the issues—I presume because it was thought that juries would incline toward the private individual and against the corporation. Other corporations besides municipalities think that jurors are prejudiced against them and it may be that there is much truth in that supposition. There are other cases involving law or of a commercial or complicated character which it is not well to trouble juries with; but taking the ordinary case of a conflict of fact between man and man I would rely upon a jury arriving at as sound a conclusion as any bench of judges or any other conceivable tribunal.

Criminal cases are peculiarly for the consideration of a jury under the direction of the judge upon the law—the facts are generally simple and easily understood, and in most cases juries can be relied upon to do their duty.

Your President has asked me to speak to you particularly as to certain cases and explain them to you. Some of these I must not say anything about as they are still in the Courts. Such of them as are finished I shall speak of, as I understand some of you have been troubled about them. When rightly understood, there is no reason, I think, for uneasiness.

In one case a man was charged with murdering his wife by beating her to death. He had been drinking; but at the trial no one thought that there had been such intoxication as would make any difference, and he was convicted. A new trial was ordered; and the idea seems to have got abroad that the law was laid down that drunkenness is an excuse for crime. If that were so, it would indeed be cause for alarm, for all a man would have to do when he wanted to murder, would be to get drunk. But nothing can be further from the fact. This is what the Court said: Where one man kills another, it is murder, if he intended to kill. And a man is held to have intended the natural consequences of his acts, so that if he, without an actual intent to kill, does something which he ought to have known to be likely to kill, it is quite as if he actually intended to kill. If a man, drunk or sober, intends to kill and does kill, he is guilty of murder, but although to kill, if he did not intend, actually intend to kill, but did something which he did not intend to cause death, it may be different. If he was in the possession of his faculties, he must be held to intend the natural result of what he did; but if he was so drunk that he did not know that the natural effect of what he did would be to cause death, the case is different. Then he is guilty of manslaughter only. The judge who presided at the first trial had not, it was considered, charged the jury fully upon the law; and it was thought right to have a new trial. The law was fully explained to a second jury and they thought the culprit should be found guilty of manslaughter only. Some juries might have thought otherwise, so might some judges, but that jury had to pass upon the evidence upon their oaths. If they made a mistake, it cannot be helped; the law, however, has not been altered or modified.

In another case a woman was charged with murder of a child. The jury found her guilty of manslaughter. No one who did not hear all the evidence can say whether the jury were justified in so finding or not. If not, and if the jury allowed sentiment or sympathy to modify their verdict—and I do not suggest that such is the case, that is a matter between them and their God, which must be answered for some day—but the law cannot change the verdict, and the law is not changed.

A man was charged with murder, the only evidence against him being an

accomplice—the law is that it is the duty of the trial judge to advise a jury that it is not safe to convict upon the evidence of an accomplice only, but that they may convict notwithstanding, if they see fit. The judge did so charge—the jury did acquit. Until the law is changed (and the judges cannot change it) the jury cannot be blamed.

A company claimed that they had performed all the duties prescribed to entitle them to certain mining lands—the Minister of the Crown whose duty it was to examine into such matters said they had not—the land was sold for a large sum to another company by the Province. This company complained that the former company was claiming what the complaining company had bought from the Province and paid for. The Legislature decided that the title of the purchasing company should be made secure; and such an Act was passed. The Court held, as it had to hold, that the Legislature had the power to pass such an Act. It has been represented that the judge condemned the legislation; that is untrue (he would have been going beyond his duties had he done so). All he did was to hold that the legislation was valid. If you do not like the legislation have it changed—of course, first finding out all the facts.

If there be any other matters which cause searchings of mind amongst you I shall be glad to explain if I can consistently with my position.

A few remarks in conclusion: I feel that I shall have entirely failed in the objects I had in view, if I have not made clear that we all, you and I, are responsible for the law as it stands. The other day there was a very able and interesting article in a Toronto paper. The theme was that the people of Canada had hanged a murderer. Referring to myself he said "Mr. Justice Riddell helped to hang the culprit." Now, I most willingly accept my share of the responsibility of that Macedonian's death— not quite in the way which may suggest itself to most, that is, in that I pronounced the sentence of death. For that, I disclaim responsibility; I but carried out the explicit direction of the law. But I am one of the citizens of Canada—if I was not satisfied that murderers should be put to death, it was my privilege to raise my voice against judicial killing and exert all my influence against it. This I did not do, and it is, therefore, partly due to me that hanging still takes place. So, too, of you. I am now an officer of the law and I should not take part in changing the law; but if you think that the red slayer is not to die by the hangman's hand, it is open to you to say so. If you can persuade a majority of your fellow-Canadian voters that this practice is wrong, it will be changed; if, however, you think that those who kill should stop killing first, and that the best way to prevent murders is to continue the death penalty, you will do what you can to have the law remain as it is.

Again, the Courts are solely occupied with the law as it is, not as it should be, or might be. No judge is above criticism—he is a public servant and his office exists for the public good—if he is ignorant or negligent or procrastinating, this is a matter for legitimate complaint. Courts are places for doing business, not for wasting time. But be definite; don't indulge in vague grumbling, name your man, and state what is complained of. Above all things, before complaining, be very sure that the matter complained of is not in reality the law which the judge has been obliged to declare and that the apparent procrastination is not due to the difficulty of the questions of the law to be determined. Of this be very certain—the man who questions the law as laid down may possibly be right though the chances are against it—but the man (and there are such) who tries to shake your confidence in the integrity of the Courts is a public enemy. We are not busied with things with which the public have no concern any more than we are demigods above criti-

cism—we are employed every day in matters of the greatest living importance. We are not apart from, but a part of, the people. We are all loyal Canadians; we are all jealous for the reputation of Canadian Courts and Canadian justice—our interests are the same as yours. If I thought that there were any considerable number who held a contrary opinion, I should begin to despair of the future of Canada; as yet there is no ground for such a fear and, please God, there never will be.

And lastly, may we not all carefully consider whether our people are not allowing themselves to be unduly swayed by sympathy; whether from the influence and example of the adjoining country (or some parts of it), or from loss of moral fibre and strength, or from some other cause we are not becoming somewhat lax in our administration of justice, getting away from traditional English methods? Is it that we do not look at crime with the abhorrence we should, and so allow some to escape who richly deserve punishment? If so, we must be ourselves punished by our land becoming in respect of the sanctity of human life like to those we copy. It may be full time for the public at large to consider whether those whose duty it is to detect crime are assisted as much as they should be, whether in their legitimate efforts they receive the backing of public opinion as they should. We are all perhaps too apt to look upon the prisoner in the dock as a quarry—a game animal—and his prosecution as being in the nature of a sport, and to consider that it is no great matter to anyone but the accused of what he is convicted or whether he is convicted or not; instead of looking at a trial as a stern and careful inquiry by the people, into an offense against themselves in which it would be as great a failure of justice and as harmful to the people that a guilty man should escape as that an innocent man should be convicted. And the future of this land, so far as the security of life and limb and property is concerned, lies not in the hands of the police alone, but largely in the hands of jurors. If jurors do their duty we are secure, if not we retrograde into the ranks of an inferior people.

I have spoken longer than I had intended, but the whole subject is very near to my heart. I want Canadians to get rid of the idea that the Courts are some mysterious entity existing remote and separate from them, and making edicts based upon some absurd and peculiar doctrines or upon the whim and caprice of the judge. I want you to feel that the Courts are yours, administering your law, law which you make or at least approve, and doing all possible for you, having no interests or desires apart from or antagonistic to yours. We are bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh—brother Canadians and proud of it. So long as you and we understand each other, we shall work in harmony; and so long as we are in harmony and do our honest best, so long, with all the defects which we have in common, and with perhaps a thousand stumbles and falls, the administration of justice in Canada will be held in respect, and the aspiration of the patriot in all ages—"Justice according to Law" will continue to be realized. (Applause).

BRIEF ADDRESSES.

A. E. Fripp, M.P.P., Ottawa: It is not my intention to make a speech. I think we are all very much indebted to the President in being able to secure Mr. Justice Riddell to deliver the magnificent address he has given us, and I am sure you will agree with me when I say it is well worth coming to hear, and that if we carry away with us an idea of what is perhaps the most important branch of the public service, the administration of justice we will be well repaid. I only want to

mention one other matter, and it is this, that the city of Ottawa ought to be grateful to those members of our neighboring community who have come here and exhibited and who have shown what the Eastern part of Ontario can produce, and I do hope that our citizens will appreciate what you have done at this exhibition this year and that they will patronize it, and learn from it lessons that will be a benefit to them and something of what our country can and does produce. I thank you for being allowed to be present and for seeing the splendid exhibit, and I hope it will become a permanent institution for the benefit of the citizens of the City of Ottawa as well as the farming community of Eastern Ontario.

Mr. R. H. McElroy, M.P.P., Carp: I merely wish to say it affords me a great deal of pleasure as a citizen of the County of Carleton and as a representative of the people of the County of Carleton, to see so many here to-night. I want to say a word with reference to my friend the Hon. Minister of Agriculture. I have found him, in my intercourse with him in connection with agricultural affairs and matters connected with Eastern Ontario, very sympathetic and anxious to do for Eastern Ontario everything in his power, and it is due greatly to his efforts that we have this magnificent show at Ottawa. I do not believe the time is very far distant when we will have to enlarge these buildings to make room for the great number of exhibits we will have here. I thank you for the privilege of addressing you, and I will not take up any more of your time.

J. E. Caldwell, City View: I think my friend Mr. Fripp, Mr. McElroy and myself are shining examples of the prevailing custom in Ottawa of being nominated and not in the running. I thought possibly we would be entirely left out, and I would not be sorry. I am here representing the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario. I have the honor of being President of the Farmers' Institutes of Carleton County, and that Association has doubled its membership since the Fat Stock Show started. I may say on behalf of the Farmers' Institute of Ontario that we welcome you to the Fat Stock Show of Eastern Ontario, and I hope to see it prosper in the future.

LECTURES ON PRACTICAL SUBJECTS DELIVERED AT THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW, 1910.

SOILING CROPS, THEIR VALUE FOR THE SUMMER FEEDING OF DAIRY COWS.

A. D. Harkness, Irena.

It affords me considerable pleasure to be with you this morning to address an audience of intelligent farmers. I wish you to know at the outset that I am a farmer. I make my living from farming.

Why do I soil? In the first place I want to tell you that about two-thirds of my farm is light sandy loam, not suitable for pasturing. I am a dairyman, and if I want to do the best, I have to supplement my pasture for a great portion of the summer months, and that is one of the reasons why I am enabled to keep more cows, and I can produce milk cheaper by soiling than I can by pasturing, and I can keep the flow up during the whole season to a much greater extent. And another reason is that towards the end of the season in the months of August, September and

October our milk is worth more money than it is in the months of May and June, and if I can succeed in making my cows give me a greater flow of milk at this period of the year, then I can draw larger cheques from the factory. I had a good object lesson along this line in 1906. At that time my brother-in-law and I were milking the same number of cows. We were each milking thirteen cows, and in the month of May he sent about nine hundred pounds more milk to the factory than I did. His farm is clay and more suitable for grazing and his cows would do better than mine on pasturing without any other feed. In the month of June he had four or five hundred pounds more than I had. I commenced to feed my cows about the first of July. I fed clover and then I followed that with other crops. In the month of July when I commenced to feed, I sent pretty nearly two thousand pounds more milk to the factory than my brother-in-law did, and in the month of August I sent considerably over two thousand pounds more, and in the month of September I sent about two thousand pounds more. We had some good rains in September and the grass commenced to grow again and his cows did not fail so much. I had a good lot of milk in October, more than my brother-in-law had. Take the six months, May, June, July, August, September, October, and I had five thousand four hundred and forty-eight pounds of milk more than he had. He did not feed any that season. In the months of August, September and October, milk was worth a dollar and four cents per hundred. Put it at one dollar, and I drew fifty-four dollars and forty-eight cents more than he did. How did I do this? I fed my cows all season and he did not, and I did not buy one pound of meal or grain. I used clover and followed that with peas and oats and then second crop clover and then corn. I grow corn for the silo. This year I was feeding beautiful silage corn. Improved Leaming is the kind I prefer, but the cows do not eat it up as clean as I would like. I kept a garden and grew some sweet corn for table use and after I had taken off the cobs I fed the stalks to my cows and although the stalks were quite dry, to my surprise they all disappeared. The cows ate every bit of them and I commenced to think, that if they liked this sweet corn better than they do ordinary silage corn, I am going to grow it as a soiling crop. Since that time I have used Stowell's Evergreen for that purpose. I find that my cows like it and the hogs like it. It is a good cropper; yields lots of ears, and the cows do well on it.

Digestive Nutrients in 100 lbs.

Name of Feed.	Dry Matter.	Ash.	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.	Nutritive Ratio.
Pasture Grass	20.6	2.0	2.5	10.2	5	1 : 4.5
Alfalfa	28.2	2.7	3.9	12.7	.5	1 : 3.6
Red Clover	29.2	2.1	2.9	14.8	.7	1 : 5.7
Alsike	25.2	2.0	2.7	13.1	.6	1 : 5.4
Oats and Peas	16.0	.....	1.8	7.1	.2	1 : 4.2
Corn, Green	20.7	1.2	1.0	11.6	.4	1 : 12.6
Corn, Silo	20.9	1.4	0.9	11.3	.7	1 : 14.4

To get the best results from feeding corn, we must supplement it with some concentrate or clover. If you have not clover but if you have alfalfa, you can use it, and you will not have to buy any grain feed. I want to produce all the feed I can on the farm to feed my cattle. If I am short in clover then I would buy a limited amount of feed in the form of bran or gluten meal. I use gluten meal more than

I use bran, because it is easy for me to get it, being near the Edwardsburg Starch Works. This last season I tried some sugar-cane, but I found my cows did not like it. They preferred the sweet corn. They would not eat the amber sugar cane, but they would the sweet corn. I have tried pumpkins and some of my cows would eat them and others would not, and I did not find them satisfactory. If you can grow alfalfa, it is without doubt, the most valuable crop that grows out of the soil. It is rich in protein. Alfalfa contains 3.9 per cent. of protein, with a nutritive ratio of 3.6 and that is closer than we require for ordinary feeding purposes, and it makes an excellent feed along with corn. I have succeeded fairly well in getting alfalfa to grow and I had a good crop of it this last season. I feed part of my second crop as a soiling crop. I cut it green and fed it in the stable, and after I had been feeding it for a day or two the cheese-maker wanted to know what I was doing with my cows and I said, "What is the matter, is the milk not all right?" and he said: "Yes, but you are sending much more of it." I had been feeding oats and peas, but when I started to feed alfalfa, my cows made a gain of a pound and three-quarters each per day, a difference after I had been feeding it for two days, and as long as I continued feeding the alfalfa the cows kept up to that, and I am satisfied that alfalfa is one of the best crops that we can grow.

How do I handle these crops? I will admit it is pretty expensive work taking these crops in every day to feed your cattle. I have a horse-rake with a pole in it and I have my mowing machine in the field. I cut in the morning what will do me for two days. I put my team on the rake and I have a low down wagon, the front wheels only two feet high and a low rake, and I draw the feed in on this wagon and unload it in the stable. I draw three days in the week, and feed it to the cows twice a day when I bring them in to milk. I feed in the stable. It is rather an expensive process, I will acknowledge, but I know that it pays me every day that I do it. I am convinced that we can produce a larger amount of feed by soiling crops. Corn silage contains only .9 per cent of protein to the one hundred pounds, and to get the best result we must either have alfalfa hay or supplement it with bran or gluten meal. If I had a good second crop of clover, I would not hesitate about cutting it and putting it in the silo with corn. I have done it with excellent results. Clover and corn silage make a very excellent ration. If we have not a second crop of clover, we must have some other concentrate, either alfalfa hay or bran or gluten meal.

I have a neighbor who grows roots. He has only twenty-five acres of land and he keeps nine cows on that, and he does not buy any grain, and I have observed for the last two or three years that he sends almost as much milk to the factory from his nine cows and his twenty-five acres as his neighbor does from his thirteen or fourteen cows and one hundred acres. In order to keep nine cows on twenty-five acres you must supplement the pasture with feed. He uses grain crops and clover, followed by roots in the fall of the year. He pays special attention to roots, growing mangels especially. Mangels or sugar beets are just as easily grown as turnips, and are a much more desirable food, because they will not injure the milk in any way.

If you allow your cows to go down in flesh during the summer, it will require a lot of feed to fetch them up again. A cow producing a lot of milk, if she does not get quite enough to eat, will draw on her resources, and just as soon as she commences to do that, she will go down in flesh, and when we begin to feed her up again her first work is to replenish her resources, and that is to be done before we can hope to get the best results from her. In the dry summer months we

must supplement the pasture with green feed of some sort. If I could not grow soiling crops with grain at the present prices, and the present price of farm labor, I would go out of the dairy business. In going through the country, I hear the farmers saying that the grain feeds are so dear in comparison with what they get for the milk. We must produce more feed on our farms and we must endeavor to keep cows that will give us more milk, cows of greater capacity, and we must feed them better during the summer months with feed grown on our own farms and in this way we can lessen the cost of production and then we need not look so much to the other side of the question, and if you do this you will profit, and the whole country will be benefited as well.

SILOS, SILAGE—ITS VALUE FOR THE FEEDING OF DAIRY COWS AND VARIETIES OF CORN MOST SUITABLE TO EASTERN ONTARIO.

J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

I have listened with much interest to Mr. Harkness' remarks on Soiling Crops, and I must say that I agree with him in everything he said. I was not here at the initial part of his address, and therefore I am unable to say what he said about the best kind of soiling crop. Probably I am prejudiced along this line of work. Our aim at the Experimental Farm is to keep all the live stock we can on a two hundred-acre farm, and while I think alfalfa is an exceedingly valuable crop, and that there is none more valuable, taking it ton for ton, yet in comparison with other crops, I think that corn or corn silage is the best crop we have and I will tell you why.

In the first place it is always ready for feeding. If you want it on the first of June, it is ready, and if you want it any day before or after that date, it is ready. Alfalfa is ready only at intervals, and Mr. Harkness said he had to go out every morning and cut it, and that is quite a task. Corn silage is always ready and the cows like it. I have seen our cows wading up to their knees in a mixture of red clover, alfalfa and timothy, and then they would come in and eat ensilage mixed with a little meal. To get good silage you must have the right varieties of corn. I was struck with one feature of this chart of Mr. Harkness. He has corn silage, dry matter, twenty per cent. I would not consider that good silage at all. I want corn silage with twenty-five per cent. of dry matter, or thereabout, and unless it has that per cent. of dry matter it is not good ensilage. Our ensilage last year showed thirty per cent., so that I am not speaking beyond the mark when I say that we ought to have twenty-five per cent., and to get that we must have the right varieties. Mr. Harkness has emphasized as strongly as any man could the importance of having these feeds, and they are absolutely necessary if we are going to continue summer dairying in Eastern Ontario.

To get the right kind of feed is another consideration, and I would like to talk on that point for a few minutes.

In the first place we must have the right varieties. You do not necessarily want a variety that will ripen, but you want a variety that will come pretty well on to it, a variety that will, five years out of six get almost ripe. All the flints will ripen almost every year in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. A number

of the smaller Dents will also ripen, for instance, White Cap Yellow Dent and Leaming. Of the Flints, I think Longfellow is probably the best. We have tried Compton's and Angel of Midnight, and a number of others, but Compton's and Longfellow give us the best returns in tons.

White Cap Yellow Dent is the Dent that most nearly comes up to the requirement in that respect, that is, it nearly always gets to the glazing stage. Leaming requires a few days longer than White Cap Yellow Dent, but it has the advantage of giving a somewhat larger crop. Early Mastodon is another variety that in favorable soil and under favorable weather conditions will get almost ripe and it will give you the largest crop of the four that I have mentioned.

We must have quantity as well as quality. Quantity of feed is a very important consideration with the farmer. If we have some food of extra good quality, as we have in red clover and alfalfa, and have good corn in addition, then we have a combination that will give us the very best results.

Do not make the mistake of cutting the corn too ripe, because then a certain part of its value is lost. Do not wait until it is ripe, as you might do almost every year in the case of Longfellow. Now, you might say that the large varieties that I have mentioned, Leaming, White Cap Yellow Dent and Early Mastodon, unless well handled will not ripen, in fact do not get to that stage in which we might cook them and find them suitable for human food. Whether you get them to that stage or not, in my experience, depends very largely on the kind of soil you sow them in, and the treatment you give the soil and the crop after it is sown.

In deciding upon a variety of corn you are going to grow, you should keep in view three things: First the locality, and these varieties I have named are the ones best suited for this Ottawa Valley. Last year we could not get on the land until the end of May, the first sowing we did on the Experimental Farm was on the 20th of May, and we could not get the corn in until about the 5th or 6th of June. Under such conditions it would be unwise for a man to select the biggest varieties. We should get smaller varieties. You say, "we buy our corn early in the season." Those of you who are a long distance from the city must buy a little early, but you should select a medium variety for fear you may have to sow late.

If you have a well-drained field in perfect tilth, with a considerable amount of manure on a soil rich in humus and that has no boggy spots in it, then sow your corn thereon. If you have such a field, then you might sow a variety of corn maturing from ten days to two weeks later, and therefore larger than you should sow on a field badly drained and not so rich in humus, nor so well manured. If, however, you have not the time nor the inclination to devote much energy to the preparation of the field, then you had better select a smaller variety and you will likely get better results.

Another point that is of importance is the distance you sow your corn apart. If you are going to sow it close, you must select a smaller variety, while if you give it lots of room you can select a larger variety. By doing this you can get the best results, both as to quality and quantity, and these are the two great points in growing corn. Quantity and quality you can get by selecting the right varieties, choosing a proper field and giving the crop proper treatment while it is growing.

The quantity to expect from an acre is problematical. It depends on the season. However, in thirty years' experience in this Ottawa Valley growing corn, I have never seen a failure of the corn crop and I know of no other crop of which

as much can be said. There is not one of you who cannot recollect a failure of oats or hay or potatoes or roots. I do not think there is a man among you who has given corn a fair chance, who can recollect a failure of the corn crop. In twenty-three years' experience at the Experimental Farm, we have had an average of something like fifteen tons to the acre. We have never had less than twelve, and we have had as high as twenty. Last year or the year before were not very good years for corn, but we averaged about seventeen tons last year and fifteen the year before, per acre. Therefore, I say corn is the crop to which we Eastern farmers, who are interested in dairying, should pay greatest attention.

If you have not a silo you ought to build one, and then grow corn. These other crops mentioned by Mr. Harkness are first-class. I haven't a word to say against them; but if you are growing corn, you can grow these other crops to better advantage. There is nothing that will prepare land for growing alfalfa better than a corn crop. The two of them go together, follow each other in the field, supplement each other in the field lot.

Every farmer cannot grow alfalfa, however. It is more difficult to grow than corn. Much land whereon corn will grow and give great crops cannot be used for Alfalfa. You will never have any difficulty with your corn crop if you will just use a little common sense and give it a little bit of attention. It is the easiest crop to grow that I know of. It is good feed, easily available, and gives the best results in the production of milk. It will enable you to keep more cattle and produce more milk at a lower cost. You will by the use of corn get better returns from your cows, and you may quite easily increase the profits of the farm by one hundred per cent. through the help of this same crop.

Gentlemen, I hope these few remarks on corn may persuade you to give it greater consideration in the future, and induce you to build a silo, and cause you to go into the business on a much larger scale than ever before.

THE INFLUENCE ON THE DAIRY INDUSTRY OF KEEPING COW RECORDS.

D. Drummond, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The subject that I am down for is "The Influence on the Dairy Industry of Keeping Cow Records." I will give you the results of some of the tests of weighing milk, and try to draw some conclusions from it, as to what its effect will be upon the men who are following it up. You all know what is meant by cow records—that is the weighing of the milk, systematically, and not doing it one day and then forgetting it for a month. There is no use doing it that way, it must be done in a systematic way, and it must be done continually, if you are going to get the benefit from it that you should. Cow records have been established to-day in probably every country in the world that makes any pretence whatever at being a dairy country, and when we see them doing that in so many countries we must know that they recognize that there is something in it. Cow records have been started in this country within the last ten years, and to-day we have what are called Cow Testing Associations, official records for seven days, and for thirty days, and we have all sorts of private records, but there is not very much data in this country yet that will tell us what its influence is going to be.

I want to draw your attention to three points, as to how I think records will influence the dairy business in this country, and the first point is, better feeding, just what Mr. Grisdale and Mr. Harkness have been telling you about. There is no better educator. I do not care who the dairyman is, or how careful he is about his cows, or how well he knows how to feed them, if he weighs and tests his milk it will educate him. We have instances of it by the dozen through the country. Men who were poor feeders, since they started to keep records, have risen to the top and have become good feeders. You have had this feeding question discussed time and again, and it is one of the questions which cow records are bound to influence, that is teaching us how to feed.

I was talking to a gentleman who was on the Pork Commission that was sent over to Europe, and I asked him, "What was it that impressed you most in going among the dairymen in Denmark?" and he said: "They know how to feed." He said the poor feeder in Denmark was the exception. The good feeders are scarce in this country, they are few and far between. We get our best feeders in the neighborhood of the large cities where the land is expensive. They have learned this lesson in Denmark, that by keeping cow records it pays to feed well. The two countries that have the best cow records are Denmark and Sweden. They not only weigh the milk and test it, but they also have a system of feed units by which they know the value of the feed they give their cows, and therefore they know the cost of production.

One of the first men who applied to have his cows tested in Western Ontario was a man who was breeding a breed of cattle that I was pretty well acquainted with, but I had never heard this breeder's name, and I was surprised to get his name. Of course I had to go and test his cows. He was a good farmer and a tolerably good feeder. He was feeding to supply milk to a cheese factory. He had the reputation at the cheese factory of being the man who sent the most milk to that cheese factory. He started testing and he commenced first with one cow, and then another. Remember these were pure-bred cattle. He found out he was not feeding enough and he fed a little more until he got one cow up to her limit. His neighbors were watching him. they would not believe he was getting so much milk from his cows, one was giving 10,000 pounds, but they said it must be right, because a man is coming here and weighing the milk and checking it. The result is that to-day that man cannot keep a heifer calf even from his grade cows. They are sold before they are born. His reputation has increased as a dairyman, a breeder and a feeder. That started someone else in the district, and to-day we have six or eight herds that are continually in the test, and out of these herds we have got a cow that is giving as far as we know, the most milk of any cow in Canada, and that cow was fed by a boy of sixteen years of age. The boy's father was not a very good feeder. The boy said: "Father, let me feed that cow and see what I can do," and he got 21,600 pounds of milk out of her in a year. How can we calculate the influence of that in dollars and cents? The influence of that boy's work was spread all around the district. In that district to-day we have the three highest cows in the tests that have been running for three years. The fact of weighing the milk won't make your cow give one pound more. It is the influence it has on the man who is doing the work. Another thing is that it has a tendency to improve the business methods of farmers. We all know that farmers are proverbially put down as poor business men, that they cannot tell the cost of anything they are producing, and that it is guess work to a very large extent. This fact of keeping daily records of the milk creates a business instinct in the person

doing it, and he keeps close watch and he can tell pretty closely what his cows are doing. The ordinary farmer knows the total of the milk that he sends to the cheese factory, but he does not know which of his cows is giving the best result. By weighing the milk you find that some cows respond very quickly to better feeding, while others will not, and you cannot know this unless you keep some kind of a record. That is the reason why I say it will help the business end of it and you will be able to weed out the poor cows, and that is supposed to be one of the main objects of a cow testing association. Half of the herd may be making money for you and the other half losing it, and how are you going to know it unless you keep some kind of a record? You must first try better feeding, because some cows that are only giving you a small quantity when you start to increase the feed will respond and give a large quantity. In one of our magazines not very long ago there was an illustration of that. A man sold a cow for a few dollars, and the purchaser started and fed that cow and developed her and she is now regarded as one of the record cows of the world without exception. She produced in the year nearly a thousand pounds of butter. If her owner had weighed and tested her milk, it would not have told him much unless he fed her. Feeding has a good deal to do with breeding.

Then there is the third point. If we weed out our poor cows and just keep the calves from the best ones we will make more profit per cow.

Take any one of the breeds and you will find that their original homes have been very restricted. Take the Jersey, they come from a small island where pretty nearly every man is acquainted with his neighbor, and the Guernsey is the same, and the Holstein in Holland practically the same. The Ayrshire in Scotland pretty nearly the same. All in small districts. In the early days each man went to market with his butter and eggs, and then they had what you might call a farmers' institute meeting, perhaps around the dinner table. They met together and what would they talk about? About their business. If a man had a good cow he would tell about it, and this had a good deal to do with the improvement of the stock, and this keeping of records is only another way of doing the same thing. These breeds have scattered all over the world. You cannot get a word from your neighbor in a far off county as to how his cows are doing, and the work has to be recorded in some way, if it is going to be valuable. All authorities tell us that we can depend upon the female of a herd to retain the excellencies of the herd, and if you want to improve, you must get a good male. Where are you going to get the males for better breeding? The herd books have only been kept for fifty years, and you are jumping in the dark because there is no record of the work of the dams. No improvement is made in a short time. It must grow gradually. The Government have been spending a lot of money to improve our farming operations, and the young men must take advantage and keep on improving.

Yesterday I picked up the Ottawa *Citizen*, and I read in it that everywhere in the United States they are discussing the question: "How are we going to get food?" Now is the time to get ready to produce food for the people of this Continent. You cannot pick up stock in a day, and you should put forward your best endeavor towards the improvement and development of the cattle of the country, and make it more valuable, and do not keep so many cows that do not pay for their board. If there is any one thing that we need in this country today in the live stock business it is more breeders instead of dealers.

SEED CORN.

R. S. Hamer, Ontario Agricultural Representative, Perth.

In undertaking to open this afternoon a discussion on the question of Seed Corn, I realize that I am dealing with what is probably the most important crop to the dairy farmer of Eastern Ontario. With the expansion of the dairy industry and the increase in the number of silos during the past three seasons, there has been a general increase in the acreage devoted to this crop. The partial failure of the hay crop for three seasons in succession compelled the dairy farmer to safeguard himself for the winter by providing an extra supply of silage. With the increasing importance of the crop it is only natural that more attention should be given to the successful growing of it. The preparation of the land, fertilization, cultivation during the growing season, harvesting, and up-to-date, economical methods of filling the silo, have all received their share of attention. There is one factor, however, which appears to have been too generally neglected —the question of the seed sown. This is a regrettable mistake in view of the fact that there is no one factor in the successful growing of corn which is of so much importance as the seed. There is, in fact, no crop commonly grown on our farms here in which the seed is of more importance. It is true, the question of weed seed impurities does not have to be considered as in the case of grass and clover seeds. In the latter, however, as well as in cereals even the question of variety is not of such importance as it is in the case of corn. Nor, as a general rule, is there as much danger from inferior germination and poor vitality in the seed of other crops as there is with corn.

Before an audience of Eastern Ontario farmers this subject would naturally not be treated from the same standpoint as before an audience composed of corn breeders who were engaged in the raising of seed corn for commercial purposes. The standpoint of the men assembled here this afternoon is that of the man with one or more silos to fill each year with silage of the best possible quality, or the man who wishes to supplement his pasture and his hay crop with fodder corn during the late fall and winter months. In what I had to say this afternoon I propose to speak mainly from the standpoint of the former, and to confine my remarks to the procuring of seed corn which will fill his requirements. These requirements are: Bulk, quality, early maturity and vitality. The question of quality is naturally associated with that of early maturity, and is a question which is receiving more and more attention from the men who have had the most to do with silos. Our short season and the rush in the fall to fill silos, which makes it impossible for every man to fill his silo just when he would like to, render it then very important to grow only such varieties as will reach the dough stage early in September. Quality and bulk are, of course, largely a matter of variety. The last point, vitality, is one of the most important considerations, under this head being included high percentage of germination, and hardy, vigorous growth after germination. These essential qualities will receive more detailed attention in a moment.

The procuring of the seed corn falls naturally into two divisions—imported and home grown. Since most of the farmers here purchase their seed every spring, I will deal with that phase of the question first, and at the outset I am going to recommend a practice which has as yet not become very general, that is, the practice of buying the corn on the cob. While only an occasional farmer in this part of the province has as yet tried this method of procuring seed, the

indications are that as the advantages of buying in this way are realized, the practice will become very much more general than it is to-day. The advantages of this method are: First, the best seed is sold in this way. Naturally the grower who is shipping some of his corn in the ear will select the best of his crop for that purpose. The seed which he sells in bulk will then be merely the run of the crib after the best has been selected out. In the second place, seed which is stored in the ear, if stored properly, will germinate much stronger than seed which is stored in bulk. It is true that the majority of our local seed dealers do not handle seed corn in this way. The reason, however, seems to be that there has never been a sufficient demand from their customers for seed corn in the ear. In view of the fact that we have now in Ontario an organized source of supply for seed corn delivered in this way, it seems to me that the time is now opportune for the creation of a demand for it. Last year the corn growers of Essex and Kent counties formed an organization known as "The Ontario Corn Growers' Association." An exhibition was held, and during a four-day convention of the corn growers of that part of the province, lectures were delivered by expert corn men on all phases of successful corn growing, and particularly on the raising of the seed required to supply the wants of the rest of the province. This year the second convention and exhibition is being held, and at the latter over $800.00 is being offered in prize money for the best samples of ear corn. It is quite possible, under climatic conditions prevailing in Essex and Kent, for the farmers there to raise the greater part of the seed required throughout all the rest of Ontario. This seed would have the advantage over that imported from the States, of being acclimatized. In view of the fact that growers are waking up to the importance of giving intelligent attention to the furnishing of the supply, it seems to me that now is the proper time for the exercise of more intelligence in the demand. Where it is impossible for the farmer to buy his seed on the cob through his local merchant, it is quite easy for him to buy direct from the grower. Mr. A. McKenny of Essex Centre, who is the Secretary of the Corn Grower's Association, will be pleased to furnish any farmer with a list of the growers who have corn for sale. It is quite possible for several farmers to co-operate in bringing in their seed. Perhaps in this connection I might give an instance from South Lanark. Last spring some forty members of the South Lanark Farmers' Club, who had been impressed with the advantage of buying their corn on the cob, clubbed together and ordered their seed direct from the growers. As you know, last year was an easy year to get good seed corn, but notwithstanding this fact, the sample in the case of varieties ordered by these men was very much superior to the general run of the seed corn sown in our section last year. So satisfactory was it, that this year our club members are co-operating to bring in their corn, and in view of the difficulty which is certain to be experienced this year in getting first-class seed, they took time by the forelock and placed their order early in January. Before leaving this phase of the question I would like to advise anyone who orders direct, to order only from sample, and to ask for guarantee of germination. The most of the growers are willing to give this and it is a safeguard which should not be neglected.

With reference to buying seed in bulk, which will undoubtedly be the general practice this year at least, I would impress the importance of buying only bright, healthy looking seed, free from shrunken grains and from blisters caused by heating or frost. The germ should be strong and healthy in appearance. While the question of variety is of the greatest importance, I do not intend to discuss it in detail here. I believe that Mr. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm,

discussed this phase of corn growing this morning. Most of you have, no doubt, observed, as I have, that variety is largely a matter of local preference, that is to say, in one section the Leaming variety will be the general favorite, while in another section, perhaps two or three miles away, some other variety will be the most popular. In some sections Dent varieties appear to predominate, while in others Flints are much more in evidence. Again, in other sections, most of the growers sow row about, with Dent and Flint varieties. Last summer we sent out from our office in Lanark County, a circular to a number of leading farmers in all parts of the county, asking their opinion on many different questions pertaining to corn growing, and among others their preferences in the matter of variety. From one hundred and thirty-seven replies I have summarized the variety preference as follows: Leaming, 42; Longfellow, 33; White Cap Yellow Dent, 18; North Dakota, 17; Compton's Early, 17; King Philip, 3. The main thing, of course, is to get an early maturing variety which will give as much bulk as possible. With the Dent corn this appears to be as much a matter of strain as variety. For instance, some of the growers in Essex County have developed strains of Leaming corn which are at least ten days earlier than the Leaming corn brought in from the States. Here again, the advantage of buying corn direct from the grower is evident. Price is a matter which should not receive too much consideration in placing an order for seed corn. A difference of twenty-five cents or even fifty cents a bushel is a mere bagatelle when it represents the difference between first-class seed and inferior seed. A bushel of Dent corn should plant anywhere from three acres up, so that the difference of even twenty-five cents a bushel will mean a difference of less than ten cents an acre. The difference in the crop might be anywhere from one to fifteen dollars an acre. If I had time I would like to dwell on the importance of testing seed corn and on methods of testing. Suffice it to say that even with the best corn it will pay a man to satisfy himself that the germination is good. In testing ear corn, the thorough systematic man would test each ear, taking at least six kernels from each ear. In the case of corn bought in bulk, at least one hundred kernels should be germinated. Good corn should germinate 95 per cent., and the germination should be strong.

Time does not admit of more than passing mention of the other phases of the seed corn question, that is the growing of our own seed. Throughout Eastern Ontario, individual farmers every year grow their own seed of the Flint varieties, and there seems to be no reason why this practice should not be followed more generally. It is not likely that we will ever be able to produce our own supply of Dent corn seed. It is always possible, of course, that a very early strain of some early Dent variety may be developed which will mature well under our conditions. We have been doing a little work along this line down in Perth during the past season, and while last year was not one of the best years for maturing corn, we had some very encouraging results. We brought in from Wisconsin some seed which they had developed there, by selection, to mature in that latitude. Of the varieties which we tried this year, we had the best satisfaction with Wisconsin No. 7. We succeeded in ripening about sixty bushels from an acre of this corn, and tests made this winter gave a germination of 100 per cent.

I am not going to take time to describe the ideal ear of seed corn. This is a subject in itself. In selecting seed, however, it is by far the best practice to select in the field where it is possible to take into consideration the strength of the stalk, the luxuriance of the leaf, the height of the stalk, maturity, etc. After the seed corn has been selected, however, a point comes in for consideration which,

if not properly observed, will undo all the care and effort bestowed upon the crop during the entire season. Unless properly cured and stored the seed will be practically valueless. It must be remembered that fresh corn contains about 20 per cent. moisture, and it is of the highest importance to get this moisture dried out quickly and thoroughly. This implies that the corn must be stored where thorough ventilation is possible. Without ventilation the moisture would collect on the surface of the kernels, and moulding is almost certain to result. If the corn is not so stored that the ears are not touching the chances are that there will be both moulding and heating, with consequent germination. Till thoroughly dry corn should be protected from frost. Once dry the frost will not injure it till it begins to absorb moisture again. For small quantities there is probably no easier or better method of storing the corn than simply braiding it as soon as husked, and hanging it in a well ventilated attic or back kitchen where there is no danger of the temperature going down to the freezing point. With corn that is harvested before thoroughly matured, I am of the opinion that it pays to fire dry. In this way the moisture is driven out more rapidly, and there is, of course, a very considerable shrinkage in the cob. Corn that is fire dried will germinate much more slowly when planted in the spring, but it has this advantage that it is less susceptible to variable climatic conditions. The germination appears to be more vigorous and consequently more hardy. It is therefore possible to plant fire dried corn earlier in the season than it would be advisable with corn cured in the ordinary way.

THE PRODUCTION OF IMPROVED SEED FOR OTTAWA VALLEY CROPS.

T. G. Raynor, Ontario Representative of Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

I am glad to be able to say that there is an increased interest being taken in the question of seed, both for the garden and the field. There is ample evidence that the farmers are waking up to the fact that they can do something along the line of improving seeds. We can see that reflected in the exhibits that are placed before us, at both large and small exhibitions throughout the country.

When this Winter Fair first began you can well remember how small the exhibit of seed was. But if you examine the exhibits we have here at this exhibition, and if you could compare them with what we had four or five years ago, you would see that there has been very marked improvement in the quality.

Yesterday in examining some 45 samples of oats from different parts of the Province east of Toronto we found not a single wild oat in all these samples, and these oats will be offered for sale at public auction during the show. This is a step in advance of what could have been obtained here three or four years ago, and we believe the farmers are taking to heart some of the lessons that are put before them at our Seed Fairs and Winter Fairs, and in our experimental station work.

Is there value in looking after improved seeds in this country? If you examine the reports of the Provincial Department of Agriculture you will see that our farm crops for the Province during last season were valued at about $164,000,000. By the Dominion Census Branch, the field crops in Ontario were valued at about

$200,000,000. That is a large amount of money represented in field crops, and it is only recently that we have realized that the law in breeding of "like begets like" applies to seed selection.

Farmers are realizing the benefit of pure-bred animals to grade up their herds and flocks, and we have that reflected in the splendid animals we have here at the Exhibition, and the men who are making these improvements know how to select the very best stock that is available for this purpose. Those who are improving their crops of corn should look more to variety and seed improvement than they ever have in the past. Our success in the future will depend very largely upon our ability to select varieties to suit our particular locality. You can make the very best selections possible, by going to the plants themselves, those plants that have the capacity of producing a large quantity of plump, bright, well matured grain. The people in the Ottawa Valley are largely engaged in dairying, and probably the largest crops are oats and pasture. It is really too bad, as we pass over the country, to see the lack of interest that seems to have been taken in the selection of seed for pasture crops; we see weeds growing up in our pastures and occupying the ground that should be occupied by the very best plants we could grow, and these weeds have been introduced largely in the seed used.

I believe the farmers in the Ottawa Valley have been very slow in attempting to improve the red clover. There are some few who grow their timothy seed, but very few have grown red clover seed, and I know it can be grown here in Eastern Ontario. The manager of the farm at Ste. Anne de Bellevue last year, with an ordinary separator took out a large quantity of first-class clover seed that grew well, and gave the best results upon the farm. And if they can do that down in the western part of Quebec, they can do it in the eastern part of this Province. You can fix up an ordinary threshing machine so that it will separate fairly well the red clover seed, and it can be sown by hand, if not by a seed drill. If you weed that crop in the field you will not have noxious weeds that are so easily carried around the country in clover seeds.

I believe clover seed can be produced in Eastern Ontario and I believe Alsike seed can be produced here, and we know that timothy seed can be produced, because it has been produced in quantity.

One advantage of having seed produced locally is that the plants become acclimatized. If we ask the question, do you believe in exchanging seed, the great majority will hold up their hands and say: "Yes, we believe in exchanging our seed every four or five years." You will do that in oats, barley, wheat, potatoes and corn. Now, I do not decry that practice, because I believe there is value in exchanging seed and getting seed from a northern latitude, where it ripens a little earlier, and bringing it to a southern latitude. And also bringing seed from the west to the east, and taking seed from heavy soil and putting it on to light soil. Valuable increase in our grain crops have been made in that way, but I believe there is a better way. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association have offered a means of solving the problem of increasing our crop yields.

Professor Zavitz, some years ago, brought from Manchuria, barley, known over that country as Mandescheuri barley, and I suppose 90 per cent. of the farmers throughout the Province are growing that barley at the present time, and there is no doubt that the average production of barley has increased fully five bushels per acre by its introduction. That is something to show you that the selection of variety is an important one, and when we get to learn the best varieties of barley, oats and wheat, peas, corn and potatoes to grow in our particular locality, then

we will increase our crops to a very large extent. When you have a variety that suits your locality, I do not care whether it is grain, roots or corn, stick to that variety until it goes back on you. If well selected there is little danger of its retrograding.

We are told that the oat crop is the chief grain crop of the farms in this district, and what is wanted from the seed standpoint is a first-class kernel or grain in oats. From the seed standpoint we want it as large as we can get it, consistent with it having as thin a hull as we can get; no more than 27 or 28 per cent of hull, or if we can get it down to 21 per cent. it would be better. We want as large a kernel as possible, well developed and well matured, and we want the shape of the oat itself on the bosom side, to have a wide white surface, covered with a sort of isinglass front. You find some oats that the bosom rolls up together, and you will always find an inferior kernel in that kind of oat, and when you find an oat with a thin covering over the surface, and when you take such an oat and pinch its end to separate the kernel from the hull you will invariably find a very large kernel in comparison with the hull, and the kernel is what feeds the animals. And if we get a large kernel in our seed grain, then it will produce the best plant.

Another method of improving seed grain in this part of the Province, is to use that old fanning mill that is too often conspicuous for its absence in the farmer's barn, and it is too frequently allowed to get out of repair. I want to put in a plea for the more frequent use of the fanning mill, and a selection of the seed grain by the fanning mill is of importance to secure the large, plump kernels from the grain. Otherwise, if a man just goes to the bin and takes out the grain as it comes from the thresher without putting it through the fanning mill, he is likely to get 30 per cent small seed and that means a diminution in the quantity of grain per acre.

A power mill, which a Farmers' Club could use co-operatively, I believe, will go a long way in solving the problem of the selection of our seed grain. The Farmers' Club could invest in a power mill, and they could have it put up at the cheese factory, or perhaps at the nearest village, and get someone who has power to run it. Get some man who is skilled with machinery and let him adjust the sieves according to the kind of grain to be put through, put on plenty of wind, and you will find that it will take out from 20 to 25 per cent. of the light stuff and weed seeds and inferior kernels, and then you will have the large plump kernels to take home, and you can get the smaller stuff ground and take it home as feed. There is no loss of time because the power mill will fix it up in a very short time. If you have not got power, and you have a fanning mill, fix that up and do not be satisfied with putting the grain through once, but put it through three or four times and once more for luck, and there will be no mistake. You will get much better seed and have a larger crop. Our seed grain is not right until we have taken out at least 25 per cent by the fanning mill. In saying this, if it has impressed you with its importance, it will have done a good deal.

How are we going to get these improved seeds? We would like a large number of the farmers here to look into the question as outlined by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. One of our important crops is potatoes, and there is no question in my mind that if we take a good crop of potatoes and select the seed properly, we increase the yield immensely.

There is room for dozens of men here in Eastern Ontario to make selections of seed growing in the field. The best variety of oats that is recommended at the Ottawa Experimental Farm is the Banner Oat. Plant a quarter of an acre and then select the best heads from the plot when ripe, and then have all the seed sowed

in a breeding plot the following year, and you will improve your seed by this method of selection and have well developed, well filled heads. There is no doubt but what we can increase the yield per acre in this way.

Where you have the Farmers' Club organization you might buy the seed grain in bulk, subject to the test. We have men in Western Ontario who have clean farms, and the seed you purchase from them would likely give a larger yield per acre than you are now getting.

In conclusion, if the farmers in the eastern part of the Province of Ontario are using 30 per cent of their land in growing oats, if they would pay a little more attention to their seed oats, I believe the yield would be increased five, if not ten, bushels per acre. And while I have laid emphasis on seed selection, and the variety, and the large, plump seed to sow, I do not forget that there are other features that go hand in hand with the improvement of that seed, and one very important one is that of the soil. Get it in a fine state of tilth, get the moisture stored away and feed your crops abundantly and put in drains, and I believe that the field crops of Eastern Ontario can be immensely improved, and it is worth the trial.

THINGS TO GUARD AGAINST IN PURCHASING CLOVER, ROOT AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

E. D. Eddy, Seed Branch, Ottawa.

In discussing the subject announced, which does not convey as well as it might what I wish to cover, I want to explain, as briefly as possible, the present regulations concerning the sale of seed in Canada and the amendments to the Seed Control Act now before Parliament, and to point out the means which farmers might take to protect themselves against the danger of being supplied with seeds contaminated with weed seeds or of low vitality.

General Principles of Seed Control Act.—The Seed Control Act does three things. It provides that seed grain containing noxious weed seeds must be labelled with the names of the weeds contained. It fixes a standard for No. 1 clover and grass seed, and it sends very dirty seed to the cleaning plant or out of the country. In framing the Act it was taken as a basic principle that the law should not try to compel farmers to sow clean seed unless they want to, only in so far as sowing large quantities of weed seeds is held to be a public nuisance, but that it should offer them the means of protection against sowing weed seeds unknowingly. Section 6, therefore, which deals principally with cereals, does not prohibit the sale of seed grain contaminated with weed seeds, but requires that all grain sold as seed containing seeds of any of the fourteen weeds named in that section of the Act shall be labelled with the names of the weed seeds contained therein. This surely is not a hardship to the seedsmen, as it does not prevent them from selling anything at all; but it makes them provide the purchasing public with information as to the impurities contained in grain sold for seed. This has been found quite effective in checking the trade in dirty seed grain, as seedsmen find farmers will not buy grain for seed if they know it contains weed seeds. However, there are some dealers, whom we would not dignify by calling seedsmen, who try to fool the public and evade the law by selling what they call re-cleaned grain, being careful not to represent it as seed. Of course if a farmer wants to buy feed

grain and sow it, the law can not prevent him doing so and he has to take the consequences. The remedy for this is in the farmers' hands. They should make clear that it is seed grain they want, and make the dealer deliver it, subject to the provisions of the Act; or, better still, grow their own seed grain and be sure of its quality.

Since the Act has been in force the margin of tolerance allowed within the meaning of the word "free" in this section has been one seed of the weeds named in Section 6 per pound of cereals, and one per 1,500 of good seed for smaller seeds. When seed is not labelled it is therefore a practical guarantee that the seeds of the weeds named in Section 6 are not present in greater proportion than indicated on the chart. (See table No. 1.)

Classification for Timothy, Alsike and Red Clover.—For these small seeds there is a different classification. Two distinct grades are made and a limit is set on the amount of weed seeds that may be sold. Apparently many farmers and seedsmen do not realize the difference between No. 1 and the lower grades of seeds or there would be a greater effort made to secure the No. 1 article. Section 7 names nine more weeds the seeds of which are commonly found in small seeds, and states that no timothy, alsike or red clover shall be rated No. 1 or otherwise represented as first quality unless it is free from seeds of the weeds named in this section and the one preceding. In addition to this, No. 1 must contain, out of every one hundred seeds, not less than 99 of the kinds represented or seeds of other useful or harmless grasses or clovers, and must germinate at least 90 per cent. The margin of tolerance allowed within the meaning of "free," as used in Section 7 in defining No. 1 seed, is one weed seed per 1,500 of good seeds, as in Section 6.

Section 8 defines the maximum weed seed contamination that is allowed in timothy, alsike and red clover that may be sold for seed in Canada, which is placed at five of the weed seeds named in the Act per one thousand of the good seed. This is the prohibitive line to which some seed vendors have given the name "Government Standard," and in some cases have tried to make that name pass as a representation of high quality. How misleading this is will be shown presently.

Difference between No. 1 Seed and the Second Quality.—We have therefore two distinct standards for those seeds, and it is of vital importance that farmers and retail seedsmen get these firmly fixed in their minds, so that they may purchase and sell seeds more intelligently. The chart will illustrate these standards more clearly.

Table No. 1. Seed Control Act Standards.

Weed Seeds named in Section 6 allowed before labelling is required: Cereals, 1 per pound. Small seeds, 1 to 1,500 of good seed.

Grades for Timothy, Alsike, Red Clover and Alfalfa.

		No. 1	No. 2
Proportion of weed seeds named in the Act allowed		1 to 1,500	5 to 1,000
Weed seeds named in Act allowed per pound	Timothy	880	6,560
" " " "	Alsike	448	3,392
" " " "	Red Clover	192	1,472
" " " "	Alfalfa	160	1,168
Possible % purity by numbers of weed seeds named in the Act		99.935	99.5
Minimum % purity other weed seeds		99	Unlimited.
Other weed seeds allowed per pound	Timothy	13,152	"
" " "	Alsike	6,800	"
" " "	Red Clover	2,944	"
" " "	Alfalfa	2,320	"
Minimum % germination		90	63

In the first place, you will notice that No. 1 seed must contain not more than one of the weed seeds named in the Act per 1,500 of good seed, while in the lower grades there may be five per thousand, or seven and a half times as many. What this means is brought out more clearly when we bring it to the number of weed seeds per pound. Roughly speaking, there are 82,000 seeds of timothy in an ounce, 43,000 alsike and 18,000 red clover. One weed seed per 1,500 timothy seeds approximates 880 per pound, while five per thousand means 6,560 per pound. On the same basis, No. 1 alsike must not contain more than 480 per pound, while the second grade may have as many as 3,392. No. 1 red clover must not have more than 192 per pound, while the second grade may contain 1,472 before it is prohibited for sale.

On the basis of percentage purity by numbers, No. 1 seed may be 99.935 per cent. pure and still contain the maximum number of weed seeds, while the lower grade may be 99.5 pure and contain the maximum number of weed seeds. This illustrates clearly how misleading a percentage purity statement may be, and little value should be attached to it unless you have with it a statement of the nature of the impurities.

But a standard of purity, so far as weed seeds named in the Act are concerned, seven and a half times as high for No. 1 as for the lower grade seed is only one point where the No. 1 standard is much higher. There are two others of almost equal importance. As stated before, in No. 1 seed at least 99 out of every 100 seeds must be of the kind represented or of some other useful or harmless grass or clover. This means that the seeds of such weeds as foxtail, pigweed, sheep sorrel or black medick, which are not considered noxious enough to be named in the Act, must not be present in greater proportion than one per cent. The possible contamination per pound by noxious weeds other than those named in the Act, under No. 1 standard, is represented on the chart. On the other hand, in the lower grade there is no limit to the impurities of this nature which may be present. In our inspection work we have found cases where clover has been adulterated with black medick to the extent of fifty per cent or more, and sheep sorrel, foxtail and other weed seeds of this nature may be present in any proportion. There is nothing in the Act to hinder seedsmen from selling such seed, so long as it is not represented to be No. 1 quality.

A third important distinction between No. 1 and the lower grade is in the germination standard. As the law now stands, No. 1 seed must germinate at least 90 per cent., while there is no standard whatever for the lower grade, which makes it possible for seedsmen to legally sell old seed of low vitality so long as it comes up to the requirements of purity.

Provisions of the Amendment.—While on this point I may explain the meaning of the stars on the chart placed before alfalfa and 64 per cent. germination. The amendment now before Parliament provides for the classification of alfalfa the same as now given for timothy, alsike and red clover. The figures for alfalfa indicate the number of weed seeds allowed in the different grades. As will be explained more fully later, a minimum percentage germination is provided in the amendment for the different classes of seeds. The lowest germination that will be allowed for timothy and red clover is 63 per cent., but up to the present there have been no restrictions so far as second rate seed is concerned.

How to Get No. 1 Seed.—From what has been said you will readily see that there is a wide difference between No. 1 and the second grade. In fact, second rate seed may be so badly contaminated with noxious weed seeds that it is dangerous to sow it on reasonably clean land. It is therefore essential that

farmers wishing to sow clean seed should purchase guaranteed No. 1 goods and use every precaution to see that the guarantee is carried out. This is comparatively simple if you go about it in the right way. Do not go to your local dealer, who may or may not know good seed when he sees it, and ask him for clover seed and take whatever he may give you. Go to him early in the season and place your order for guaranteed No. 1 seed. To make sure that the seed delivered is up to standard, take a sample of each lot and send it to the seed laboratory here for purity test. You will be sent a report, giving the grade of the seed and the nature and quantity of the impurities. Then, if it is not up to standard, you can return it and demand something that will meet your requirements. The seed laboratory is always ready to do work of this nature for farmers, but as yet the great bulk of the samples received come from seedsmen.

At present there are not many wholesalers who put out seeds marked No. 1. It is mostly sent out under brands, which mean nothing so far as the law is concerned. Dealers hesitate to mark their seeds No. 1 so long as they can sell them without, as there is much less danger of violating the Act when only the "Government Standard," as the prohibitive line has been named by the trade, has to be conformed to. In fact, seedsmen often find it more profitable to export No. 1 seed so long as the Canadian farmers will buy what they call "Government Standard," which, if sown at the rate of ten pounds per acre of red clover, will give you weeds to the extent of 15,000 per acre. However, some seedsmen are now sending out seeds marked No. 1 and others will do so as soon as there is sufficient demand from retail dealers, and that demand will only be created when farmers refuse to be satisfied with anything else.

If the method of purchasing and testing seed just outlined were followed by the individual farmers, it would create a great improvement in the trade and would be an almost perfect safeguard against the danger of weed contamination; but in addition to this, a systematic study of noxious weeds and weed seeds should be made by farmers, so that they may be able to recognize them when seen in the field or in clover and grass seed. The revised edition of "Farm Weeds," which can now be purchased for one dollar by any farmer, will be found of great assistance in this work. Everything possible is being done by the Department to check the sale of low grade seed, but the most we can hope to do is to look after the trade in a general way and put the means of protection in the hands of the farmers themselves.

Vegetable Seed Investigation.

I would also like to refer briefly to the work being done by the Seed Branch in investigating the germination qualities of field root and garden seeds sold on the Canadian market. This work, which has been carried on for three years, was started with a view to determine to what extent the claim that vegetable seeds of low vitality were being sold in Canada was justified, and to collect data for the purpose of framing a satisfactory amendment to the Seed Control Act regulating the seed trade in respect to vitality. During the last three years samples have been collected from all parts of the Dominion by seed inspectors and sent to the Ottawa seed laboratory, where they have been tested for germination. Some of these seeds were taken from bulk lots, but most of them were papered goods, as it is generally in the latter class that the poorest quality is found. A summary of the results with some of the principal kinds of seeds tested in given on the chart. The first column of figures represents the number of samples of the different kinds

of seeds tested during the past three years. The second column gives the average percentage germination of the samples tested, the third column the standard percentage germination recognized for good seed of the various kinds, and the last column the percentage of samples below two-thirds the standard germination.

TABLE No. 2.—RESULTS OF VEGETABLE SEED INVESTIGATION.

Kind of Seed.	Number Samples Tested.	Average Germination.	Standard Germination.	Percentage below two-third Standard.
Beans	140	78	90	16
Peas	141	80	97	17
Cabbage	270	75	93	14
Radish	300	85	95	9
Carrot	299	60	80	36
Turnip	275	80	95	13
Parsley	43	51	65	30
Cucumber	235	82	90	3
Musk Melon	48	84	90	2
Water Melon	60	75	90	13
Squash	87	73	90	22
Pumpkin	62	81	90	10
Citron	30	79	92	10
Onion	243	67	90	29
Tomato	141	79	90	13
Parsnip	118	44	65	38
Salsify	39	60	85	46
Cauliflower	85	79	90	7
Field Corn	122	89	95	5
Sweet Corn	164	79	95	17
Spinach	55	48	90	73
Lettuce	235	90	90	6
Pepper	32	42	70	53
Leek	25	51	90	68
Beet	249	146	160	13
Mangel	113	148	160	15

Speaking generally, it may be said that the seedsmen of Canada are supplying vegetable seeds of good vitality, but a glance at the fourth column of the table will show that there is still considerable low grade seed being sold. In fairness to our most reliable seedsmen, it should be said that the fourth column is made considerably larger than it otherwise would be by the samples from a few wholesale dealers who appear to make a practice of sending out cheap seeds of low vitality, so that the average of the samples from the more reliable dealers is considerably higher than the general average here given.

EFFECT OF THE AMENDMENT ON THE VEGETABLE SEED TRADE.—The Amendment to the Seed Control Act will make it illegal to sell seeds of any kind, the vitality of which is not up to at least two-thirds the standard recognized for good seed, unless the percentage germination is marked on every bag or package containing such seed. The fourth column of the chart indicates the extent to which the trade in vegetable seeds will be affected. The standard of germination for cereals, timothy and clover seeds is 95 per cent., so that the minimum standard of germination for seeds in these classes will be 63 per cent.

TO RAISE THE STANDARD AND PREVENT LOSS THROUGH LOW VITALITY.—But while the trade in vegetable and field root seeds is on a fairly satisfactory

basis as far as vitality is concerned, even the most careful seedsmen are always in danger of being supplied with comparatively poor seed, due to unfavorable weather conditions during the ripening period, or some other cause, and the purchaser should safeguard himself against the possibility of partial crop failure through sowing seeds of low vitality. Many farmers have found by experience that heavy losses have been sustained in this way and it is best to use every precaution to prevent them.

The quality of the field root and vegetable seeds sold in Canada could be considerably improved if the farmers would insist upon having, and be willing to pay for, the best obtainable stock. Practically all our vegetable seeds are imported, but we do not get the best seed, which is that grown by specialists under inspection, because our seedsmen claim that they cannot get purchasers for this high class seed in competition with inferior stock grown by farmers without responsible inspection, which of course can be sold at a much lower price. It is therefore possible for us to obtain goods of a much higher standard, not only in regard to vitality but also trueness to type, if we could get our seedsmen to understand that we want seeds of the first quality and are willing to pay for them. This should be the first step toward general improvement in the trade. Then every farmer or market gardener should protect himself against possible losses by purchasing his seed early and testing it for vitality before sowing. This can easily be done by making tests at home in a box of earth or between pieces of moistened blotting paper or flannel cloth, keeping the seeds at the temperature of an ordinary living room. This will give approximate results, or you can have the test made in the seed laboratory free of charge.

Summary.

We have noted some of the dangers in purchasing seeds of the various sorts and in closing I would like to again emphasize the following points to be observed in guarding against them:

1. If you have to purchase seed grain, see that what you buy is sold as seed and not as feed, and look for the label that will tell you if there are any weed seeds present.

2. When purchasing timothy, alsike and red clover seeds, insist on your dealer supplying you with guaranteed No. 1 seed and beware of "Government Standard."

3. Place your order early and have your dealer's guarantee verified by having a sample of the seed tested, so that you may know exactly the nature and quantity of the impurities.

4. With root and vegetable seeds, purchase from the the most reliable dealers and insist on securing the best quality of seed obtainable.

5. Secure the seed early and have it tested for vitality before seeding.

FATTENING, DRESSING AND PACKING OF CHICKENS.

A. P. Hillhouse, President Poultry Producers' Association, Bondville, Que.

I sometimes think that the poultry men are divided into classes, very much as the poultry are themselves. In the poultry, we have the utility class and fancy class; both of them are important and necessary to the poultry world. And in poultry men, we have the working class and the talking class, also both necessary and important. Not being one of the talking class, I feel quite out of place in

trying to say anything to you on poultry matters. However, as I have had considerable experience in feeding and marketing poultry, I will try and give you some of that experience, the best I can.

In taking up the subject of feeding, dressing and packing chickens, we will confine ourselves to the last stage of the market chicken's life, the feeding or fattening for market. The question at once comes up: "In what manner can this best be done?" The answer is most decidedly by feeding in crates. We have several objects in view, one is that we may fatten our chickens as we would our other stock, putting them in condition to obtain the best and most profitable price. Another object in feeding in crates is that by confinement and lack of exercise we change and improve the entire flesh of the chicken. There is no comparison between the flesh of a crate-fed bird and a bird allowed to run at large until market day even providing it were possible to get them both equally well fleshed or fattened. Now comes the question, what are we to feed? Do not make the mistake of thinking you must have a balanced ration for the fattening period as you have had for other periods in the chicken's growth. What you want now is a fattening ration.

Not long since our Association was called upon to pack and grade a lot of crate-fed chickens. Much to the surprise and disappointment of the owner, we found that they were very little better than when put in the crates, and in making inquiries as to what they had been fed on we found that he made up what he supposed to be a balanced ration, buying the required number of pounds of wheat, oats and buckwheat, having all ground up together and fed in the usual manner, mixed with milk. In looking up the sample of grain from which this had been taken we found the wheat badly shrunken, oats light, and buckwheat equally poor. These chickens had been consuming something like three parts bran, oats and buckwheat hulls to get one part of fattening matter.

We never tie ourselves down to any hard and fast rule, or ration. We buy what appear to us to be the best value for the price paid. For instance, in 1908 corn meal was very expensive, it cost from $1.75 to $1.90 for one hundred pounds, while for fattening grains such as barley, meal, buckwheat, oats and low grade flour could be bought for considerably less, about $1.60. Therefore we fed very little corn meal. This year, 1909, exactly the reverse was the case. We could buy corn meal for $1.40 per one hundred pounds, while for the grains before mentioned, the cost was $1.60 to $1.80, therefore we fed mostly corn meal.

Whatever is fed should be mixed with milk, you cannot get the best quality and fatten the most profitably without the milk.

Q.—Sweet milk or sour?

A.—I think I prefer sour milk, although it does not matter particularly, but we think we get a little better results from sour milk.

Q.—How about the corn meal with regard to the color of the flesh?

A.—Corn meal makes the flesh more yellow than anything else.

Q.—Is that desirable?

A.—The Canadian markets do not discriminate that way. The American market prefers yellow flesh. The English market prefers the white flesh. You can see just how it would have affected us in our business this year, in fattening a large quantity, if we had to buy the other grains at the higher price. In the quantity that we handled this year, it would have cost us $150.00 more for the feed than it would by using corn, and we would not have got one cent more for our birds. We could get just as much for the yellow flesh as for the white flesh,

and corn meal is very fattening. We generally find we can get good results from corn, and we do not like to do away with it.

Q.—Do you try to separate the hulls from the ground oats?

A.—Yes, we do not always do it, but I think it is preferable, especially if your oats are light. If you get a large percentage of hull in the feed, they will not fatten so well.

Q.—Do you mix the food long before you feed?

A.—No, we do not, I believe some people practice mixing twelve hours before feeding. I have never found any advantage in that, and we have always fed as we mixed it.

Q.—What about gluten meal?

A.—We never use that, because we cannot get it, I cannot say what the results would be.

Q.—Is this feed mixed soft?

A.—Yes, about the consistency of thick porridge. In feeding in the crates, we always make a practice of feeding the birds all they will eat. After the first few days it is better to put in too much than too little. If the birds are not getting all they want, you are not getting them fat. We make a practice of cleaning out the troughs twenty minutes or half an hour after feeding. It does not matter how much you have in the troughs, you can always clean it out.

Q.—How long do you leave the birds in the crates?

A.—It is a common saying that when a poultry man is asked a question that he cannot answer, he says, "Use your own judgment," and this is a case where you have to use your own judgment. It depends on the skill of the feeder. I think that all practical men will agree that you cannot get the best quality from ten days or two weeks in the crates. We never take a bird out of the crate under less than three weeks and often four, five and sometimes even six weeks.

Q.—Would three weeks give you good results?

A.—Yes, ordinarily, but we are always after a better quality and a better price, and as long as we can make them a little better, and get a better price by so doing, we keep them in longer.

There are two methods most universally adopted in killing—dislocation of the neck, and bleeding at the mouth. We prefer the dislocating method, we consider it more humane, and we can do our work much more rapidly and cleanly with this method than any other way.

Q.—Show us how you do that.

A.—We were intending this afternoon to have some illustrated work, but were interrupted in one way or another. It is very simple, we do all our work sitting, we even do our killing sitting, we never get out of the chair, just one motion does it. This year I killed and plucked, myself, about fifteen hundred birds, and I could do it in almost any position. The bleeding is done with a knife in the roof of the mouth, the object being to penetrate the brain if possible. I do not like the method because it looks cruel. Nearly all our plucking is done by women and they do not like the blood, and I do not blame them. Of course, bleeding answers the market, some markets prefer it. We never do it for anyone, because we can do it so much better the other way.

Shaping the bird is an important part of the business. It does not add to the quality, but it adds to the appearance, and we keep our old customers with quality and get our new customers by appearance. In placing birds in the shaping board and putting a weight on top of the bird, you flatten out the back of

the bird and make it appear more plump, and give it a much better appearance for selling.

Packing is also a very important point. We have never yet found any box or means of packing that suited as well as the regulation one dozen box. We find that most of the dealers prefer that box above all others; they get the birds in less space, and they show off better in that box than in any other, and it has the advantage for putting in cold storage, being of a uniform size, they can fit up into close quarters.

Q.—Two deep, or only one layer?

A.—Only one layer.

I have here a pure-bred white Wyandotte that was hatched on the 26th day of June on our own farm, and fed with the balanced ration until the first of December, and then it was put into the crate and fattened with the fattening ration.

Chickens on the farm ordinarily sell for 30c. to 50c. apiece, and several years ago they were sold for 25c. apiece; this chicken will sell on the market to-day at 20c. a pound, and as it weighs nine pounds, it will bring $1.80, and that means quite a change in the poultry business.

Q.—What market do you put them on to get 20c. a pound?

A.—Any market. The entire dressed poultry exhibit at the Montreal show was sold at 22½ cts. per pound. We made our contract for our birds in September, for the whole season at 19, 16 and 14—19 for selects, 16 for number ones, and 14 for number twos.

Q.—How old is that bird?

A.—It was hatched on the 26th of June, which would make it about six and a half months old. We never tie them up, we just pack them, one dozen in a box.

Q.—Can you make more money out of a bird at five months old?

A.—No, not when you can get $1.80 for a bird. You cannot put too much feed into it.

Q.—What would it make at five months?

A.—When we put it into the crate on the first of December it weighed 5½ pounds, it was crated for six weeks.

Q.—In packing chickens would you place them on their backs or their sides.

A.—We place them with the back up. A chicken is always fairly well fleshed on the breast, but not always on the back, and if you see a chicken with a good back you may be sure it is a good one. We never truss them, because it dries out the bird and they do not have the same flavor.

Q.—Don't you think a five months old bird would pay better than a six or seven months old one?

A.—It might. You must get the quality at whatever age shipped.

Q.—How long does it take to pick a bird?

A.—We never sacrifice quality for speed. We pay the pickers five cents apiece for plucking the birds and we get the feathers. They must pluck them neatly and not tear them.

Do you crowd them in the crates?

A.—Yes, they are made six feet long, and are divided into three compartments, four birds in each compartment, and if they are small we sometimes put in five.

Q.—What do you put on the birds when you put them in the crates, if there is vermin on them?

A.—We put sulphur on them, and we put it on again just before plucking, so as not to be bothered with the vermin while plucking.

Q.—Do you weigh the birds?

A.—We weigh them before putting them in.

Q.—You do not know at what time they gain most?

A.—I think they gain most about the second week.

Q.—Is it profitable to keep them in the crates that long?

A.—It is if you are getting an extra price. It would not be profitable if your market would not pay a good price. You will secure a better market by turning out a better class of stuff.

Q.—Do you feed whole grain for fattening?

A.—No, we cannot do anything with whole grain in the crates fattening, you cannot get the quality and you cannot get the price on the market.

Q.—What do you do for these little red mites?

A.—We spray with zenoleum.

Q.—Would it pay the farmer as well to fatten the hens in box stalls instead of in crates?

A.—I think the crates are best, but if you have not got crates and want to fatten a few, you can fatten them in pens and probably get quite as good results as far as weight goes.

CO-OPERATION IN THE MARKETING OF POULTRY AND EGGS.

F. C. Elford, Manager Poultry Department, Macdonald College, Que.

My subject is co-operation in the marketing of poultry products. Co-operation is not a new question, although it may be new as far as poultry is concerned. I want to discuss the question from the following standpoints: Is there need of co-operation? Is it feasible? What will it do? And how can we do it? Is there need of co-operation among farmers in the marketing of their poultry products? And I think when we have done with this question several other questions in reference to the subject will be answered. We know there is a lack of co-operation in marketing poultry products, in fact it is a competition instead of co-operation, every man is working for himself. If he has a good idea in the production of poultry or the marketing of it, or an extra good market of his own, he does not like his neighbor to know about it. He wants to keep it to himself. He is afraid that his neighbor will know how much money he is making. This should not be. The more people we get interested in a good market and producing a good article the better prices we will get. Notice how eggs are marketed to-day, there is very little discrimination in price. I suppose nine-tenths of the eggs gathered in this country are gathered as follows: A man goes round to the farmers and buys the eggs or trades for them at so much a dozen, and takes them to the grocery store and probably gets ½ cent commission. If he bought these eggs according to quality it would not be so bad, but the trouble is he comes into your place, you give him a nice lot of eggs that have been gathered since his last round. They have been kept in a nice cool place and are clean; the little ones have been taken out and the cracked ones removed. They are a very nice sample of eggs. He gives you fifteen cents a dozen. As he goes down the road I see him coming and send a boy out to the barnyard to pick up every egg he can find, nest eggs and everything else, whether from under setting hens or anywhere as long as they are eggs,

big, little, dirty and clean. He pays me exactly the same price as he pays you. This is not fair to you. But just so long as he is willing to give the price, and just so long as we are willing to sell our eggs to him, I suppose this system will continue. The fact that you produce good eggs, or your neighbor produces bad eggs is nothing to him. He wants eggs. He is paid by the dozen and will take whatever is offered, and until we can get discrimination in the buying of eggs, and absolute honesty on the part of the producer, we are not going to get better prices. As producers we think that the man at the other end of our industry is our enemy, the man who handles our stuff is trying to beat us, and he gets our eggs at the lowest price. But is he not the best friend we have? If it were not for the consumer what would we do with our stuff. We want to make him our partner. We want to have a co-operation, with the producer at one end and the consumer at the other end. Co-operation is feasible. I have heard men say that it is not possible to get poultry men to unite, but I say it is possible, and I think they will unite if it can be shown to pay.

We have co-operation in almost everything on the farm except poultry. Take the fruit industry, they have co-operation there. Take our dairy industry, they have co-operation. What would the dairy industry of Canada have done had it not been for co-operation. The same thing that has been done for the dairy can be done for the poultry. I think if men will co-operate in one branch of farming they will co-operate in another branch, the only trouble is that we have not made any united effort, everybody has been "A law unto himself," and has been willing to allow the other man to have his own way as long as he has his.

What will co-operation do? Supposing we had co-operation among the farmers in the marketing of poultry produce. We stated a while ago that eggs were bought from the farmers indiscriminately, the same prices paid for good and bad eggs. Where do these eggs go next? They are taken to the egg dealer, and he candles them, and they are sent from there to the wholesale man in the city, then to the retailer, then to the consumer. There are at least four handlings of our eggs before they reach the consumer's table. What does that mean? It means in the first place, these four men have to be paid. They take their commission. They do not do their work for nothing. The eggs may be put in a grocery store, and they may be kept there from one to seven days, and your good eggs are put in with my bad eggs. You all know that egg shells are porous, and they absorb odors. We also know that there are other things in that grocery store that are not the best for flavoring purposes. By the time they reach the consumer's table they are anything but palatable. It takes from four to six weeks for eggs handled in this system to get from the producer to the consumer's table. There is no time in the history of the egg that it is as valuable as the day it is laid and every day after that it is decreasing in value. So we have two agencies that work for the detriment of the farmer—the time it takes to get the eggs to market, with consequent loss in quality and the people that handle them taking their tolls.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington have been collecting data along these lines. They have had a man, for several years, investigating the egg trade. He claims that if the average farmer receives 15c. a dozen for his eggs, the consumer pays 25c. for them. That is, it takes 10c. to market 15c. worth of eggs. Is that fair when the produce is marketed in our own country? It means that in Montreal, which is one of the best Canadian egg markets, in the last eight months of 1909, there were in round figures, one million dollars' worth of eggs sent to that market to be retailed, not including eggs that are sold on the market. Now, if that million dollars represents what the wholesaler pays for these eggs,

it means that the producer receives for that million dollars' worth of eggs, seven hundred and fourteen thousand dollars. That is, it takes four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars to market seven hundred and fourteen thousand dollars' worth of eggs. Allowing a considerable margin for legitimate expense and waste, it still leaves a big loss. I do not think that it is fair that we should have a system of collecting eggs that costs so much money. I have a few figures here, they are only estimates and I do not know that they are correct. If the general increase in poultry has kept up during the last eight years, that existed throughout the previous ten years, we have in the Dominion of Canada twenty-five million head of poultry. Suppose that two-thirds are laying hens, we have in the neighborhood of seventeen million laying hens in Canada to-day. We will take it for granted that they have laid in the year 1909 as many eggs as the returns said they laid in 1901—seven dozen eggs each, that would be 120 million dozen eggs. And we will suppose that 20 million dozen were kept at home and 100 million dozen were marketed, at 15c. a dozen, it would be fifteen million dollars that the Canadian poultry keepers received for their eggs, during the year 1909, and, if these figures are correct, the consumers paid for these eggs about twenty-five million dollars. It cost the farmer ten million dollars to market fifteen million dollars' worth of eggs. Surely the farmers are entitled to some of that ten million dollars. I will admit that we are not in a position to put our produce right in the hands of the consumer, and I will admit that a middleman is often an advantage, but why do we want four or five? Why do we want a system that will take from four to six weeks to get our eggs on the market, when at least one week or ten days would be sufficient? A bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington makes another statement, and that is that 17 per cent. of all eggs marketed in the United States during the year 1908 were lost through carelessness, largely on the part of the farmer. It is claimed that dirty eggs were the cause of 2 per cent. of this loss, breakage owing to carelessness in handling the eggs of 2 per cent more, chick development—partly incubated eggs 5 per cent., shrunken eggs another 5 per cent, rots. an absolute loss, 2½ per cent., bad flavors ½ per cent. We will take his word for it, and I do not think the conditions in this country are any worse or any better than they are in the United States. If these figures are good enough for them they are possibly just as good for us. This would mean that during 1909, the farmers of Canada lost through carelessness over two and one-half million dollars; from dirty eggs, three hundred thousand dollars; through carelessness in breaking eggs, another three hundred thousand dollars; from gathering eggs upon which hens had set, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; from shrunken eggs, another seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; from rotten eggs, three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, and from bad flavors, seventy-five thousand dollars. It seems to be very unreasonable, and I cannot understand why we should be so careless. I have said nothing about the marketing of dressed poultry, and nearly as much could be said on that subject.

How can it be done? This state of affairs can be remedied. I believe the first thing that is necessary is a campaign of education, for I would rather believe that the average producer of eggs who markets his goods in the ordinary way does not know the right way than to believe anything else. We know that a great many people do not know what a new laid egg is; they do not realize the necessity of absolute cleanliness. They do not realize that an egg that has been kept for several days in a temperature of 60 degrees or over is never as good as it was. They seem to forget that if they put their eggs in a pantry opposite beets or boiled cabbage

they are never as good again. I would rather believe that it is ignorance on the part of the producer than dishonesty, and if it is ignorance, the first thing we have to do is to start a campaign of education for the benefit of poultry keepers and farmers. It is all very well to tell a person how to produce, but if you cannot show him how to make more money out of what he produces, what is the use of showing him how to produce.

How can this be done? We wanted to lay special stress on the marketing of eggs and poultry and for that purpose an association was formed one year ago, it is called the Poultry Producers' Association of Eastern Canada. The Departments of Agriculture at Ottawa, Ontario and Quebec are helping to further the interest of the Association. This is not a combine in any shape or form, it is simply a gathering together of a number of poultry men who find an advantage in getting the markets consistent with the quality of the produce. The object of the Association is to bring the two ends of the industry closer together, and to form a co-partnership between the men who produce the eggs and the man who eats them. It is hoped to accomplish this by a system of co-operation, the same as you have in your cheese factories and butter factories. There is no reason why co-operative societies already in existence should not take up the poultry and egg branch as well.

We have in Montreal some good handlers of poultry, but the trouble is that a good many of our producers are so suspicious of that end of the industry. I was in one of the biggest cold storages in Montreal last week and I just wish I could have had some of you there to have seen the poultry and eggs that were there. They had dressed poultry up on shelves, in boxes and cases, and some of the cases contained really fine poultry, well fleshed and a credit to the producers, and it would be a credit to any man's table. The next ten boxes would probably not be fit to eat. Now, the man who sent the good stuff cannot get as much for it as he would have been able to if it had all been good. Why? Because the dealer knows that he has to make his money out of the good. There is a market for the poor stuff, some person will buy it as long as it is cheaper than the rest, but the dealer claims he can make no money on it. If he could get all good stuff it would be so much the better and a larger price could be paid. While I was there I saw a case of 30 dozen eggs candled, they came from an honest man, I do not believe he would knowingly do anything wrong. When the eggs came in, a letter saying they were strictly new laid eggs from himself and his neighbors came with him. Out of the 30 dozen there were only 18 dozen that would go on a fair market, they may have been new laid, but not new enough to go on strictly first-class market. Ten dozen were stale eggs, and could only be used for confectionery purposes. The air spaces were down probably half an inch, and could never be used for eating purposes. There were two dozen that were absolutely rotten. The man who bought these eggs had to remit according to what he found, I do not believe he put one egg in the second class that should have gone in the first. I believe that man was just as honest as the man who sent the eggs thought himself to be. It was ignorance on the part of the shipper. The dealer made his remittance and the man in the country was not satisfied, he thought he was being cheated. He complained to me and I was glad to be able to enlighten him. He wrote back to me and said that he was surprised. He thought he was getting all the eggs new laid, but he was getting eggs from neighbors who did not know a new laid egg from a stale egg.

We had a poultry show in Montreal in the month of November, and one of our biggest dealers came to me and said: "I didn't know that poultry could be put

up so nicely as that. If I could get that class in sufficient quantity prices would not count, the question would be to get the stuff." We like quality in dressed poultry and we like uniformity. This Association is trying to standardize poultry products, and if we speak of selects every person knows what it means. There is an understanding between the producer and the merchant.

Q.—How much more did the Poultry Association receive for their eggs in Montreal?

A.—Some of the eggs that have been coming into Montreal this winter were sold for 40c. a dozen for ordinary eggs and 60c. for selects.

A farmer who joins the Association has to know what a case of good eggs are, and what first-class poultry is. It is simply an institution to induce the farmer to produce better quality and by giving the consumer a better article a better price will follow.

Those who have a few hens and do not get enough eggs to make a shipment might combine with neighbors to ship when eggs were fresh. Such a combination would assist in getting produce on the market in first-class shape and by so doing obtain the best prices available.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

Dr. Henry G. Reed, Georgetown.

My young friend, who is holding this horse, said to me as I came in, "Have you got your sermon ready? I have the text here." I suppose you all know it is very easy to get a good text, but somewhat difficult to preach a good sermon. I am very much pleased with the text which has been provided for me to-day. We have here a beautiful young mare, typical of the draft breed, and the address I intend giving you this afternoon will be along the line of the type of draft horses, and the great possibility there is for the farmers of this country who engage more and more seriously in the breeding of high-class horses, no matter whether they are breeding draft, carriage, road or saddle horses.

The question, I suppose, often occurs to the minds of the average farmer: "Why does the Government spend large sums of money in conducting such exhibitions as we have here to-day? Is it for the purpose of putting money in the pockets of those breeders who raise these animals or import them and bring them here?" That is not the idea of this expenditure, but the Government hopes that these exhibitions will be educational, and it is for the benefit of the ordinary, every-day farmer and not for the benefit of breeders that these exhibitions are being conducted year by year. Supposing that out of the great number of farmers who have attended this show this winter, just one hundred of them will go home fired with the ambition to raise horses approaching to the type of the animal we have here before us: and these one hundred farmers, because of that information and inspiration which they have received at this meeting, produce horses that would approach the type of this animal, they would be $100 more valuable than ordinary horses that they have been raising: and there we would have, because of the action of these one hundred farmers, $10,000 added to the wealth of the community. What I wish to impress upon your minds more than anything else, is that the average farmer who is engaged in raising horses could very readily, by the judicious exercise of knowledge and experience, gained at such meetings as this, increase the value of the horses that they raise on the farm far more than $100 each. Sup-

posing this animal were a gelding, and because of that, of no value whatever for breeding purposes; what would he be worth as an ordinary cart horse? I suppose there are men in this audience more capable of answering that question than I am. I have no hesitation in saying that a pair of geldings of the type of that mare would be worth anywhere from $800 to $1,000. Farmers that are raising draft horses and selling them, are not getting that for them. You will think yourselves pretty lucky if you get $200 apiece, and a man who is raising draft horses and selling them for $200 apiece is not acting in his own best interest. Because if he produces the right kind of horse he can certainly get the high price, and more than that for it, and if we give sufficient thought to the type of the animal and to the quality of the animal that we are producing we can produce horses that, although they will not attain to this exceptionally high type, they will come close to it. Always have a high ideal in your mind; if you do not have a high ideal before you, you will not succeed. I would like every farmer in this audience who is engaged in the breeding of draft horses to look over this mare and see what she looks like and try to impress the likeness of her in your minds, and then, when you go home, never rest satisfied until the young horse that you are breeding on your farm approaches more and more closely to the type of this animal.

It might not be amiss for me to point out some of the excellencies of the type we have here. We might have brought here an animal of inferior quality to this one in order to show the comparison between the high class and the inferior animal, but you can readily imagine in your minds animals that you have seen in this building this winter, and animals that you probably know of on your own farms that are really of the draft type and yet do not approach at all to the excellency of the animal we have here to-day.

You will notice, first of all, she is a powerful animal fairly low down; a broad, muscular animal. Notice the head; broad between the eyes, straight in the face, and a large, prominent, bright eye. Some people have an idea that if a draft horse has a proper formation of body it does not make much difference about the head. I like to see a good head on a draft horse. We want a straight face, no prominence below the eyes, a broad space between the eyes with a prominent eye and an erect, alert-looking ear. We want a bright, alert appearance about the head and a strong, elastic and well-developed nostril. If you saw only that horse's face through a hole in a door you would have a fair idea of her constitution. We ought never to lose sight of the fact that the nostril is the external opening of the respiratory system. The heart and lungs occupy that very important part of the horse, and nature never makes any mistake, and where you see a large nostril you may look behind that nostril for a large chest capacity, and if you get a small nostril you will have a correspondingly small chest capacity. And then we look for a good, strong mouth. We do not want a coarse mouth or loose, flabby lips; a good, strong mouth with firm, muscular lips indicates a good digestive system.

You want a well-developed crest in a draft horse, no depression forward of the withers. You cannot have too much crest on a draft horse if it stands up. Possibly you have seen some draft horses with such enormous crest development that it flops over; that is not good. See how shortly coupled this mare is, how short in the back, and notice the width of the back and the strong, muscular development of the back. Going over the quarters, see the gracefully turned croup, it does not come down too low, but has a fairly straight, graceful turn, and is most powerfully muscled, and I would like to have you notice how the muscles run down to the hocks; they run down well below the stifle.

Notice the spring of rib this horse has. As stated, we expected to find a large

chest capacity behind such a nostril. We must not be carried away with the thought that when we look at the chest of a horse we must look between his fore-legs; because that is not the case. We only see a small portion of the chest by looking at him from the front. You must look at him from the side, and we want a well sprung rib so as to give good chest capacity, and we must have a long rib to give depth from the floor of the chest up to the roof. Here you see a mare with an exceptionally well sprung rib and a long rib, and she is thick through from side to side.

Going back to the digestive system, here we have a mare that would indicate to any horseman that she is a good doer, ready for her meals three times a day, and when she eats them she will put them to good use. We sometimes find horses that stand with their legs abnormally wide apart, and there is great width between the front legs, and some say, "What a powerful horse that is! You can almost run a wheelbarrow between its legs without touching them." Do not be deceived by that. We do not want narrow-chested draft horses, but we do not want draft horses with their front legs attached to their bodies in such a manner as to lead one to suppose a carpenter had made them and forgot about their front legs until he had the body made, and then took a pair of scantlings and nailed them on the outside. That will give a horse that abnormally wide space, but it is not an indication of strength; it is a weakness, and you will never see a draft horse of that peculiar formation that is not an awkward mover. If you know of horses that have been able to move heavy loads, you will always find their legs are well under them. Therefore, while we want a reasonable space between the front legs, we do not want it unduly wide. We want the muscles to run well up to the throat, giving great muscular strength forward.

Now, we come to the limbs of this horse. We hear a great deal about the limbs of draft horses. We want weight and bone. We hear a great deal about flat legs. We want clean, flat bone. We sometimes speak thoughtlessly of horses with round bone and horses with flat bone. Some horses have very round, meaty legs; in reality the shape of the bone of these round-legged horses is no different from the leg of such a horse as we have here. It is due to the way in which the tendons pass down the bone. In the case of this horse there is a very marked groove running down between the bone and the tendon, and that gives this mare the appearance of having a clean, flat, hard limb. Where you get that round formation there is always a tendency for the legs to go wrong. If you have a draft horse with a meaty formation of leg you are continually in trouble with that horse, keeping him from getting out of condition in the legs. Therefore, we do not want a round leg; we want a flat leg and a clean, bony hock. When we say we want a clean hock, we are always willing to concede a little on that. In a draft horse it is not possible to get a horse with such a clean formation of hock as we get in the Standard-bred and Thoroughbred horses. We do not want any fulness where the thorough-pin comes. In going over the muscular tissues of this animal we look for graceful curves; but when we get to the hock we do not want any graceful curves, we want all the angles we can get, consistent with soundness. We want the impression that the skin is drawn tightly over a good bone work.

We hear a great deal about the feathering of draft horses. Most draft horses have hair on the legs. There are some breeds that have little or none. The Clyde and the Shire have hair on their legs, and we are particular about the quality of that hair and you cannot be too particular about it. You may say, What difference does it make? You have no doubt noticed in some draft horses that the hair is in ringlets, hanging in curls; that is always coarse hair, and coarse hair

on a horse's leg has a tendency to hang in ringlets and curls. It is almost impossible to keep it from getting in that condition. In this mare, there is no approach to that whatever. Why is it straight? I will tell you. It is straight because it is fine, and a fine, silky hair that will not curl. What difference does it make whether it is fine or coarse? The hair that grows on a horse's leg will lead us to a correct conclusion as to the quality of the tissues on which that hair grows. If we have fine, straight, silky hair we have a fine skin, and if we have got long, coarse hair that hangs in ringlets we have a coarse skin. A coarse skin on a draft horse is decidedly objectionable, because that coarse skin will not withstand the action of wet and cold to the same extent that a fine skin will. No doubt many of you have known men working out in the swamp, or at some dirty work, where their hands were wet and dirty all day. They come in after the day's work is over; when one washes and gets the dirt washed off his hands they are nice and smooth, but the other man has cracks here and there, and he says, "My hands are chapped." What is the difference? These men have both been exposed to the same conditions. The difference is simply this: One man has got a fine quality of skin which will resist the action of wet and cold, whereas the other man has got a coarser, more papery quality of skin which will not resist the action of wet and cold; so that, when we see a horse's legs covered with that long, wavy hair, we may rest assured that there is coarse skin beneath that. Horses with that kind of hair on their legs are very likely to develop into round-legged horses with cracks and sores on their legs, and the utmost care upon the part of the owner will be required to keep them in proper condition.

The forearm should be well-developed and the knee joint should be strong and angular, much the same as the hock, with an absence of puffiness about it; and we want the same quality of bone as in the hind leg. We look for the same characteristics in the front leg as in the hind leg.

It is an old saying, "No feet, no horse." It is easy enough for me to preach about a good foot, but it is a pretty hard matter to describe a good foot. There are certain things we ought always to look for; and we ought always to see to it that a horse has a fairly large foot. We do not like a small foot on a draft horse; we want it to be fairly concave. On the other hand, we do not like a great big foot as flat as a dinner-plate and almost as large. We want a foot with a well-shaped, symmetrical appearance, with the absence of cracks. There is just as much difference in the quality of the horn in a horse's foot as there is in the quality of the hair which grows on his legs. Some horses have a coarse fibre of horn in their feet; the tissue is coarse and not finely knit. It is of a looser texture. There is not a farmer in this audience who could not very readily detect the difference between a piece of polished pine and a piece of polished oak. The pine will not take polish as well as the oak, and there is just as much difference in horses' feet as there is between a piece of oak and a piece of pine. A coarse tissue will not stand the concussion in the same way as a nice piece of ivory-looking horn. If you ever see a horse with one foot smaller than the other, no matter what the owner may tell you, don't buy him. Occasionally, we will come across a horse with one foot smaller than the other, that was born that way and apparently none the worse; but for one animal that you will get with a formation of that kind, you will get one hundred that are that way because of some diseased condition of the hoof. It has been diseased at some time or other and atrophied or shrunken, and you may lay that down as a rule. There are exceptions to all rules, but it is a very suspicious circumstance when you find one foot larger than another; and I, as a horseman, would have nothing to do with a horse of that kind.

The time was, not very long ago, when a draft horse was supposed to have a short, upright pastern and an upright shoulder. The inference was, that a horse with a short, upright pastern was stronger than a horse that had a long sloping pastern. I am not prepared to deny that statement. I don't know but that there is something in it. If you take a draft horse with a straight up-and-down formation, there is a possibility, everything else being equal, that horse might move a heavier load than a horse with a springing pastern, such as we have here. Why do not we want that? That is what draft horses are for; and if they have got a formation which will enable them to move a heavier load, why is not that the correct formation? It is simply because these horses will not wear. You all know that the best of these draft horses get into the city; they spend their lives drawing drays up and down the paved streets of our city; and the horse with a straight up-and-down formation, every time he puts his foot on the hard pavement it is a straight up-and-down impact, and the horse will go sore-footed before he is on the pavement any considerable time. Take a horse with a pastern such as we have here, fairly long and sloping; every time he puts his foot down, there is a spring which relieves the concussion, and, as a result of that, the hoof will stand the wear and tear a much greater period than a horse with a short, up-and-down formation. We like a fairly sloping shoulder for the same reason. We ought not to be carried away with the fact that, because a horse has a straight up-and-down pastern and shoulder, he is a better draft horse. The market to-day does not want it; though I think, possibly, in some cases, a long pastern and sloping shoulder are becoming a fad. I have seen horses that were too long and sloping in the pastern, and sloping too much in the shoulder; but we want to get away from that short, upright formation, and we ought not to go too far the other way; there is always danger of going to the other extreme. Here we have a mare with a fairly well sloping pastern and a fairly sloping shoulder, far from the old-fashioned formation, and not at all too much for the up-to-date draft horse.

Q.—How would she suit you as a brood mare?

A.—I think you would have to hunt around a long time before you would get a better type of mare for draft horse purposes.

Q.—How young should she be bred?

A.—She should be bred at three years of age and give birth to her foal at four years of age. I have no doubt some of you have bred two-year-olds and they have raised good foals. I think it is possible if you have exceptionally well-grown two-year-olds. I would not say it is bad practice to breed them, but I would not breed them at that age.

Q.—At what age should a stallion be used?

A.—Everything else being equal, I would always prefer an adult sire. How early a young stallion should be bred is a question which would be pretty hard to decide. I would use the mature animal every time, all things being equal.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because I think their powers are stronger. The immature animal is not at his best, and I think a mature horse will get a larger percentage of strong, vigorous foals than a young and immature horse would. Do not imagine that I say you should not breed a horse three years of age. They are fit to use if you exercise judgment and do not over-tax them.

Q.—In what market would you place these horses to get $800 a pair for them?

A.—I think in Toronto or Montreal they would bring that price every time as ordinary draft horses.

Q.—We cannot get it.

A.—You can get it if you have the right kind of horses. There are large brewery concerns and cartage firms that are willing to put their money into high class horses. There is just as much competition in high class draft horses as there is in lighter horses. They will pay a big price for a good-acting draft horse.

Q.—What weight is that horse?

A.—A horse to bring that money must certainly weigh 1,600, and it would be far more valuable if it weighed 1,800. I should imagine this horse would go about 1,800. Mr. Smith, the owner of this mare, says she has never been weighed. He thinks she will go 1,700. I tell you that is a big mare. There is not much day-light under her.

Q.—What is her age?

A.—Three years old, coming four.

Q.—Has she a typical spring on her pastern?

A.—I would not change her so far as the spring of the pastern is concerned. I suppose there never was a horse that was absolutely perfect.

Q.—Has the color of the hoof got anything to do with it?

A.—Where you have white hair, you must have a white hoof. There are a few black hairs here, which have given this mare a black streak down here. I think it is an old-fashioned idea that a white hoof does not give as good wear as a black one. I do not think there is anything in it.

THE HEAVY HORSE.

Wm. Smith, Columbus.

I do not think that I am big enough to talk after Dr. Reed about the heavy horse; but I want to say one word or two. Dr. Reed said you should have a high ideal, and, as one with some little experience, I cannot impress that too strongly upon you. It is true in every department of life, and it is particularly true in the breeding of horses; your ideal must be of the highest. I had an idea that I knew a little about horses, and I was kind of priding myself that I was quite an expert, but when I heard Dr. Reed describe this mare I did not think I knew so much. I bought her last summer, and I would like to tell you her history. You will all agree with Dr. Reed that she is a hard mare to beat. Until last summer she was never beaten in any show-ring in Scotland or England, but I saw her beaten at Carlisle. I saw her beaten by a Scotch judge, and I saw her beaten by two fillies that were the very opposite of this mare, the very opposite of what we have been talking and teaching in this country should be the high ideal of a Clydesdale mare; and, mind you, when I make that statement, the two men who were judging that mare were two of the best judges to be found in Scotland. Knowing something of the demand and needs of this country, it struck me that this was a fairly good mare, and, if she could be bought, worth the money, she would be worth bringing to Canada for a little glory; and we have been having a good deal out of this mare. I was more than pleased at the questions that were asked this afternoon. Whenever I am prepared to allow an animal of ours into the ring, I am prepared that you shall criticise it as severely as you like. I think you will agree with me that there may be a good deal in the hereditary or general get-up of a mare. A heavy horse should always look big. You can make a 1,500 horse weigh 1,700 with beef

and it may not look too big. You will agree with me that this mare is in fairly good condition, and she impresses you that she looks big. I think she looks as big as she weighs; she never was on the scales as far as I know, but my impression is that she does not weigh more than 1,650 pounds, but she looks more than that. You can make a purchaser of that mare believe that she looks big, and when you can do that you can get a better price.

The Doctor has made a ten times better speech than I can on the heavy horse. It was drawn to my attention in Chicago that the neck of a heavy horse should not be too short. When you get a big collar on many horses there is very little neck left after the collar is on, and the horse does not look as well as it would if it had a fairly rangy neck. I might be going a little out of the orthodox if I said I liked a fairly rangy neck on the Clydesdale, but I do not know that we are tied down to any particular rule so long as there is a dollar in it; and there are more dollars in a rangy, fairly long-necked animal, if you are going to put it on the market for work purposes, than there is in the short-necked animal.

If we have said anything between us that can impress upon you what should be a high ideal of the true type of the heavy horse, we have done some good. If you are now getting only $200 for your best gelding or mare and you can make $400 or $500 by having a better one, then I say, do so, and you will increase the wealth of the farmers in this country.

You must not over-do it with the two-year-old, and, to a certain extent, the three-year-old. A two-year-old will leave its impression if used a little, but you must not over-do it.

Q.—How many do you think would be enough for a two-year-old?

A.—Not beyond fifteen, and it will depend upon how they are fed. I have had to apologize for speaking about indications in years gone by, but we do not have to do that to-day. We have been looking to the West for our markets, and you will find it almost illimitable for years to come, and I believe the markets of the United States are drifting from the Western States to the East, especially for the Clydesdale horse. They have been trying to make their country prosperous in different lines of agriculture, but in many ways it has been a failure, and to-day they are turning their attention to what I think is the greatest horse in the world, as far as the general farmer is concerned, and that is the Clydesdale. I am not finding fault with other horses; they may have their place; but wherever you find the weight and wherever you find the quality, I am prepared to go that far.

THE MARKET VALUE OF THE GOOD FEEDING OF HORSES.

J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

I cannot refrain from congratulating the farmers of this Eastern part of Ontario and Quebec on being here in such large numbers at this our Eastern Ontario Fat Stock and Poultry Show. We have had a great struggle and I am glad that we are progressing. I am sure that next year we shall have an even better attendance, because each one of you cannot help going home and telling of the good things he has seen and heard here.

As one that knows every village and hamlet in this district, I think I am in a somewhat better position to speak on questions of horse breeding in this district than our friends from the West. These men know good horses and they can tell

good horses; that is their life business. My line of work is something different. When I have anything to do with horses it is to buy them or to have charge of them at the Experimental Farm, and, I might say, I have been in every county and every township and almost every village in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec looking for horses of this type, and generally, I am sorry to say, that only about once in a hundred times have I been able to find what I wanted.

Why should this be the case? We have men who are making a specialty of introducing first-class horses in this district. I do not need to mention others than our friends, Mr. Ness and Mr. Smith, and wherever we go, here and there, through this Eastern part of Ontario and the Western part of Quebec, we can find a few first-class breeding horses. But when you go to pick up a gelding or a good draught horse and you look around for this type of horse, you cannot find it. If, as sometimes happens, you come across a good one the owner never hesitates to ask you from $300 to $400. Even if willing to pay this price it is very rarely that one gets the chance. Why should the good big ones be so rare? It is not because we have not the breeding stock; it is, to a large extent, because we do not feed. I am as sure of that as though I had the feeding of all those horses. I have visited farms by the hundred, and I know the conditions in which the colts and mares are kept and I see the results. I can refer you to my friend, Mr. Fixter, who also needs to buy heavy horses quite frequently, and he will tell you the same tale. When he wants a team of heavy draught horses for his work at Macdonald College he has to go west to get them. Last year I hunted two months and found one team. They are big horses, as large or a little larger than this one, but they are not good—they were, in fact, quite faulty. We must have the size and the conformation together to command the highest prices.

As market classes we have drafters, chunks, general purpose or expressers and drivers. If you go on the Toronto or Montreal market you will notice that the drafters are selling for from $500 or $550 for a poor team, up to $800 or $900 for a good team. I saw $900 cash paid in Montreal a few months ago for a first-class team of drafters. They were not quite as good in type as this mare, but heavier.

You say you cannot get it. You do not know what you are talking about. You can get it if you have the goods. When you go to sell a team of such horses as you find too frequently in this district you get $350 or $400, and if they are extra good you can get $500. It is not drafters that you find in this district, but chunks.

What are chunks? Those of you who are in heavy horses, in too many cases, have them. When you go to buy horses you will be told, "Yes, John Smith lives the third concession up and the fifth farm along, and there you will find a fine team of draft horses." You go there, and find a team weighing 1,450 or 1,500 a-piece. That is not the class that one wants. John Smith says they are, and he will name the sire, a horse that you know to be first-class, weighing 1,800 or 2,000 pounds, a good horse to breed to, and yet John Smith has these mere chunks. They are useful as expressers or on the plough, but they are not the fine big horses that command the top price.

Why is it that when you see a good horse or a good mare, which should leave a colt that would grow into a fine big horse, the horse weighs only 1,450? Because you do not feed the mare or the foal. We must get to work and open up our hearts, and feed our horses. It will pay. Take a colt from a mare such as I have described, and feed it badly, and you will sell it at maturity for $200. Feed it well and look after it properly, and you can sell it easily for $350.

Let me outline the care I think you should give from the time the mare is bred until the horse is ready for the market. In the first place, the mare should be

worked. Don't think that as soon as she is bred you should pamper her. On the contrary, work her right along through the winter and in the spring; work her until ready to drop the foal. Don't work her too hard; don't reduce her to a skeleton. Give her the right kind of feed. Don't give her barley or corn, but some bran, clover, hay, oats, and so on. Keep her improving rather than going down. After she has the foal it is well, if you can possibly do so, to give her good pasture and let her run. At the same time, supplement the pasture with a bit of meal or grain feed. Feeding the colt through the mare is the best thing you can do.

Feed the mare well, keep the colt growing; and at the same time we should feed the colt a little extra; teach him early to take a little bit of hay, a little bit of whole oats and bran, to keep him going in that way. Sometimes I have seen skim milk fed to the colt; I do not advocate that practice. I have seldom seen good results from it. If, however, skim milk is properly fed, extraordinary results may be anticipated. See that the colt is well fed, and do not think of weaning it until it is eating everything that comes before it; and then winter it well during the first winter. Give it a box stall if possible, and if you have not a box stall let it out every day; let it take exercise every day. The colt that stands for a few days is losing that much time in his development. When it is about twelve months old it should be about as high as it is ever going to be; it should weigh nearly 1,200 pounds. You can make a drafter out of it, but to do that you must get a move on you; you must get busy and feed well during these first twelve months. In summer feeding during the first twenty-four months of the colt's life you must keep both the mare and the colt in good pasture. I have seen hundreds of colts in this eastern part of Ontario in pastures which, in August, had not a bit more grass on them in large part than has this cement floor—not a bit more; there may possibly have been some in the corners. The colts looked as if there was no grass. You cannot make drafters in that way. That is how you get agricultural horses and general purpose horses—summering colts on such pastures. Get the right kind of pasture, and feed them well until they are about three years old; after that you cannot spoil them; they should weigh 1,600 or more at three years old. When three years old, and if in good flesh, they ought to look big. They will have the frame anyway and the bone, everything that is required to make a good draught horse.

Some farmers make a mistake and sell their colts when they are in low condition. The dealers come along, as I have seen some of my friends go out in the fall, to buy horses. They see a horse that looks pretty promising, but thin in flesh, and the farmer says, "I cannot afford to keep that horse this winter, I must sell it now"; the dealer buys that horse for $150 or $200, and sells it the next spring for $300 or $350, getting $150 for the winter's feed. The farmer should have got that; it would have paid him to have bought a few extra tons of hay and fed it to his horses, and given them that extra few pounds of flesh that would make the difference. Round them out and give them the appearance that commands the highest market price. The buyers know the importance of having a little bit of beef on the horse.

Get the size; we have the stallion here, we have decent sized mares, but we have not the horses for the market, and I believe it is for no other reason than that we do not care to give enough feed to our colts.

Q.—Did you ever see a colt that weighed 1,200?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where?

A.—Lots of places.

Q.—Did you ever raise them on the farm?

A.—We never raised any kind; we could raise them.

Q.—What harm will skim milk do a colt?

A.—Skim milk will not do any harm if you start it in the right way and are careful in the amount you feed. But the results are not always good, because at weaning time, when you cut off the skim milk, it is difficult to get them on other kind of feed; and then, again, skim milk is not always in good shape, and the stomach of the colt will not stand much variation in quality of food. It must be fed very carefully. It is a good thing to add a little sugar to it.

Q.—How about feeding the colt skim milk from six months until a year old?

A.—That is all right if you have skim milk of a good quality, but you want to be very careful. Do not feed from the separator to-day and keep it over to-morrow.

Q.—A gallon twice a day?

A.—That is pretty heavy feed.

Q.—If you want to get them to twelve hundred?

A.—You must feed them heavy, there is no doubt about that.

Q.—Would you feed boiled barley to a brood mare?

A.—No; it is not likely to have good results, unless in small quantities.

Q.—Why?

A.—The composition of barley is not such as to give the best results; just the same as it is not well to feed corn.

Q.—How about the first winter?

A.—Give the colt all the bran and oats it will eat nicely, and give it clover hay and anything you can give it to eat; oil cake meal and a little bit of roots. You must have size or you cannot get the weight; clover hay, oats, bran and a little bit of barley or corn, but not very much oil cake meal, a little bit of cotton seed meal, gluten meal and some turnips or carrots. Mangels do not seem to be liked very well by horses.

Q.—What about ensilage?

A.—I do not care very much for that for horses. A little bit is all right, especially for work horses, but it is not suitable for a colt.

Q.—How about potatoes?

A.—A small amount is all right, but not very many. I would rather feed carrots or turnips.

Q.—Can you have a mare too fat?

A.—Yes; keep her in nice condition. A great many mares are too thin—a serious disadvantage. There is more harm done in this country by the false idea that breeding stock must be kept as thin as a rake in order to get good results than in any other thing I know of. Big horses are only developed by good feed; that is how we get the big horses. The old original horse was small. We get our Shires and Clydesdales and Percherons by feeding and selection.

Q.—Can you get a horse that weighs 1,700 from the ordinary mare in this country?

A.—Take an ordinary chunk that weighs 1,300 to 1,500 and in two crosses you will get one—one that will go 1,600 or 1,650, and then you can get your big ones from that mare.

Q.—How is barley for cows?

A.—It is not good for feeding stock of any kind, except in small quantities. It is all right for fattening pigs or fattening horses.

UNDERDRAINING.

JOHN FIXTER, MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE.

I am glad to have the opportunity of speaking on this subject of underdraining. After many years' experience with land that was drained and also on land that was not drained, I have no hesitation whatever in saying that the extra crop grown on the land that is tile drained will pay for that drainage in from three to four years. I am fortunate this afternoon in having a chart handed me by a private farmer in this county who has drained his land, and has found it a very profitable investment. I have been connected with large institutions for years, and it may be thought that underdraining is something that the average farmer cannot do. Therefore I am very much pleased to have this chart handed to me by Mr. Foster, of this county, showing that a private farmer can underdrain his land as well as those who have more means at their disposal. Mr. Foster informs me that he drained his one hundred acres at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars, and if he had had the experience that he has now he could have drained it for much less money, and there is no doubt, from the appearance of his chart, that he could have saved a great deal of money.

I am indebted to Prof. W. H. Day for testimonials from private farmers, who state that underdraining is a profitable investment. I shall only take time to quote a few of these:

Mr. William Bell, Simcoe, says: "I drained eight acres in 1907. It produced nothing previously, but last year I grew 33 bushels of oats per acre. Cost of draining eight acres $290.90, or $35.11 per acre, this including a 6-inch main that will drain other land as well. Returns, 264 bushels at 45 cents, or $118.80, or nearly half the cost of draining, and straw yet to be counted."

Mr. J. H. Clare, of Hastings, says that fields that were previously unfit for crops can now be seeded on the same dates as high land, while before they grew nothing but coarse grass. Now they yield: Hay, three to four tons; barley, thirty to fifty bushels; oats, forty to one hundred; corn, fourteen feet high.

James Clayton, of Kent, states that in 1901 he drained eight acres at a cost of $112, or about $14 per acre. Eight acres across the fence were not drained. In 1902 both fields were sowed to beans, and the eight acres drained land gave 302 bushels, which sold for $456, while the eight acres undrained land gave 24 bushels, which sold for $37; gain $419.00, or nearly four times the cost of draining.

Many other private testimonials can be given to show that it pays to underdrain. How are we to know that our land requires draining? By comparatively flat lands or basins upon which the water from the surrounding higher land collects, and the water having to remain there until removed by evaporation. By prolonged dampness in plowed land, especially in springtime; large cracks in the soil in dry weather; by a curling of the corn leaf; by the wiry appearance in the growth of grass; by the formation of a mossy substance on the surface of the ground; by the growth of weeds natural to wet lands, such as Horse's Tail, Lady's Thumb, Smart Weed or Water Hemlock; by the spindly growth of grain crops, with a lightness of tinge in their color.

BENEFITS FROM UNDERDRAINING.—It promotes filtration, and so renders the soil more porous; it facilitates thorough cultivation. When the land is well drained the surface water is rapidly carried off by filtration; it quickly dries, and in drying contracts; when it becomes wet again it expands, and the alternate contraction and expansion so caused separates the particles of soil from one another, and thereby

makes it loose, friable and more easily worked. It warms soils by lessening evaporation. When land is well underdrained, most of its surface water is carried off in the drains, and as a consequence the amount left to be carried off by evaporation is greatly lessened. Hence, as evaporation is always accompanied by a lowering of temperature, the soil of well-drained land will not be so much cooled in consequence of evaporation as the soil of the underdrained land.

It prevents the baking of the surface soil; it does this by carrying off the water by filtration. If the surface water is carried off by evaporation mainly, the fine mud occasioned by the standing water becomes hardened as it dries, and breaks into cracks. It promotes plant growth, by permitting the air to enter into the soil by the little passages the water has made for itself in its descent to the underdrains, and thus enabling the soil readily to extract from the air oxygen necessary to make plant food available; by lowering the water-table or line of saturation, and thereby deepening the foraging ground of plant rootlets. It enables vegetation better to withstand drought, on account of deep roots. It promotes fermentation of manures, and prevents the heaving of plants by the action of frosts. By the quick removal of surface water it lengthens the season for cultivation, and gives plants a longer time to mature, therefore increased crops are sure to follow.

In deciding to underdrain, careful study should be given to the best manner of laying out a system of drains, the aim being to secure the greatest fall, the least amount of digging, the least outlay for tile and the most perfect drainage. To secure these results drains must be laid so that no two lines are taking the water from the same territory, the outlets must be as few as possible, and as large a tile to be used as is needed to do the work. When the positions of the mains and laterals have been decided on, the next step is to find out the grade of your land. Where a good fall is doubtful, on very level land where the fall is small and the outlet questionable, it is best to employ the services of a practical engineer to plan the system.

If the landowner proposes to act as his own engineer, the best instrument he can use is a spirit level, with an eight or ten foot straight edge, the straight edge to be placed perfectly straight on top of two pickets. The operator can then sight ahead to any reasonable distance. A staff of eight feet in length is graduated in feet and inches, and held by an attendant at the various points of observation. When the levels are taken it is well to mark the depth on a stake, and at the same time put them in a notebook, as the stakes are liable to be disturbed.

Whenever possible, horse power should be used for digging, as it will be found much cheaper than hand labor.

In opening the drains the ordinary plow will be found best: throw two furrows in opposite directions, leaving a comb; the third turn of the plow will throw this comb well to one side. If the drain is to be deep, this may be removed with the drag scraper, and plowed again; the second plowing, the furrow to be thrown inward. If the drain is to be shallow it may be necessary to plow only two furrows. Should the lower soil be hard for digging, the subsoil plow will be found most useful. In hitching to the subsoil plow, fasten a chain seven or eight feet long to the point of the beam and move back on the beam as the drain is deepened. The evener will require to be long enough to allow the horses to travel one on each side of the drain, or a single horse may be used.

The bottom should be dug with a narrow draining spade or a narrow shovel and as near to the width of the tile as possible, and the loose earth thrown out with a crummer. To secure the proper grade for the bottom of the drain, use the

spirit level with a straight edge about eight feet long; dig and grade 100 feet or more before laying the tile.

Fall of the drain should not be less than 2 inches to 100 feet. The depth of the drain will vary with the character of the soil and the nature of the slope. In very sandy or other porous soils they may be placed at a depth of three and a half to four and a half feet. In heavy clay soil they should be placed more shallow, or about 3 feet deep. The distance apart is also determined by the nature of the soil. In porous soil place the laterals fifty to sixty feet apart. In heavy clay thirty to forty feet apart will be found best. The outlet of a tile drain should be clear and unobstructed, and should be composed of hard tile or sewer pipe. A plank box 8 to 10 feet long is also most useful when stoned back a considerable distance to keep the cattle from disturbing the outlet. Tile of the several kinds in use, the round, hard-burned clay tiles, giving a clear ring, are the best. In laying them they can be so turned as to make close joints.

The proper size of a tile can only be definitely stated when the detailed conditions under which one is to work are known. They should be large enough to remove in 36 to 48 hours the excess water of the heaviest rains likely to occur. For a main drain in ordinary cases five or six inch tile may be used for the lower end, and four inch tile for the upper portion. For the laterals or branches three inch tile will be found best. Tile laying should begin at the outlet of the main, proceeding upward to the first lateral, where the junction should be made and tile enough laid in the lateral to permit the main to be partly filled. The greatest care should be taken to pack sods or straw about the joints so as to avoid large openings through which the water may rush during heavy rains, washing dirt into the tile; also care should be exercised not to leave the upper end of an unfinished line of tile open; block it with stone and sods.

Filling the ditch after the sods or straw have been placed in, it is an excellent plan to put in one foot or more of good heavy loamy soil with the sods amongst it that were first plowed out. This will allow the water to enter the tile more freely and at the same time prevent fine sand from entering; the balance of the drain may be filled in with either the plow or the drag scraper, finishing the drain. The ordinary road grader makes an excellent job. Still another method is to use a light board scraper provided with handles to be held against the bank of earth, which is drawn into the ditch by a team on the opposite side.

Q.—Do you think the silt wells will stand?

A.—If it is a large drain put in a curb the same as used in wells; you can also make a good silt basin with a common hardwood barrel, by boring a hole on one side for the in-let and another one lower down on the other side for the out-let. It is always best to cover these wells with a good solid covering, so that the cattle cannot shove them aside.

Q.—How far should the drain be in the ground?

A.—That all depends on the condition of the land. If you have got a porous soil you can put them from 50 to 60 feet apart, if clay land 30 to 40; in fact some clay lands you ought to put them even closer than that. Avoid trees. I have taken up drains that have been blocked, and found them full of the roots of trees.

Q.—What depth do you put the drain?

A.—That depends entirely on the condition of the soil; in sandy, loose soil you can put them down from 3½ to 4½ feet, in clay soil 3 feet is better. In some instances, where a good fall can be secured, I have seen 2½ feet give good results.

Q.—We are troubled with sow thistles in wet land?

A.—I would not be troubled with the weed in any land; but you cannot get

it out of that wet land until you drain it. After draining the land I would grow early maturing crops, so that I could work it in the summer time. After harvest, cultivation, followed by a hoe crop, will kill the sow thistle.

Q.—What slope should a drain have in 100 feet?

A.—Try if possible and have 2 inches to 100 feet; 6 inches is better. I have put down drains 1 inch to the 100 feet. If you cannot get any more fall than 1 inch to the 100 feet, it is always wise to put in larger tile and put in a silt basin to catch any sand that may get into the tile; and see that your drains are all right.

Q.—If you have only 1 inch to one hundred feet, how far apart would you have the silt basins?

A.—Every five hundred feet.

Q.—Can you give us an experience of one man who wanted to drain across another?

A.—No, but I believe there is a law to compel a man to allow you to cross his property.

Q.—What sized drain would you require to use on clay land?

A.—Never use less than three-inch tile in any soil.

Q.—What will they cost per thousand?

A.—Prices vary for three inch tile from $9.50 to $17.50 per thousand. The average will be about twelve dollars.

Q.—You can get the tile for $11.00?

A.—Four inch tile will cost you from fourteen to twenty-three dollars.

Q.—Would you recommend a road scraper for putting in tile?

A.—Use every implement you can to save hand labor.

Q.—When a spring is running through a neighbour's farm into your farm, what are you to do?

A.—If that neighbour is not man enough to pay part of the expenses, the best thing is to put a cross drain at the head of the field and catch the water before it gets in on your land.

Q.—If that neighbour wants to drain, what have you to do to give him an outlet?

A.—I would go to him and say, "If you want to drain into my tile pay part of the cost. I can drain my land with three-inch tile, but to take the water off your farm it will require four or five inch, and I want you to pay the difference."

Q.—Do you think that is right?

A.—I do.

Q.—If you have got an extremely level land, how are you to get outlet?

A.—The best thing is to have a good large open ditch; it will pay you to take out a foot or two more, so as to be sure of a good fall, or to have one large open ditch with smaller open ditches running into the large one. The tile drains may empty into the smaller ditches, thereby securing sufficient fall.

Q.—Sometimes we have to dig a long way for an outlet.

A.—If you put in tile in a long shallow drain don't fail to put in silt basins.

Q.—You cannot have these basins out in your field?

A.—You can have a basin in every field, beside the fence; or in the centre of the field put a fence around it and it will always be safe.

Q.—How much lower would you have the basin than the tile?

A.—Two or three feet lower.

Q.—What size tile would you have for the main drain?

A.—It all depends on the amount of water you have to carry off; the size of the tile must be gauged by the water; in your case, I would say, put in a 5-inch

tile for a few hundred feet; reduce the size as you get nearer the upper end; you can then put in all the leaders you like; have as few mains as possible. The larger tile makes your draining more expensive.

Q.—What length of ditch will three-inch tile carry?

A.—1,000 feet if there are no branches.

Q.—How do you put your tile into quick-sand?

A.—I get the longest and toughest sods I can find and put them in the bottom, and pack them down. Make your ditch a foot lower than you intend to put your tile: but never make your ditch any lower than your tiles except in the case of quick-sand. In the case of quick-sand make it lower and put in the toughest and longest shallow sods you can get, these sods to be about 2 inches higher than you intend the drain to be, and then cover the tile with sods about a foot deep or more, and allow that drain to stand there for a week or two weeks until that sand gets hard and dry, then you can fill in your drain and you will have no trouble of the tile getting out of place by sinking.

Q.—Would you recommend plank?

A.—I have never had occasion to use plank. I used sods in preference. Planks may be all right but sods come cheaper.

Q.—Do you put sods on top of the tile in clay land?

A.—Yes never put clay on top of the tile. It would pay you to take the hard clay away from the ditch and fill up the ditch with loam. You would have a better drain.

Q.—What about stone?

A.—If you have lots of flat stone you can make a good ditch with it, but tile will be better. I always recommend round tile. Never use tile flat on one side.

THE CONFORMATION OF BEEF CATTLE.

Captain T. E. Robson, London.

We have a number of different breeds of beef cattle, and it is not my intention to discriminate in any way between the different breeds. We have, besides others, the Shorthorn, the Hereford, the Aberdeen-Angus, the Galloway, and the Devon, and all these that we breed in this country have merit. They have all gained distinction at some of the best shows we have had on the continent. If you were to visit the International Live-Stock Show in Chicago you would come to the conclusion that there are grand animals of all these different breeds. They have at different times all gained the grand championship with all beef breeds at that great show. This year an Aberdeen-Angus won the grand championship for single steer, and last year the Shorthorn won—a steer shown by our good old friend, Mr. Leask. Anybody that can breed and feed a steer to win the grand championship against all beef breeds at the International Show at Chicago deserves the recognition of all his fellow citizens. This year Shorthorns won the grand championship in car-load lots. I can tell you it is worth anybody's while to go to that show and see the car-load lots. It is the first time that the Shorthorns have gained that grand distinction of winning the championship for car-load lots. There are a greater number of Shorthorns in this country than any other beef-breed, and perhaps I might say a little in reference to the commencement of that great breed. Something as to the basis upon which they formed that great breed in years gone

by. It is a remarkable story that tells of this breed of cattle, which were develop in a comparatively small portion of the territory in the north-east part of Engla by a few farmers in the Teeswater District.

For nearly two hundred years this great breed has improved until now it one of the chief agencies in increasing the animal wealth of nearly every count on the face of the earth, and it was started in that little part of England whe they have been going on improving cattle ever since, until we have now, we think, pretty good type of beef animal. If you look at some of the ancient pictures yo will get a pretty good idea of what cattle were like in the old days. Perhaps som of the artist's notions are represented more than the real animal. However, it well known that excessive fatness was one of the main objects in breeding, th was one of the points that was aimed at. We read in the history of this breed th the best breeds in the old days were broad-backed cattle with very large frame the quality of the skin and hair was thin and pliable, and they had a dispositio to fatten. The fault that they had in those days was undue prominence in t hip and shoulder bones, and they are two extremely bad points. You will find th an animal with prominent hip bones has very little meat on its carcass, and t same thing applies to the shoulder point. The old cattle were also lacking i depth of the hind quarter and lacking in width of the chest, and they wanted fullne in front and behind the shoulders, and they were long in the legs, and dispr portioned in their make-up, and there was a want of uniformity in the flesh. Th did not take their flesh on evenly all over the body.

I will now describe what we consider the ideal beef animal, and I will com mence at that indication of breed and character, a good head. We want the for head broad, the eyes should be prominent, with a sweet expression, neatly curve in from the eyes with an open nostril and wide muzzle. The neck should not b very long, it should be rather short, and in the female should come straight an clear to the shoulder. In the bull we want it crested with muscle on top, im mediately behind the head, and slope gradually from that into the shoulder, cove ing the shoulder blade all over with flesh. It should stand on short legs well s back. The back should be broad and straight and wide from the shoulders rig back to the tail. The hind quarters should be long and well filled in from the hi to the tail.

The flank should be deep and the hind legs should be short and well set apar The floor of the chest should be wide, and the front flank well filled in, making beast that is even all over. The skin should be moderately thick and pliable. moderately thick skin is an indication of robustness in the animal. We do n like animals with fine papery hide, because they are delicate in their constit tion, and it is an indication of a want of robustness.

When you get an animal of that kind, filled out as well, and the hair rich an mossy and the skin thick, then that beast will be an ideal beef animal.

The flesh of an animal has a great deal to do with its character. A goo beef animal should be symmetrical all over and full of natural flesh. That is very important point in a beef animal. If there is want of natural flesh it is im possible to make a good beef animal out of them. If they have a considerabl quantity of natural flesh, and if you feed them well, then you will have the riche and best beef animals you can get.

We should always look after that very important point, of breeding animal with natural flesh. The rib should be barrel like from the back bone and com back to the hip, and there should be little room from the hip to the rib, and th hip bone should be well covered.

I will be very pleased if any of you have any questions to ask. I will do my best to answer them in a satisfactory way. I will just go over some of the points again, so as to make them as clear as possible.

We want a very short legged animal, and a wide animal; an animal with a robust constitution, full of natural flesh, and if we can only breed that kind we will make this country rich. These things are important to all of us, and when we consider the amount that is realized from the sale of live-stock in this country, it is something worth while considering.

Q.—How do you feed?

A.—I will give you a practical illustration of two steers I had of my own. I bought two calves—one was a "white Shorthorn" and the other was a "red grade." I left the white Shorthorn steer sucking its dam, and we took the red grade steer off its dam, and we fed it skim milk and boiled flax seed, and oats and bran, and all the nice little things we could give it, and kept it growing all the time. When they were twelve months old, there was a Fat Stock Show in London, and I took them to the show and I sold them for six cents a pound, and they weighed ten hundred apiece, and brought sixty dollars. There is nothing to hinder any man who has good cattle and takes good care of them and pays attention to the feeding; there is nothing to prevent a man making them weigh one thousand pounds, and get the highest price for them when they are twelve or thirteen months old.

Q.—Was there much difference between these two?

A.—A very little; perhaps the one that sucked the cow was a trifle fatter, but not very much. We took care of the other one, and fed it boiled flax seed in the milk together with the bran and oats.

Q.—Which one cost you most?

A.—I did not figure that at all. There would not be very much difference. Of course the Shorthorn consumed more in value, because there would be the value of the cream added, and it was perhaps a little fatter, but both sold at the same price. Beef was not high then, but I got six cents a pound for them.

Q.—What age is that heifer you have on the platform?

A.—Thirteen months.

Q.—How much does she weigh?

A.—Eleven hundred.

Q.—Did you let her suck the cow for a year?

A.—She sucked the cow right up until I sold her.

FEEDING BEEF CATTLE.

John Gardhouse, Highfield.

I think perhaps you have heard as much this afternoon as you can carry away with you, and perhaps most of you know that I have a little work to do later on to-night in the horse ring, so I want to tell you in the start that I am not going to occupy very much time.

There are three things you have to put into practice if you are going to make a success of the live stock business, whether it be horses, cattle, sheep or swine that you are breeding and feeding. First you must have the blood, then the feed, and then the comfort. If you put these together in the right way, there is no reason why you cannot make a success. A great deal depends upon the selection of the animal, and, as Dr. Reed and Mr. Smith so well said, "you should have a high ideal; select the best kind of animal to put your food into."

In my mind there is no hard or fast rule for feeding. You will hear some men say that a beef animal must be fed so many pounds of this, and so many pounds of something else, and they must be fed so many times a day. It may be all right, but if you are going to get the best results at the least possible cost it very largely depends upon what food you have to give them and the brains that you put in with the food. That is where the success of feeding comes in—the good judgment of the man who is feeding the animal. All animals will not take the same amount of food and they all do not require just the same quality of food and it is up to the man to see that he gives them the proper amount of the proper kind of food at the proper time. His judgment should be sufficient to show him just how much and what kind of food the animal should be given. Do not think for one moment that an animal should always have food in its manger. I would prefer to see no food in the manger after he has had sufficient time to clean up a good meal, and then I would be inclined to think that the animal would be ready for the next meal. Do not think that because the animal has always got food in its manger that you are going to put flesh on that animal by trying to force it to take more than it seems inclined to. That will just spoil him. The important thing is to use judgment and to know just how much food of the right kind you can get into the animal to give you the best results.

As to raising beef cattle, I think probably for the average farmer you cannot do better than to do just what Captain Robson has said he did with that red grade steer. Where labour is scarce as it is on the farm at the present time, it is a good plan to allow one cow to raise two calves because it will save labour and in that way you will be giving the calves a good chance if you are raising steers that will sell for sixty dollars or more at present prices when they are a year old or a little over; and in order that you may do that it is important to always give good food. I think the best food is oil cake, bran and oats when the animals are in the stable, and they should be in the stable, where they are away from flies. Then you can feed lucerne or clover hay and that will give you a pretty fair ration. Oats are always safe to feed. It is important when you are feeding live stock to always have something that is safe to feed, so that if your men are feeding it, they will not be apt to give food that is too strong for any animal, because if they do it will probably give you a great deal of trouble and in many cases lose you any profit you might otherwise have.

If you are going to be a good feeder and if you want to make money out of it, it is important that you should try and produce as much cheap feed on your own farm as you can so that the animal will not cost you too much. The average farmer should calculate to produce the food that he is going to give his cattle, outside of the oil cake and bran. I have not much use for barley. I do not think you can grow it and feed it to any great advantage. Oats is the best grain you can grow for feeding young stock, because it is good, and always safe. You should grow alfalfa and clover for hay. For roughage use corn as silage and for soiling purposes and when oat straw is used it should be cut a little on the green side. You should be as careful in curing your oat straw as you are in curing your hay, because it is quite a valuable food for stock; especially when hay is scarce. I have heard some good stock-men say that they are just as much concerned about curing their straw and getting it well preserved as they are about their hay crops. Always keep plenty of salt before your stock and see that they get plenty of water. These are cheap and good things to give to the stock in the proper way; and give them as much of both as they want.

APPENDIX

PRIZE WINNERS AT ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, DECEMBER 6th TO 10th, 1909

HORSES.

Clydesdale Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1906. Twenty-one entries.

1—Cowdens' Prince (imp.) [9682] (13423), bay, stripe, four white legs, foaled June 12th, 1904. Bred by Hugh McLean, Cowdens, Lockerbie, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by the Graham Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, Lothian Again [7430] (11804); dam, Maggie of Lee, alias Bessie of Lee [10105] (17951).

2—Kilnhill Victor (imp.) [9745], brown, ratch, four white legs, foaled May 17th, 1904. Bred by Alex. Wood, Scotland. Exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; sire, Pride 3rd of Kilnhill [9787]; dam, Jean of Goukmuir [18967].

3—Carcellus (imp.) [8799], brown, ratch, white legs, foaled May the 19th, 1903. Bred by John Merson, Scotland. Exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; sire, Marcellus [4683]; dam, Maid of Honour [16483].

4—Milton Chief (imp.) [5796], dark brown, hind legs white, stripe on face, foaled June, 1904. Bred by A. McDowell, Port William, Wigtownshire, Scotland. Exhibited by John Vance, Tavistock, Ont.; sire, Royal Chief [4916]; dam, Bell of Milton [10140].

5—Black Ivory (imp.) [7761] (13367), black, white face, hind legs and off fore foot white, foaled April 19th, 1905. Bred by James Durno, Jackstown, Rothia, Norman, Scotland. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Everlasting (11331); dam, May Blossom (16058).

6—Royal Gretna (imp.) [9599], brown, white hairs through coat, face and legs white, foaled April 27th, 1905. Bred by James Crawford, Floshend, Gretna, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Exhibited by Smith and Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Royal Citizen (11896); dam, Countess of Gretna (16951).

7—Nether Baron (imp.) [9683] (13639), brown, stripe, hind legs white, little white on off fore leg, foaled April, 1905. Bred by Andrew Carruthers, Nethertown, Auchenheath, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by The Graham Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, Baron of Buchlyvie [5353] (11263); dam, Bankend Maggie [18686] (20609).

Clydesdale Stallions, foaled in 1906. Sixteen entries.

1—Proud Chieftain (imp.) [9684] (14324), brown, ratch, near fore leg and hind legs white, mark on off fore pastern, foaled May 21st, 1906. Bred by John Marr, Uppermill, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by the Graham Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, Cairnbrogie Chieftain [7438] (11291); dam, Airies Poppy [18689] (17991).

2—Homestake (imp.) [9586] (14943), bay, with white hairs through coat, white on face, hind leg and off fore leg white, foaled May 4th, 1906. Bred by Wm. Hogarth, Plane Tree House, Beamish, Northumberland, England. Imported and exhibited by John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.; sire, Silver Cup [5653] (11184); dam, Helene [9223] (14707).

3—Prince Ascot [8458] (14485), black, stripe near fore pastern, hind legs white, foaled May 11th, 1906. Bred by A. R. Johnston. Exhibited by Wm. Woodley & Sons, Dundas, Ont.; sire, Ascot [3942] (10494); dam, Meg of Lockwood [15739] (16723).

4—Top Spot (imp.) [7795] (13848), bay, white face, hind legs and near fore foot white, foaled May 25th, 1906. Bred by A. & W. Kerr, Old Graitney, Gretna. Imported and exhibited by The Graham Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, Baron Hood [6137] (11260); dam, Lady Stormont [13886] (16157).

5—Dunure Acknowledgment (imp.) [8457], light brown, white down face, off fore and both hind legs white, foaled April 21st, 1906. Bred by T. J. Gardner, Banchory, Perthshire, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Baron O'Buchlyvie [5353] (11263); dam, Baroness of Nairn [16682].

6—Royal Godolphin (imp.) [9759], brown, ratch, four white legs, foaled May, 1906. Bred by W. N. Rawlson, Scotland. Exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; sire, Hiawatha Godolphin [6708]; dam, Lady Jean [18940].

7—General Favorite (imp.) [8448] (14481), bay, white face, four legs white above knees, hind legs white well up in front, foaled June, 1906. Bred by Robert Dick, Sterlingshire, Scotland. Exhibited by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; sire, Airies Prince [5362] (10667); dam, Polly Favourite [15732] (17551).

Clydesdale Stallions, foaled in 1907. Seventeen Entries.

1—Commodore (imp.) [9596], bay, white face, four white legs, foaled June 14th, 1907. Bred by Ernest Kerr, Clackmannanshire, Scotland. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Baron O'Buchlyvie (11263); dam, Elvin Wood (16053).

2—Honest Labor (imp.) [9585] (14707), bay, stripé, white legs, foaled March 26th, 1907. Bred by Peter Imrie, Blackhill, Maryhill, Glasgow, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.; sire, Hiawatha [3430] (10067); dam, Blackhill Blackie [11046] (15574).

3—Dunure Goldlink (imp.) [9600], bay, white on face, back side of off fore leg white to knee and white way to knee in front, off hind legs white, foaled 1907. Bred by George McHarg, Barwhey, Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Baron O'Buchlyvie (11263); dam, Mary of Kirkmichael (15152).

4—Dunure Shapley (imp.) [9597], bay, ratch, four white pasterns, foaled May 24th, 1907. Bred by John McAlloch, Laggan, Ballantrae, Ayrshire, Scotland. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Baron O'Buchlyvie (11263); dam, Maggie of Laggan (16839).

5—Wamphray Lad (imp.) [9685], (14884), bay, face, off fore and hind legs white, foaled May 1st, 1907. Bred by Jas. Mitchell, Wamphray, North Berwick, Berwickshire, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by The Graham Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, Count Victor [8434] (12108); dam, Dora of Springfield [18691] (18046).

6—Dunure Scutar (imp.) [9598], bay, face and legs white, foaled July 14th, 1907. Bred by John N. Hannah, Girban, Mains, Ayrshire, Scotland. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Baron O'Buchlyvie (11263); dam, Lady Suffolk (13841).

7—Royal Mulben (imp) [9553], dark brown, stripe, hind legs white, foaled March 17th, 1907. Bred by John McPherson, Keith. Exhibited by Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.; sire, Baron Albion [9554]; dam, Ladysmith [17477].

Clydesdale Stallions, foaled in 1908. Seven Entries.

1—Angelo (imp.) [9587] (14944), bay, face and hind legs white, foaled June 16th, 1908. Bred by John Mattinson, Parkhead, Silloth, Cumberland, England. Imported and exhibited by John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.; sire, Benedict [3664] (10315); dam, Darling of Parkhead [18396] (16925).

2—Baron Crawford (imp.) (9592), brown, ratch on face, and four white legs, foaled May 23rd, 1908. Bred by Hugh W. B. Crawford, Chapmanton, Castle Douglas, Scotland. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Blacon Sensation (12487); dam, Jennie of Chapmarton (16589).

3—Attractive Tom (imp.) [8438], bay, stripe, near fore and hind legs white, foaled April 5th, 1908. Bred by Jas. Crawford, Floshend, Gretna, Scotland. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Attractive Prince (11590); dam, Floshend Princess [13788].

4—King's Edict (imp.) [9594], bay, face and hind legs white, foaled 1908. Bred by Jas. Dalling, Ford, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Benedict (10315); dam, Rosie of Barncrosh (15705).

5—Royal Gold [8470], light bay, stripe on face, foaled May 8th, 1908. Exhibited by John Brown & Sons, Galt, Ont.; sire, Gold Link (imp.) [5342]; dam, Maggie Ross (imp.) [8223].

Clydesdale Mares, foaled previous to January 1st, 1907. Nine Entries.

1—Queen Minnie (imp.) [16679], bay, grey hairs through coat, ratch, off fore leg half way to knee, hind legs white to hocks, foaled 1906. Bred by Thos. Wilson, Plumpton, Old Hall, Penrith, England. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Baron Solway (11269); dam, Lady Wilson (22410).

2—Sellie of Sweet Hillock (imp.) [18823] (22671), bay, white stripe on face, four dark legs, foaled in 1906. Exhibited by the Dominion Transport Co., Toronto; sire, Barron's Best (11597); dam, Fanny of Sweethillock [17258].

3—Baroness of Viewfield [18815] (22663), dark brown or black, white on face, inclining to off side, fore feet dark, foaled in 1906. Exhibited by the Dominion Transport Co., Toronto, Ont.; sire, Barron's Best (11597); dam, Jewel of Viewfield [13350].

4—Fanny Clark (imp.) [14049], bay, small ratch, near fore ankle and both hind feet white, foaled June 6th, 1905. Bred by Robert Clark, Bogdavie, Fyvie, Scotland. Exhibited by Allan Fried, Roseville, Ont.; sire, Baron Maceachran (imp.) [4587] (12035); dam, Fanny of Bogdavie [14094] (13743).

5—Kate of Hartlow (imp.) [9996] (Vol. 29 S.), dark bay, small ratch, foaled 1904. Bred by Mrs. Robson, Hartlow, Silloth, Cumberland, England. Exhibited by John D. Moore, Queensville, Ont.; sire, Jubilee Lord [6472] (10776); dam, Fanny [9997] (Vol. 29 S.).

Clydesdale Mares. foaled in 1907. Fifteen Entries.

1—Bedford Rose (imp.) [18653] (22548), brown, stripe, off fore leg and hind legs white, foaled May 21st, 1907. Bred by The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, Drumlanrig Castle, Thornhill, Dumfries, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by the Graham Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, Baron Beaulieu [7061] (11257); dam, Maggie 3rd of Drumlanrig [14222] (14501).

2—Newbigging Beauty (imp.) [17684] (22130), bay, ratch, off fore and hind legs white, foaled April 15th, 1907. Bred by John Anderson. Exhibited by W. F. Batty, Brooklin, Ont.; sire, Atchuallpa [9389] (12806); dam, Newbigging Nell [17720] (19029).

3—Bessie McIntyre (imp.) [16674] (22431), dark brown, face, hind legs and near fore leg white, off fore leg brown and white, foaled May 12th, 1907. Bred by Wm. McIntyre, Scoulag Farm, Rothesay, Bute, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.; sire, Baron Borgue (imp.) [6896] (12430); dam, Jess of Mountstuart [14849] (17919).

4—Claymire's Rose (imp.) [18818], bay, ratch, hind legs white, foaled May 15th, 1907. Bred by John Wilson, Scotland. Exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; sire, Up to Time [3552]; dam, Rose of Ballinton [18898].

5—Northern Queen (imp.) [18656] (22551), brown, stripe, near legs and off pasterns white, foaled April 21st, 1907. Bred by Wm. Nicholson, Bombie, Kirkcudbright, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by the Graham Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, Ascot [3942] (10494); dam, Bombie Lily [6706] (14346).

Clydesdale Mares foaled on or after January 1st, 1908. Four entries.

1—Ruby Rose (imp.) [16673] (22430), black, face, off fore and hind legs white, near fore pastern white, white spot on knee, foaled April 20th, 1908. Bred by John McKay, Barone Park, Rothesay, Bute, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.; sire, Ruby Pride [7201] (12344); dam, Olive [9041] (16867).

2—Edwardina (imp.) [16676] (22433), black, broad ratch, fore feet black, hind feet white, foaled June 18th, 1908. Bred by David Gemmell, Kerrytonila, Rothesay, Bute, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.; sire, Edward Darnley [9609] (13461); dam, Mary 2nd of Kerrytonila [13021] (16089).

3—Rosie Kerr (imp.) [19578] (22957), dark bay, ratch, off fore pastern and hind feet white, foaled 1908. Bred by Wm. Kerr, Bandeath, Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Exhibited by Alex. F. McNiven, St. Thomas, Ont.; sire, Royal Edward [6141] (11495); dam, Bandeath Sally [12179] (13877).

4—Amelia (imp.) [19573] (22951), black, face and legs white, foaled May 25th, 1908. Bred by John Thomson, Leuchars, Fifeshire, Scotland. Exhibited by Alex. F. McNiven, St. Thomas, Ont.; sire, Polar Star [10037] (13649); dam, Black Jean [19678] (21911).

Canadian Bred Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1907. Five Entries.

1—Baron Elator [8062], bay, four white legs and face, foaled August 20th, 1905. Bred and exhibited by Dan. McKinnon & Sons, Coningsby, Ont.; sire, Elator [5080] (10340); dam, Sonsie Queen [3586].

2—Duke of Flemington 2nd [5068], bay, stripe, fore pasterns and off hind legs white, foaled July 4th, 1904. Bred by James Milne, Spires, Ont. Exhibited by Nathaniel Thompson, Orangeville, Ont.; sire, Duke of Flemington (imp.) [976] (4973); dam, Nellie of Spires [2201].

3—Victor [5730], brown, star, near hind foot white, foaled August 22nd, 1906. Bred and exhibited by A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont.; sire, Fullarton (imp.) [2370] (9910); dam, Rose of Burndenet [2932].

4—Celtic Pride [7177], light chestnut, stripe, foaled June 10th, 1906. Bred and exhibited by Wm. Dix, Fergus, Ont.; sire, Scottish Celt [2749]; dam, Nettie Bloom [8943].

Canadian Bred Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, foaled in 1907. Sixteen entries.

1—Baron Acme [8779], dark bay, stripe, four white feet, foaled June 3rd, 1907. Bred by John Bright, Myrtle Station, Ont. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Baron Richardson [5320]; dam, Miss French [14234].

2—Prince of Burndennett [6832], bay, face and hind legs white, foaled June 24th, 1907. Bred and exhibited by A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont.; sire, Fullarton (imp.) [2370] (9910); dam, Madge of Hallcroft (imp.) [4776] (Vol. 26, p. 62 S.).

3—Brilliant Baron [8987], foaled April 29th, 1907. Bred and exhibited by Wm. Wagester, Tavistock, Ont.; sire, Baron Wallace (imp.) [5419] (12473); dam, Effie Deans [5085].

4—Prince Loudoun [9419], chestnut, light mane and tail, face and legs white, foaled May 16th. Bred and exhibited by Peter Davidson & Sons, Fergus, Ont.; sire, Prince Alexander [8899]; dam, Lady Loudoun Yet [7796].

5—Burgie's Prince [9795], bay, stripe in face, off fore fetlock and hind legs white, foaled March 31st, 1907. Exhibited by R. M. Holtby, Manchester, Ont.; sire, Royal Flush (imp.) [4790] (11906); dam, Hillcrest Fanny.

Canadian Bred Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, foaled on or after January 1st, 1908. Thirteen Entries.

1—Watson McGregor [10097], foaled June 1st, 1908. Bred and exhibited by Wm. J. Taylor, Grand Valley; sire, Lord Watson [12659]; dam, Queen's Daughter [9943].

2—Dandy Prince [9533], black, face and legs, white spot on belly, foaled June 27th, 1908. Bred and exhibited by R. C. Rogerson, Fergus, Ont.; sire, Prince Orla [4493] (11477); dam, Maggie 4th of Drum (13172).

3—Baron Bebee [9434], bay, face and legs white, foaled May 23rd, 1908. Bred and exhibited by Archie Crow, Tara, Ont.; sire, Baron Richardson (imp.) [5320] (12842); dam, Queen of Bruce [5562].

4—Buster Brown [9526], bay, star and snip, nigh fore and hind ankles white, foaled June 3rd, 1908. Bred by W. A. Fraser, Cannington, Ont. Exhibited by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; sire, Royal Baron [4722] (11161); dam, Dash [15996].

5—Raisuli [8499], bay, stripe, white legs, foaled April 2nd, 1908. Exhbited by R. M. Holtby, Manchester, Ont.; sire, Sir Herbert [7566] (10923); dam, Miss Guild (imp.).

Canadian Bred Clydesdale and Shire Mares, foaled previous to January 1st, 1907. Three Entries.

1—Queen Bess [6238], brown, stripe, hind feet white, foaled May 22nd, 1902. Bred and exhibited by Geo. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood, Ont.; sire, Macqueen (imp) [462] (5200); dam, Fair Queen [3920].

2—Thorncliffe Belle Troon [16511], bay, white face, foaled May, 1905. Bred by Robert Davies, Toronto, Ont. Exhibited by J. L. Clark, Norval Station, Ont.; sire Right Forward (imp.) [4363]; dam, Belle Troon [3550].

3—Lyndock Queen [5382], light bay, face and hind feet white, foaled April 10th, 1903. Exhibited by the Dominion Transport Co., Toronto; sire, Lord Lyndock (imp.) [3004] (4530); dam, Flow [3475].

Canadian Bred Clydesdale and Shire Mares, foaled in 1907. Four entries.

1—Belle Priam [18995], bay, wide stripe, off fore and both hind feet white, foaled April 23rd, 1907. Bred by George Annice, Courtice, Ont. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus; sire, Prince Priam [3616]; dam, Dolly Royal [10270].

2—Ruby Rose [19932], bay, star, four white legs, foaled May 2nd, 1907. Bred and exhibited by Neil E. McKinnon, Coningsby, Ont.; sire, Lord Watson [6615] (12659); dam, Nellie McGregor [7954].

3—Lady Chaplain [16844], bay, stripe, little white on near front foot, near hind foot white, foaled May 23rd, 1907. Bred and exhibited by Wm. McGee, Beachville, Ont.; sire, The Chaplain (imp.) [5726] (12768); dam, Topsy of Hartland [8571].

Canadian Bred Clydesdale and Shire Mares, foaled on or after January 1st, 1908. Two Entries.

1—Clyde Park Bay Queen [16461], bay with grey hairs through coat, face and legs white, foaled May 6th, 1908. Bred and exhibited by Alex. F. McNiven, St. Thomas, Ont.; sire, Heir Democrat [7018] (12187); dam, Noran Queen (imp.) (11014).

2—Lady Electa [19859], bay, blaze, hind legs white, foaled April 7th, 1908. Bred by F. C. Pugh, Claremont. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Baron Elect (imp.) [5629]; dam, Nettie.

Shire Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1907. Three Entries.

1—Royal King III. (imp.) (24580) [530], brown, foaled 1904. Bred by R. Moore & Sons. Exhibited by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; sire, Royal Warrior [16043]; dam, Sedate [20814].

2—Intake Forester (imp.) [651], black, white hind legs, near fore leg white, white face, foaled May, 1904. Bred by Thos. C. Fish, Gunthwaite, Pennistone, Sheffield, England. Exhibited by John Vance, Tavistock, Ont.; sire, Lochinge Albert [15695]; dam, Gunfit Nell (28792).

Shire Stallions, foaled in 1907. Four Entries.

1—Maplehurst King (imp.) [524], bay, foaled May 25th, 1907. Bred by R. Simpson, Harbough, England. Exhibited by R. D. Ferguson, Port Stanley, Ont.; sire, Exton Harold (24238); dam, Deeping Rose [315] (31678).

2—Holdenby Chancellor (imp.) [691] (26303), foaled 1907. Bred by Arthur Bolton, England. Exhibited by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; sire, Lowesby Gallant (20673); dam, Lory Queen (24996).

3—Proportion (imp.) [582], foaled June 28th, 1907. Bred by F. J. Allsopp, England. Exhibited by Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont.; sire, Nailstone Eagget Jacket (21689); dam, Tuttlebrook Fuchsia [337].

Shire Stallions, foaled in 1908. One Entry.

1—Sand Boy II. [571], foaled May, 1908. Bred and exhibited by F. Drury & Son, Charing Cross, Ont.; sire, Sand Boy [386]; dam, Normoornell 2nd [378].

Shire Mares, foaled previous to January 1st, 1907. Five Entries.

1—Bluebell (imp.) [280] (Vol. 28), foaled 1903. Bred by Edward Kirkham, England. Exhibited by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; sire, Horbling Harold (15647); dam, Chestnut Mare.

2—Holdenby Nicausis (imp.) [276] (Vol. 28 E.), brown, white star, white hairs on lip and nose, both hind socks white, foaled 1904. Bred by John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Northampton, England. Exhibited by J Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; sire, Northgate Prince (15762); dam, Nicausis (33270), by Vulcan of Worsley 5th.

3—Tuttlebrook Fuschia (imp.) [337] (55538), foaled 1903. Bred by J. F. Allsop, England. Exhibited by Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont.; sire, Rock's Hero (15793); dam, Dolly.

Shire Mares, foaled on or after January 1st, 1907. Five Entries.

1—Jessie Blagdon (————), foaled 1908. Exhibited by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; sire, Power O'Blagdon [525] (24532); dam, Humber Bess [187].

2—Tuttlebrook Gem (imp.) [477] (Vol. 31 E.), brown, foaled in 1907. Bred by J. W. Leverton. Exhibited by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; sire, Watnall Warrior (20147); dam, Violet (imp.).

3—Viola Jem [380], foaled May 10th, 1908. Bred by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield. Exhibited by Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont.; sire, Admiral Togo [339]; dam, Viola [185].

Hackney Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1907; 15.2 hands and over. Ten Entries.

1—Crayke Mikado (imp.)—334—(9176), bay, star, near fore fetlock white, foaled 1904. Bred by Stephen Cliff, Western Flatts, Wortley, Leeds, England. Exhibited by Miss K. L. Wilkes, Galt, Ont.; sire, Garton Duke of Connaught (3009); dam (13533), Halsham Topsy.

2—Marion Cassius (imp.)—415—, bay, two white ankles behind, foaled in 1902. Bred by R. W. Pritchard, England. Exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; sire, Cassius (2397); dam, Brocade (2591).

3—Scotch Hazel (imp.)—373—(9875), foaled 1903. Bred by J. I. Jennick, Galinger House, King's Lynn. Exhibited by W. A. McLachlan, Hillsburg, Ont.; sire, Dairyman John (7769); dam, Bit o' Fashion (10700).

4—Royal Wildfire (imp.)—526—(9398), dark chestnut, star and small snip, four white fetlocks, foaled 1903. Bred by Geo. H. Richardson, Holme River Head, Market Weighton, Yorks, England. Exhibited by John F. Kerr, Heathcote, Ont.; sire, His Majesty (2513); dam, Wild Iris (8578).

5—Glennifer—525—(9242), bay, small star, hind heels white, foaled 1904. Bred by David Evans & Sons, Llwyncadfor Henllan, England. Exhibited by J. F. Husband, Eden Mills, Ont.; sire, Middleton Relish (7931); dam, Emlyn Molly (15761).

Hackney Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1907; under 15.2 hands. Ten Entries.

1—Brigham Radiant—327—(9142), bay, face and legs white, foaled 1903. Bred by T. R. Stork, The Manor, Brigham, York, England. Imported and exhibited by Graham Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, Rosador (4964); dam (14955), Brigham Belle, by Revival (7236).

2—Blanch Surprise (imp.)—368—(8745), dark chestnut, white face, four white legs, foaled 1903. Bred by John Beal, North Dalton, Driffield, England. Imported and exhibited by John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.; sire, Rosador (4964); dam (15634), Blanch Primrose, by Garton Duke of Connaught (3009).

3—British Yoeman (imp.)—251—, brown, near hind fetlock white, foaled in 1900. Bred by Wm. Martin, England. Exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; sire, Pilot 2nd (3864); dam, Brown Bess (1040).

4—Derwent Performer (imp.)—429—(8823), chestnut, foaled 1903. Bred by J. H. Burton & Sons, Melmerby, England. Exhibited by G. H. Pickering, Brampton, Ont.; sire, Rosador (4964); dam, Dorothy Derwent (13416).

5—Admaston Nuggett (imp.)—336—(9531), chestnut, star, foaled June, 1905. Bred by Sir Gilbert Greenall, Warrington, England. Exhibited by Bennett Bros., Carlisle, Ont.; sire, Goldfinder 6th (1791); dam, Moore's Modesty (12161).

Hackney Stallions, foaled in 1907. Three Entries.

1—Dictator—400—, brown, small star, hind feet white, foaled May, 1907. Bred and exhibited by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; sire, Storm King—130—; dam, Wild Cherry—240—.

Hackney Mares, foaled previous to January 1st, 1907. Four Entries.

1—Oak Park Belle—528—(1876), bay, foaled 1906. Exhibited by Crow & Murray, Toronto; sire, Warwick Premier (8333); dam, Warwick Daisy—527—1871 (16314).

2—Oak Park Daisy (imp.)—474—, bay, foaled in 1906. Bred by John Conchar, Birmingham, England. Exhibited by T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; sire, Warwick Premier (8333); dam, Bold Lady—473—.

3—Waverly Marion (Vol. XXV.), chestnut, four white legs, white stripe on face, foaled 1906. Bred by Geo. T. Hewson, Rocklington, Yorks, England. Exhibited by G. H. Pickering, Brampton, Ont.; sire, Royal Denmark (8624); dam, Lady Ousethorpe (15954).

Hackney Mares, foaled on or after January 1st, 1907. Two Entries.

1—Dainty Fashion—468—, bay, star, near hind ankle white, foaled April 27th, 1908. Bred and exhibited by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; sire, Linden Renown (imp.)—331—(8545); dam, Wild Cherry—240—.
—331—(8545); dam, Wild Cherry—240—.

2—Impetuous—423—, chestnut, foaled May 20th, 1907. Bred by Rawlinson Bros., Calgary, Alta. Exhibited by Wm. S. Forsyth, Manager for J. R. Thompson, Guelph, Ont.; sire, Commodore (imp.) (6695); dam, Playful—96—.

Standard Bred Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1907. Eleven Entries.

1—Mograzia 42010, bay, foaled 1903. Bred by O. J. Phelps. Exhibited by Miss K. L. Wilkes, Galt, Ont.; sire, Moko 24457; dam, Congrazia, by Artevolo.

2—General Worth 37370. Exhibited by Chas. H. Mabee, Tillsonburg, Ont.; sire, Gambetta Wilkes; dam, Clementine, by C. I. Clay.

3—Antilon 31477, black, foaled 1898. Bred by Bitter Root, Hamilton, Mont. Exhibited by Lewis Sargant, Fergus, Ont.; sire, Milroi 20585; dam, Annie Wilton, Vol. 12.

4—Steel Band 41570, bay, foaled June, 1903. Bred by Hunt & Colter, Brantford, Ont. Exhibited by Stricker & Co., Drayton, Ont.; sire, Steel Arch 35639; dam, Dara, by Senorita.

5—Imperial, Jr. 47510 (A. T. R.), brown, black points, foaled March, 1905. Bred and exhibited by Fred. Garbutt, Lambton Mills, Ont.; sire, Wilfred Cecil 34389; dam, Pall Mall.

Standard Bred Stallions, foaled on or after January 1st, 1907. Six Entries.

1—Jim Todd, 48162, brown, foaled 1907. Exhibited by Miss K. L. Wilkes, Galt, Ont.; sire, Todd, 33822; dam, Baroness Helena, by Baron Wilkes, 4758.

2—General Melrose, 51159, foaled 1908. Exhibited by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; sire, King Melrose, 37460; dam, Sadie Brino.

3—Oro Hancock, 48540, dark bay, black points, foaled in May, 1908. Bred and exhibited by Peter Beaver, Morriston, Ont.; sire, Oro Wilkes, 30347; dam, Ida Hancock, Vol. VIII. A.T.R.

4—Southwich, 46929, bay, star and strip, white hind stockings, foaled 1907. Bred by G. A. Danforth & Son, Washington, Ill. Exhibited by H. W. Lumley, Ridgetown, Ont ; sire, Theodore Shelton, 3189; dam, Amabel.

Standard Bred Mares, foaled on or after January 1st, 1907. Seven Entries.

1—Miss M. B., Vol. XVIII., dark bay, black points, foaled May, 1907. Bred and exhibited by Peter Beaver, Morriston, Ont.; sire, Oro Wilkes, 30347; dam, Ida Hancock, Vol. VIII.

2—Flo Ideal, 74876, chestnut, foaled 1907. Bred and exhibited by Wm. Sager, St. George, Ont.; sire, The Beau Ideal, 30459; dam, Florie, by Steel Arch, 35639.

3—Ideal Rose, 74877, chestnut, foaled 1907. Bred and exhibited by Wm. Sager, St. George, Ont.; sire, The Beau Ideal, 30459; dam, Queen Rosetta, 15899, by Steel Arch, 35639.

Thoroughbred Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1907. Five Entries.

1—Halfling (imp.) (172), 196, brown, foaled 1892. Exhibited by Paterson Bros., East Toronto, Ont.; sire, McHeath, by Macoroni, by Stockwell; dam, Moiety, by Charibert.

2—Yoritomo, 29652, seal brown, foaled in 1901. Bred by C. T. Boots, California. Exhibited by F. D. Parsons, Guelph, Ont.; sire, Satsuma; dam, Lucia de Lammermoor.

3—Crickdale (imp.), 363, foaled 1902, bay. Bred by Lord Rosebery, England. Exhibited by W. H. Shore, Glanworth, Ont.; sire Ladas; dam, Craig Brook.

4—Cormorant, 7463 (Vol. VII.), bay, foaled 1896. Bred by J. W. Frankland, Gallatin, Tenn. Exhibited by Jas. Bovaird & Sons, Brampton, Ont ; sire, Phoenix (Vol. 5); dam, Glen Hop (Vol. 7).

5—Perse, dark chestnut, foaled July, 1906. Exhibited by D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.; sire, Persistence 2nd; dam, Fernie.

Thoroughbred Stallions, foaled on or after January, 1st, 1907. Three Entries.

1—Nasbaden—84—57500, chestnut, star and snip, near hind ankle white, foaled May 12th, 1907. Bred by Milton Young, Lexington, Ky. Exhibited by Thayer Bros., Aylmer, Ont.; sire, Nasturtium, 1151; dam, Miss Baden, 655.

2—Ornason—83—56165, chestnut, star running down to point, off hind foot white above pastern, little white on near hind foot, foaled April 17, 1907. Bred by H. P. Headley, Lexington, Ky. Exhibited by Thayer Bros., Aylmer, Ont.; sire, Ornament, 1029; dam, Ella Johnson, 242.

3—(————), 62449, light bay, dark points, foaled June 1st. Exhibited by Jos. W. Arthurs, Brampton, Ont.; sire, Barrington; dam, La Honda.

Thoroughbred Mares, foaled on or after January 1st, 1907. Three Entries.

1—Stay Cannie, 56746, chestnut, foaled May 5th, 1907. Exhibited by Crowe & Murray, Toronto; sire, Cannie Boy; dam, Stay Away.

2—Elma L., 57314, bay, star in face, black points, foaled June 13th. Exhibited by Jos. W. Arthurs, Brampton, Ont.; sire, Barrington; dam, La Honda.

Hackney Pony Stallions, 14.1 hands and under. Two Entries.

1—Plymouth Horace—305—(8969), bay, foaled 1903. Bred by Sir Gilbert Greenall, Walton Hall, England. Exhibited by Graham Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.; sire, Sir Horace (5402); dam (4117), Lady Kate.

2—Royal Review (imp.) (10033), bay, hind ankles white, foaled in 1904. Bred by Thos. Knowles, England. Exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; sire, Fireboy (7440); dam, Carita (14978).

Hackney Pony Mares, 14.1 hands and under. Three Entries.

1—Berkley Swell—1—, bay, foaled 1907. Bred by Alfred S. Day, Crew, England. Exhibited by T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; sire, Berkley Royal (8375); dam, Berkley Elegance (1867), (imp. in dam).

2—Little Clip (imp.) (18834), black chestnut, foaled in 1903. Bred by Alex. Morton, Scotland. Exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; sire, Gold Link (6381); dam, The Bud (13990).

3—Repertoire (imp.)—15—(16129), foaled in 1902. Bred by John Makeagus, England. Exhibited by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; sire, Little Wonder 2nd (1610); dam, Keel Row (13614).

Pony Stallions, any breed other than Hackney, 14.1 hands and under. Six Entries.

1—Dinarth Hero (Welsh), foaled 1906. Bred and exhibited by Simon Aitcheson, Hespeler, Ont.; sire, Liddwen Flyer, 10 W.S.B.
2—(————), Welsh pony. Exhibited by Bert C. Ratz, Tavistock, Ont.
3—Daylight 2nd, 285 (Welsh). Exhibited by J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.; sire, Greylight, 80; dam, Mira, 679.

Pony Mares, any breed other than Hackney, 14.1 hands and under. Six Entries.

1—Tiny Kit (Shetland), dapple chestnut, foaled in 1905. Exhibited by T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.
2—Winnie (imp. Welsh), foaled in 1904. Exhibited by Russell A. Templer, Burford, Ont.
3—Dolly, 2259 (Welsh). Exhibited by T. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.; sire, Tibberton, 6920; dam, Dolly.

Heavy Draught, Gelding or Mare, shown in single harness, foaled previous to January 1st, 1908, sired by a registered Clydesdale or Shire Stallion. Twelve Entries.

1—Major Graham. Exhibited by the Dominion Transport Co., Toronto.
2—Harry, gelding, brown, stripe on face, hind feet white, foaled 1905. Bred by Anson Taylor, Blackstock. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Lothian Laird [2337].
3—Punch, gelding, brown, stripe on face, nigh fore and both hind ankles white, foaled 1906. Bred by John Virtue, Enniskillen. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Baron Gartley [7489].
4—Baron Duke, gelding, blue grey, white legs and face, foaled June 15th, 1905. Exhibited by Dan. McKinnon & Sons, Conigsby, Ont.; sire, Elator [5080] (10340).
5—Leiper, brown gelding. Exhibited by D. A. Murray, Bennington, Ont.; sire, Gartshurie Blend [4096] (1035).

Heavy Draught Gelding or Mare, shown on a line, bred in Canada, and the property of persons actually engaged in farming or agricultural pursuits only, and owned by the exhibitor previous to November the 1st, 1909. To be sired by a registered Clydesdale or Shire Stallion. Twelve Entries.

1—Harry, gelding, brown, stripe on face, hind feet white, foaled in 1905. Bred by Anson Taylor, Blackstock. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Lothian Laird [2337].
2—Punch, gelding, brown, stripe on face, nigh fore and both hand ankles white, foaled 1906. Bred by John Virtue, Enniskillen. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; sire, Baron Gartley [7489].
3—Baron Duke, gelding, blue grey, white legs and face, foaled June 15th, 1905. Exhibited by Dan. McKinnon & Sons, Coningsby, Ont.; sire, Elator [5080] (10340).
4—Baker, brown gelding. Exhibited by D. A. Murray, Bennington, Ont.; sire, Lord Tinto [3633] (10716) (11104).
5—Elsie McGregor [16634], black, hind legs white, foaled May 28th, 1903. Bred by K. Davidson, Beaverton, Ont. Exhibited by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; sire, Wayward Boy [2773]; dam, Royal Effie [3539].

Heavy Draught Team in Harness, Geldings or Mares. Four Entries.

1—Harry, brown, gelding; sire, Lothian Laird [2337]; Punch, brown, gelding; sire Baron Gartley [7489]. Exhibited by Smth & Richardson, Columbus.
2—Baker, brown, gelding; sire, Lord Tinto [3633] (10716) (11104); Leiper, brown, gelding; sire, Gartshurie Blend [4096] (1035). Exhibited by D. A. Murray, Bennington.
3—Robin, bay, gelding; sire All Gold [3479]; Queen, brown, mare; sire, Arkland Pride [2681] (10306). Exhibited by John W. Duncan, Orkney.
4—Baron Duke, blue grey, gelding; sire, Elator [5080] (10340); Bob Anderson, bay, gelding; sire, Gordon Anderson [2399]. Exhibited by Dan. McKinnon & Sons, Coningsby, Ontario.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Clydesdale Stallion, Any Age.

1—Cowdens' Prince (imp.) [9682] (13423). Exhibited by the Graham Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.

Clydesdale Mare, Any Age.

1—Queen Minnie (imp.) [16679]. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

Canadian Bred Clydesdale or Shire Stallion, Any Age.

1—Baron Elator [8062]. Exhibited by Dan. McKinnon & Sons, Coningsby, Ont.

Canadian Bred Clydesdale or Shire Mare, Any Age.

1—Queen Bess [6238]. Exhibited by George Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood, Ont.

Shire Stallion, Any Age.

1—Royal King III. (imp.) (24580). Exhibited by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.

Shire Mare, any Age.

1st—Bluebell (imp.) [280] (Vol. 28). Exhibited by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

Hackney Stallion, any Age.

1st—Brigham Radiant—327—(9142). Exhibited by The Graham Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.

Standard Bred Stallion, any Age.

1st—Mograzia, 42010. Exhibited by Miss K. L. Wilkes, Galt, Ont.

Thoroughbred Stallion, any Age.

1st—Halfling (imp.) (172) 196. Exhibited by Paterson Bros., East Toronto, Ont.

Pony Stallion, any Age.

1st—Plymouth Horace—305—(8969). Exhibited by The Graham Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.

Pony Mare, any Age.

1st—Berkley Swell—1—. Exhibited by T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.

SPECIALS.

Prince of Wales Prize, for Three Heavy Draught Colts, either sex, registered in one of the Records of the Canadian National Records, foaled on or after January 1st, 1907, sired by one stallion, and owned by the exhibitor.

1st—Commodore (imp.) [9596], bay; Dunure Goldlink (imp.) [9600], bay; Dunure Soutar (imp.) [9598], bay. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

For the Best Horse, Male or Female, shown by a resident of the County of Brant.

1st—(————). Exhibited by T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.

"Canadian Farm" Prize, for best two Clydesdale Fillies, foaled on or after Jan. 1st, 1907.

1st—Bedford Rose (imp.) [18653] (22548), brown; Bedford Queen (imp.) [18652] (22547), brown. Exhibited by The Graham Renfrew Co., Limited, Bedford Park, Ont.

Single Light Delivery Outfit—Horse, Harness and Wagon—The whole outfit to be the property of and in use by the exhibitor since November the 15th, 1909. Horses in this class to be under 16 hands and not to weigh more than 1,150 pounds, and to be shown to covered wagons, suitable for light delivery purposes.

1st—(————). Exhibited by J. & A. McHardy, Guelph.
2nd—Minnie. Exhibited by Chas. F. Hicks, Guelph.
3rd—(————). Exhibited by James Gow, Guelph.

Single Heavy Delivery Outfit—Horse, Harness and Wagon—The whole outfit to be the property of and in use by the exhibitor since November the 15th, 1909. Horses in this class to weigh over 1,150 pounds, to be shown to open wagons, suitable for heavy delivery or express purposes.

1st—Jennie. Exhibited by Jas. Hewer & Son, Guelph.
2nd—Charlie. Exhibited by A. Malcolm, Guelph.
3rd—Silver King. Exhibited by Frank J. Flowers, Guelph.

BEEF CATTLE.

Shorthorn Steer, 2 years and under 3. Six Entries.

1st—Jos. Stone, Saintfield. Kronjie, Nov. 30th, 1906. Sire, Archer, 56070; dam, Tente's Rose 2nd, 33833.
2nd—John Brown & Sons, Galt. Warfare, Oct., 1906. Sire, Early Morning, 58701; dam, Camden Kate, 26171.
3rd—John Barr, Blyth. Blyth Boy, Aug. 20th, 1907. Sire, Silver Plate, 40203; dam, Jennet, 37404.

Shorthorn Steer, 1 year and under 2. Six Entries.

1st—Jas. Leask, Greenbank. Dunrobin Villager, Sept. 2nd, 1907. Sire, Nonpareil Eclipse, 55704; dam, Village Queen 5th, 64829.
2nd—A. Barber, Guelph. Silver Nugget, Dec. 22nd, 1907. Sire, Gold Drop, 43723; dam, Queen Bess 36, 70182.
3rd—Jos. Stone, Saintfield. Champion, Sept. 10th, 1907. Sire, Archer, 56070; dam, ————, 65434.
4th—Jas. Leask, Greenbank. Real, April 29th, 1908. Sire, Gloster's Choice, 45238; dam, Lovely Gem 3rd, 29391.

Shorthorn Steer, under 1 year. Nine Entries.

1st—John Walch, Mosborough. Young Hero, Sept. 11th, 1908. Sire, Scottish Hero (imp.), 55042; dam, Nellie Gray 3rd, 77318.
2nd—W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora. Bridish Flag, Nov. 20th, 1908. Sire, Joy of Morning (imp.), 32070; Bridish Lady 2nd, 44749.
3rd—Jas. Leask, Greenbank. Roan James, Sept. 21st, 1908. Sire, Gloster's Choice, 45238; dam, May Flower 10th, 82416.

Shorthorn Heifer, 2 years and under 3. Four entries.

1st—John Barr, Blyth. Broadhook Lily, 88708, Jan. 20th, 1907. Sire, Broadhook Gold Fame, 50018; dam, Lady Lavinia, 23285.
2nd—Kyle Bros., Ayr. Pansy, 83445, Jan. 6th, 1907. Sire, Defiance, 48167; dam, Silver, 46922.
3rd—John Brown & Sons, Galt. Miss Mayflower, 82663, Sept. 22nd, 1906. Sire, Royal Champion (imp.), 50082; dam, Mayflower 2nd, 41448.

Shorthorn Heifer, 1 year and under 2. Two Entries.

1st—A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills. Victor's Violet, 85107, Jan. 7th, 1908. Sire, Rose Victor, 64835; dam, Violet of Maple Hill, 60780.
2nd—A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills. Elsie's Miss, 85105, Feb. 1st, 1908. Sire, Captain Bruce 3rd, 44462; dam, Elsie, 52967.

Shorthorn Heifer, under 1 year. Six Entries.

1st—John Currie, Barrie Hill. Roan Beauty 2nd, 89075, Nov. 10th, 1908. Sire, Imperial Beau, 61726; dam, Aurelia 3rd, 50907.
2nd—A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills. Pleasant Valley Mysie, 88580, Jan. 23rd, 1909. Sire, Ben Lomond, 45160; dam, Lancaster Princess, 70131.
3rd—John M. Taylor, Guelph. English Lady 48th, 89086, Nov. 30th, 1908. Sire, Pride of Scotland (imp.), 45213; dam, English Lady 26th, 64216.

Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus Steer or Heifer, 2 years and under 3. Two Entries.

1st—James Bowman, Guelph. E. P. Rosebud 7th, 2130, Jan. 8th, 1907. Sire, Lord Val 2nd, 74188; dam, E. P. Rosebud, 1651.
2nd—The F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph. Pearl—8688—November 3rd, 1906. Sire, Broxwood Ranger, 2548; dam, Peach Stone C., 2415.

Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus Steer or Heifer. 1 year and under 2. Four Entries.

1st—Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus. Elm Park May Flower 10th, 2877, Oct. 1st, 1907. Sire, Elm Park Ringleader 3rd, 1654; dam, Elm Park May Flower 6th, 1657.
2nd—Hugh McDougall, Guelph. Pleasant Rose, 120756, Nov. 18th, 1907. Sire, Lord Val 2nd, 74188; dam, Rosey Bright 2nd, 84622.
3rd—Hugh McDougall, Guelph. Rosey Bright, 120757, June 30th, 1908. Sire, E. P. Ringleader 3rd, 83332; dam, Rosey Bright, 40483.

Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus Steer, under 1 year. Two Entries.

1st—John Lowe, Elora. Donald, Sept. 16th, 1908. Sire, Elm Park Ringleader, 1817; dam, Homestead Ruby, 3029.

Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus Heifer. under 1 year. Three Entries.

1st—Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus. Balmedie Pride, 3525, Sept. 23rd, 1908. Sire, Elm Park Ringleader 6th, 1856; dam, Elm Park Pride 6th, 1638.
2nd—Hugh McDougall, Guelph. Pleasant Rose 2nd, 130581, Nov. 22nd, 1908. Sire, E. P. Ringleader 3rd, 83332; dam, Rosey Bright 2nd, 84622.

Galloway Steer or Heifer. 2 years and under 3. Three Entries.

1st—D. McCrae, Guelph. Cally, 1657, Oct. 20th, 1906. Sire, Royal Ensign, 1305; dam, Celinda, 22835, 1368.
2nd—D. McCrae, Guelph. Chancery Bess, 1655, Feb. 21st, 1907. Sire, Celtic Druid, 1307; dam, Chancery Kate, 10285, 1315.
3rd—D. McCrae, Guelph. Hannah K., 1650, Oct. 17th, 1906. Sire, Wedholme, 1306; dam, Hannah Isca, 1350.

Galloway Steer or Heifer. 1 year and under 2. Three Entries.

1st—D. McCrae, Guelph. Cushie, 1815, March 1st, 1908. Sire, Cedric 4th of Tarbreoch, 1303; dam, Cleo, 1319.
2nd—D. McCrae, Guelph. Lizzie of Lismore, 1400, Jan. 23rd, 1908. Sire, Cedric 4th of Tarbreoch, 1303; dam, Lismore Lass, 1334.
3rd—D. McCrae, Guelph. Nellie 16th, 1779, Jan. 20th, 1908. Sire, Cedric 4th of Tarbreoch, 1303; dam, Nellie of Guelph, 1410.

Galloway Heifer. under 1 year. Three Entries.

1st—D. McCrae, Guelph. Cedar, 1398, Oct. 10th, 1908. Sire, Cedric 4th of Tarbreoch, 1303; dam, Adela of Puslinch, 1330.
2nd—D. McCrae, Guelph. Celery, 1397, Sept. 20th, 1908. Sire, Cedric 4th of Tarbreoch, 1303; dam, Celinda, 1368.
3rd—D. McCrae, Guelph. Ada, 1816, Nov. 5th, 1908. Sire, Cedric 4th of Tarbreoch, 1303; dam, Adela of Erin, 1329.

Grades and Crosses of any Breed, Steer, 2 years and under 3. Nine Entries.

1st—Jos. Stone, Saintfield. Kruger, Nov. 19th, 1906. Sire, Archer, 56070.
2nd—James Bowman, Guelph. Guelph Lad, June 10th, 1907. Sire, E. P. King 2nd 72542.
3rd—John Lowe, Elora. Black Knight, April 25th, 1907. Sire, Elm Park Ringleader, 1817.
4th—John Brown & Sons, Galt. Champion, Dec., 1906. Sire, Sir Charles, 59053.

Grades and Crosses of any Breed, Steer, 1 year and under 2. Nine Entries.

1st—Geo. D. & J. A. McMillan, Greenbank. Red Mac, Dec. 20th, 1907. Sire, Gloster's Choice, 45238.
2nd—John Brown & Sons, Galt. Mac, Nov. 5th, 1907. Sire, Bellman, 59616.
3rd—E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown. Corn King, Dec. 30th, 1907. Sire, Howard Pride, 60242.
4th—James Bowman, Guelph. Guelph Lad 2nd, June 15th, 1908. Sire, E. P. King 2nd, 72542.

Grades and Crosses of any Breed, Steer, under 1 year. Five Entries.

1st—Eastwood Bros., New Toronto. Gaystick, Oct. 8th, 1908. Sire, Gallant Sailor, 68573.
2nd—John Brown & Sons, Galt. Ralph, Nov., 1908. Sire, Blair Lad, 15000.
3rd—L. Parkinson, R.R. No. 1, Guelph. Billy, Sept. 8th, 1908. Sire Speedvale Hero, 55551.
4th—Kyle Bros., Ayr. Ben. Dec. 9th, 1908. Sire, Ben Lomond, 45160.

Grades and Crosses of any Breed, Heifer, 2 years and under 3. Two Entries.

1st—John Brown & Sons, Galt. Ethel, Oct., 1906. Sire, Early Morning, 58701.
2nd—Kyle Bros., Ayr. Maud, March 6th, 1907. Sire, Bapton Chancellor, 40359.

Grades and Crosses of any Breed, Heifer 1 year and under 2. Six Entries.

1st—Geo. D. & J. A. McMillan, Greenbank. Susie, Feb. 3rd, 1908. Sire, Gloster's Choice, 45238.
2nd—Robert Talbot, Everton. Ethel, Feb. 5th, 1908. Sire, College Senator, 46048.
3rd—John Lowe, Elora. Favorite, Sept. 19th, 1907. Sire, Elm Park, Ringleader, 1817.
4th—Charles W. Gerow, Guelph. Flora, Sept. 19th, 1907. Sire, Lancaster's Eclipse, 39384.

Grades and Crosses of any Breed, Heifer, under 1 year. Six Entries.

1st—Jos. Stone, Saintfield. Flora, Sept. 23rd, 1908. Sire, Gloster's Choice, 45238.
2nd—James Leask, Greenbank. White Lily, Dec. 16th, 1908. Sire, Gloster's Choice, 45238.
3rd—Thos. Forrest, Guelph. Lily, Nov. 9th, 1908.
4th—Allan Fried, Roseville. Carry, Jan. 2nd, 1909.

Grade or Cross Steer, 2 years and under 3, shown by an Amateur. Five Entries.

1st—W. R. Durnin, Lucknow. Huron, Jan. 11th, 1907.
2nd—J. W. Burt & Sons, Conningsby. Duke of Wellington, Sept. 25th, 1906. Sire, Gen. Delarey, 1181.
3rd—George B. Pritchard, Fergus. (————), Dec. 2nd, 1906. Sire, Duke of Fergus, 56381.
4th—R. Fitzsimmons & Son, Clinton. (————), Sept. 30th, 1906. Sire Silver Plate, 40203.

Grade or Cross Steer, 1 year and under 2, shown by an Amateur. Seven Entries.

1st—Geo. D. & J. A. McMillan, Greenbank. Red Mac, Dec. 20th, 1907. Sire, Gloster's Choice, 45238.
2nd—E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown. Corn King, Dec. 30th, 1907. Sire, Howard Pride, 60242.
3rd—Archibald Ferguson, Galt. Archie, November, 1907. Sire, Blair Lad, 15000.
4th—Geo. Cassie, Fergus. Black Jock, March 27th, 1908.

Grade or Cross, Steer, under 1 year, shown by an Amateur. Four Entries.

1st—James Watson, Sonya. Scottie, Dec. 13th, 1908. Sire, Wilfrid Duke, 65822.
2nd—Thos. R. Bowman, Guelph. Sun Beam, Oct. 1st, 1908.
3rd—John Dickieson, Rockwood. Billie, Jan. 20th, 1908. Sire, Imperial Beau, 61726.
4th—Wm. Jas. Dickieson, Hespeler. Duke, Dec. 5th, 1908. Sire, Scottie, 66571.

Grade or Cross, Heifer, 2 years and under 3, shown by an Amateur. One Entry.

1st—Archibald Ferguson, Galt. Lizzie, October, 1906. Sire, Early Morning, 58701.

Grade or Cross Heifer, 1 year and under 2, shown by an Amateur. Three Entries.

1st—Geo. D. & J. A. McMillan, Greenbank. Susie, Feb. 3rd, 1908. Sire, Gloster's Choice, 45238.
2nd—John Dickieson, Rockwood. Susie, March 20th, 1908. Sire, Imperial Beau, 61726.
3rd—E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown. Black Bird, Dec. 26th, 1907. Sire, Howard Pride, 60242.

Grade or Cross. Heifer, under 1 year, shown by an Amateur. Five Entries.

1st—Thos. Forrest, Guelph. Lily, Nov. 9th, 1908.
2nd—John Dickieson, Rockwood. Sarah, Jan. 10th, 1909. Sire, Imperial Beau, 61726.
3rd—Ernest A. Hales, Guelph. (————), Feb. 4th, 1909. Sire, Bellman, 59616.
4th—D. Wright, Ponsonby. Beauty, Oct. 2nd, 1908.

Export Steers. Four Entries.

1st—John Brown & Sons, Galt.
2nd—John Brown & Sons, Galt.
3rd—John Lowe, Elora.
4th—A. Barber, Guelph.

GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Best Beef Animal.

1st—Jas. Leask, Greenbank.

DRESSED BEEF CARCASSES.

Pure Breds. Seven Entries.

1st—James Bowman, Guelph.
2nd—Kyle Bros., Ayr.
3rd—D. McCrae, Guelph.
4th—The F. W. Stone Stock Co.

Grades or Crosses. Seven Entries.

1st—A. Barber, Guelph.
2nd—John Lowe, Elora.
3rd—E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown.

Galloway Steer or Heifer. 2 years or over. Special.

1st—D. McCrae, Guelph.
2nd—D. McCrae, Guelph.

Galloway Steer or Heifer. under 2 years. Special.

1st—D. McCrae, Guelph.
2nd D. McCrae, Guelph.

Grade Steer. sired by Pure Bred Shorthorn Bull. Special.

1st—Jos. Stone, Saintfield. Kruger, Nov. 19th, 1906. Sire, Archer, 56070.
2nd—Geo. D. & J. A. McMillan, Greenbank. Red Mac, Dec. 20th, 1907. Sire, Gloster's Choice, 45238.
3rd—John Brown & Sons, Galt. Mac, Nov. 5th, 1907. Sire, Bellman, 59616.

Grade Steer. sired by Pure Bred Shorthorn Bull. open to Amateurs only. Special.

1st—Geo. D. & J. A. McMillan, Greenbank. Red Mac, Dec. 20th, 1907. Sire, Gloster's Choice, 45238.
2nd—E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown. Corn King, Dec. 30th, 1907. Sire, Howard Pride, 60242.
3rd—A. Ferguson, Galt. Archie, November, 1907. Sire, Blair Lad, 15000.

Grade Steer or Heifer. Bred in the County of Wellington, and owned by exhibitor, at least three months previous to the Show. Special.

1st—Jas. Bowman, Guelph.

For Best Beef Animal shown by an Amateur exhibitor, resident of the County of Brant. Special.

1st—W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS.

Ewe, under 1 year. Eight Entries.

1st—Geo. H. Laird, Guelph. Laird's 250, 56466, Spring, 1909.
2nd—Sam Bailey, Uttoxeter. Bailey 331, 56401, Spring, 1909.
3rd—Geo. H. Laird, Guelph. Laird's 251, 56467.

Three Ewes, under 1 year. Four Entries.

1st—George H. Laird, Guelph. 3rd—E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown.
2nd—Sam Bailey, Uttoxetter.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Eight Entries.

1st—Sam Bailey, Uttoxetter. (————), Spring, 1908. Sire, Thompson's 1247, 35171; dam, Brien's 136, 37945.
2nd—Sam Bailey, Uttoxetter. (————), Spring, 1908. Sire, Thompson's 1247, 35171; dam, Brien's 140, 37949.
3rd—E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown. Brien's C., March, 1908. Sire, Barrett's 11, 36674; dam, Law's 69, 32067.
4th—Geo. Allen, Burford. Lord's 77, 50821, Spring, 1908.

Wether, under 1 year. Nine Entries.

1st—Sam Bailey, Uttoxetter. (————), Spring, 1909. Sire, Thompson's 1380, 42311; dam, Bailey 308, 47833.
2nd—E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown. Brien's E., March, 1909. Sire, Barrett's 11, 36674; dam, Brien's 73, 33570.
3rd—Sam Bailey, Uttoxetter. (————), Spring, 1909. Sire, Thompson's 1380, 42311; dam, Bailey 309, 47834.
4th—Sam Bailey, Uttoxetter. (————), Spring, 1909. Sire, Thompson's 1380, 42311; dam, Bailey 311, 47836.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Four Entries.

1st—Sam Bailey, Uttoxetter. 3rd—E. Brien & Sons, Ridegtown.
2nd—E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown.

Best Wether, under 2 years.

1st—Sam Bailey, Uttoxeter.

Cotswold Dressed Carcasses.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Six Entries.

1st—E. Brien & Sons 3rd—E. Brien & Sons.
2nd—Sam Bailey.

Wether, under 1 year. Six Entries.

1st—E. Brien & Sons. 3rd—George Allen.
2nd—E. Brien & Sons.

Lincolns.

Ewe, under 1 year. Twelve Entries.

1st—John Lee & Sons, Highgate. Lee's G. No. 3, 19919, Spring, 1909. Sire, Dudding's 325 (imp.), 15757; dam, Ruby, 12314.
2nd—John S. Gosnell & Sons, Highgate. Gosnell's 17, 20864, Spring, 1909. Sire, Dudding's 265 (imp.), 11154; dam, Gosnell's No. 3, 13941.
3rd—John S. Gosnell & Sons, Highgate. Dudding's Best, 20865, Spring, 1909. Sire, Dudding's 265 (imp.), 11154; dam, Gosnell's 11, 15280.

Three Ewes, under 1 year. Four Entries.

1st—John Lee & Sons. 3rd—L. Parkinson, Eramosa.
2nd—Jno. S. Gosnell & Son.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Four Entries.

1st—L. Parkinson, Guelph. Big Boy, 18601, Spring, 1908.
2nd—Jno. S. Gosnell & Sons, Highgate. McKay, Spring, 1908. Sire, Dudding's 265 (imp.), 11154; Gould's 32, 17376.
3rd—L. Parkinson. Dick, 18603, Spring, 1908.
4th—L. Parkinson. Good Kind, 18602, Spring, 1908.

Wether, under 1 year. Seven Entries.

1st—Jno. S. Gosnell & Sons. Jarvis, Spring, 1909. Sire, Dudding's 265 (imp.), 11154; dam, Gosnell's No. 1, 13939.
2nd—L. Parkinson. Parkinson 790, Spring, 1909. Sire, Bailey's 43, 17478; dam, Mounce's 8, 15866.
3rd—John S. Gosnell & Sons. Hartford, Spring, 1909. Sire, Dudding's 265 (imp.), 11154; dam, Gosnell's No. 11, 15280.
4th—L. Parkinson. Parkinson's 791, Spring, 1909. Sire, Bailey's 43, 17478; dam, Parkinson's 412, 12515.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Three Entries.

1st—John S. Gosnell & Son
2nd—L. Parkinson.
3rd—L. Parkinson.

Best Wether, under 2 years.

1st—L. Parkinson.

LINCOLN DRESSED CARCASSES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Three Entries.

1st—Jno. S. Gosnell & Sons.
2nd—L. Parkinson.
3rd—L. Parkinson.

Wether, under 1 year. Four Entries.

1st—L. Parkinson.
2nd—Jno. S. Gosnell & Sons.
3rd—L. Parkinson.

LEICESTERS.

Ewe, under 1 year. Sixteen Entries.

1st—A. W. Whitelaw, Guelph. Helen Templeton, 12536, February, 1909. Sire, Ulysses, 10085; dam, Jean Templeton, 11115.
2nd—John Kelly, Shakespeare. Kelly's 731, 12835, March, 1909.
3rd—Robert L. McDonald, Cranbrook. McDonald's Ewe No. 2, 12826, March 24th, 1909.

Three Ewes, under 1 year. Seven Entries.

1st—A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph.
2nd—Robert L. McDonald, Cranbrook.
3rd—Frank Kelley, Aylmer.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Ten Entries.

1st—A. & W. Whitelaw. Chunky Matt, 1908. Sire, Matt Templeton, 11116; dam, Miss Remus 2nd, 7533.
2nd—A. & W. Whitelaw. Big Jim, March, 1908. Sire, Wilfrid W., 9380; dam, Beach Burnice, 9941.
3rd—E. Brien & Son. Champion, March, 1908. Sire, John A., 4655; dam, Flossie, 10682.
4th—John Orr, Galt. Jock, April, 1908. Sire, Vanguard Gov. 7326; dam, Peggie, 7060.

Wether, under 1 year. Ten Entries.

1st—Adam Thomson, Shakespeare. Thomson's 4th, March, 1909. Sire, Kelly's Choice, 9708; dam, Kelly's 505, 9354.
2nd—Oliver Turnbull, Walton. Meadow W. 6, March, 1909. Sire, Cluny Park Ram No. 4, 10744; dam, Turnbull's No. 2, 6467.
3rd—Oliver Turnbull. Meadow W. 5, March, 1909. Sire, Cluny Park Ram No. 4, 10744; dam, Turnbull's No. 2, 6467.
4th—John Orr. Peter, April, 1909. Sire, Vanguard Gov., 7326; dam, Bess O, 1865.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Four Entries.

1st—Adam Thomson.
2nd—Oliver Turnbull.
3rd—John Orr.
4th—A. & W. Whitelaw.

Best Wether, under 2 years.

1st—A. & W. Whitelaw.

LEICESTER DRESSED CARCASSES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Four Entries.

1st—Oliver Turnbull.
2nd—John Orr.
3rd—Ritchie Paterson, Jerseyville.

Wether, under 1 year. Five Entries.

1st—A. & W. Whitelaw.
2nd—Adam Thomson.
3rd—Oliver Turnbull.

OXFORDS.

Ewe, under 1 year. Fifteen Entries.

1st—Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater. Dolly A. 9 of '09, 49107, March, 1909. Sire, Cowley's Caution, 41088; dam, Lady 10, 41934.
2nd—Peter Arkell & Sons. Dolly A. 25 of '09, 51345, April, 1909. Sire, Cowley's Caution, 41088; dam, Dolly A. 93 of '04, 34178.
3rd—E. Barbour, Erin. Barbour's 194, 51359, April, 1909.

Three Ewes, under 1 year. Six Entries.

1st—Peter Arkell & Sons.
2nd—E. Barbour.
3rd—Alex. Stewart, Living Springs.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Ten Entries.

1st—W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Wright's 625, 47111, 1908.
2nd—Peter Arkell & Sons. Bruce 100 of 1908, 48883, April 1908. Sire, Cowley's Caution, 41088; dam, Dolly A. 93 of '04, 34178.
3rd—Alex. Stewart, Living Springs. Stewart's 99, 47129, April, 1908.
4th—J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe. Lee's Wether 106, 47227.

Wether, under 1 year. Seventeen Entries.

1st—J. W. Lee & Sons. Simonton 51, 51018, April, 1909.
2nd—J. A. Cerswell, Bondhead. Cerswell's 124, 51335, April, 1909.
3rd—W. E. Wright. Wright's 607, 51244, 1909.
4th—Alex. Stewart. Stewart's 117, 41154, March, 1909.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Five Entries.

1st—J. W. Lee & Sons.
2nd—Peter Arkell & Sons.
3rd—Alex. Stewart.
4th—J. A. Cerswell.

Best Wether, under 2 years.

1st—W. E. Wright.

OXFORD DRESSED CARCASSES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Nine Entries.

1st—W. E. Wright.
2nd—A. Stevenson, Atwood.
3rd—J. W. Lee & Sons.

Wether, under 1 year. Nine Entries.

1st—Alex. Stewart.
2nd—J. W. Lee & Sons.
3rd—J. A. Cerswell.

SHROPSHIRES.

Ewe, under 1 year. Eight Entries.

1st—J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville. Campbell's 1692, 303019, Spring, 1909.
2nd—J. & D. J. Campbell. Campbell's 1701, 303021, Spring, 1909.
3rd—J. & D. J. Campbell. Campbell's 1730, 303023, Spring, 1909.

Three Ewes, under 1 year. Four Entries.

1st—J. & D. J. Campbell.
2nd—W. D. Monkman, Bondhead.
3rd—W. E. Wright.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Ten Entries.

1st—J. & D. J. Campbell. Campbell's 1689, 282683, Spring, 1908.
2nd—J. & D. J. Campbell. Campbell's 1642, 282679, Spring, 1908.
3rd—W. E. Wright. Wright's 608, 283465, 1908.
4th—Abram Rudell, Hespeler. A. Rudell's 469, 283909, Spring, 1908.

Wether, under 1 year. Ten Entries.

1st—J. & D. J. Campbell. Campbell's 1724, 303306, Spring, 1909.
2nd—J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford. Kelsoy's 54, 303476, Spring, 1909.
3rd—J. Lloyd-Jones. Lloyd Jones, 643, 302973, Spring, 1909.
4th—W. E. Wright. Wright's 602, 304576, Spring, 1909.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Four Entries.

1st—J. Lloyd-Jones.
2nd—J. & D. J. Campbell.
3rd—W. E. Wright.
4th—J. & D. J. Campbell.

Best Wether under 2 years.

1st—J. & D. J. Campbell.

SHROPSHIRE DRESSED CARCASSES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Seven Entries.

1st—A. Rudell.
2nd—W. E. Wright.
3rd—J. Lloyd-Jones.

Wether, under 1 year. Six Entries.

1st—Abram Rudell.
2nd—J. & D. J. Campbell.
3rd—W. E. Wright.

SOUTHDOWNS.

Ewe, under 1 year. Seven Entries.

1st—Robert McEwen, Byron. McEwen's Ewe 5 B. 24894, Feb. 1909.
2nd—Robert McEwen. McEwen's Ewe 1 B. 24926, Feb., 1909.
3rd—Telfer Bros., Paris. Telfer Ewe, 197, 25281, Spring, 1909.

Three Ewes, under 1 year. Four Entries.

1st—Robert McEwen.
2nd—Telfer Bros.
3rd—Robert McEwen.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Nine Entries.

1st—J. Lloyd-Jones. Jackson's 57, 24309, 1908.
2nd—Robert McEwen. McEwen's Wether 38 A. 23757, March, 1908.
3rd—Telfer Bros., Paris. Telfer's 31, 1908. Sire, Oakley 1st, 21108; dam, Telfer's 176, 21955.
4th—J. Lloyd-Jones. Bob, 24322, 1908.

Wether, under 1 year. Eleven Entries.

1st—J. Lloyd-Jones. (————), 25210.
2nd—Robert McEwen. McEwen's Wether, 21 B. 25268, Feb., 26th, 1909.
3rd—J. Lloyd-Jones. (————), 25213.
4th—Telfer Bros. Telfer's 28, 1909. Sire, Simenton, 116, 22728; dam, Telfer's 183, 23411.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Six Entries.

1st—Telfer Bros.
2nd—George Baker, Simcoe.
3rd—Robert McEwen.
4th—Robert McEwen.

Best Wether, under 2 years.

1st—J. Lloyd-Jones.

SOUTHDOWN DRESSED CARCASSES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Eight Entries.

1st—J. Lloyd-Jones.
2nd—Robert McEwen.
3rd—George Baker.

Wether, under 1 year. Seven Entries.

1st—Robert McEwen.
2nd—George Baker.
3rd—Robert McEwen.

DORSET HORNS.

Ewe, under 1 year. Five Entries.

1st—R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Harding's 89, 9014, Jan., 1909. Sire, Hambro's Best (imp.) 3836; dam, Harding's 3 (imp.) 7363.
2nd—R. H. Harding. Harding's 94, 9019, March, 1909. Sire, Hambro's Best (imp) 3836; dam, Harding's 6 (imp) 7366.
3rd—R. H. Harding. Harding's 88, 9013, Jan., 1909. Sire, Hambro's Best (imp) 3836; dam, Harding's 2 (imp) 7362.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Four Entries.

1st—R. H. Harding. Jerry, 8167, June, 1908. Sire, Hambro's Best (imp) 3836; dam, Harding's 38 (imp) 5460.
2nd—W. E. Wright. Riverview 104, 9530, 1908.
3rd—R. H. Harding. Riverview 94, 8156, May, 1908. Sire, Delcombe, 6675; dam, Bartlett's 48, 4969.

Wether, under 1 year. Six Entries.

1st—R. H. Harding. Harding's 93, 9018, Feb., 1909. Sire, Hambro's Best (imp) 3836; dam, Harding's 5 (imp) 7365.
2nd—R. H. Harding. Harding's Best, 9542, March, 1909. Sire, Hambro's Best (imp) 3836; dam, Harding's 9 (imp.) 7369.
3rd—R. H. Harding. Harding's 1st, 9541, March, 1909. Sire, Hambro's Best, (imp) 3836; dam, Harding's 9 (imp.) 7369.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Three Entries.

1st—R. H. Harding.
2nd—W. E. Wright.
3rd—R. H. Harding.

Best Wether, under 2 years.

1st—R. H. Harding.

DORSET HORN DRESSED CARCASSES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Four Entries.

1st—R. H. Harding.
2nd—R. H. Harding.
3rd—W. E. Wright.
4th—Jas. Rettie, Norwich.

Wether, under 1 year. Four Entries.

1st—R. H. Harding.
2nd—W. E. Wright.
3rd—Jas. Rettie.

HAMPSHIRES AND SUFFOLKS.

Ewe, under 1 year. Seven Entries.

1st—John Kelly. Kelly's 64, 19165, Feb., 1909.
2nd—John Kelly. Kelly's 66, 19167, March, 1909.
3rd—John Kelly—Kelly's 65, 19166, March, 1909.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Two Entries.

1st—Telfer Bros. Telfer's 40, Spring, 1908. Sire, Mill's Ram, 6754; dam, Telfer Ewe 38, 14071.
2nd—John Kelly. Ben March, 1908. Sire, K's Sailor (imp.) 6764; dam, Bonny Bride, 10611.

Wether, under 1 year. Six Entries.

1st—John Kelly. Tom, March, 1909. Sire, K's Sailor (imp) 6764; dam, Cochrane 286, 10433.
2nd—John Kelly. Bill, March, 1909. Sire, K's Sailor (imp) 6764; dam, Jennie, 8208.
3rd—John Kelly. Bob, March, 1909. Sire, K's Sailor (imp) 6764; dam, Jennie, 8208.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Two Entries.

1st—John Kelly.

Best Wether, under 2 years.

1st—Telfer Bros.

HAMPSHIRE OR SUFFOLK DRESSED CARCASSES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. One Entry.

1st—Telfer Bros.

Wether, under 1 year. Two Entries.

1st—John Kelly. 2nd—Telfer Bros.

GRADES OR CROSSES, SIRED BY A RAM OF A LONG-WOOLED BREED.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Eight Entries.

1st—L. Parkinson, Guelph. (————), Spring, 1908. Sire, Mitchell's 150, 13435.
2nd—A. & W. Whitelaw. (————), 1908. Sire, Ulysses (Leics.) 10085.
3rd—John Orr, Galt. (————), 1908. Sire, Vanguard; Gov. 7326 (Leics.).

Wether, under 1 year. Twelve Entries.

1st—A. & W. Whitelaw. (————), 1909. Sire, Ulysses (Leics.) 10085.
2nd—L. Parkinson. (————), Spring, 1909. Sire, Bathgate's 20, 15958.
3rd—Sam Bailey, Uttoxetter. (————), 1909. Sire, Thompson's 1247, 35171.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Five Entries.

1st—L. Parkinson. 3rd—A. & W. Whitelaw.
2nd—E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown.

Best Wether, under 2 years.

1st—L. Parkinson.

LONG-WOOLED GRADE OR CROSS, DRESSED CARCASSES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Four Entries.

1st—Oliver Turnbull, Walton. 3rd—A. & W. Whitelaw.
2nd—E. Brien & Sons.

Wether, under 1 year. Eight Entries.

1st—E. Brien & Sons.
2nd—A. & W. Whitelaw.
3rd—L. Parkinson.

Grades or Crosses. Sired by a Ram of a Short-Wooled Breed.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Eleven Entries.

1st—J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville. (————), Spring, 1908. Sire, Bole's 295, 220252 (Shrop.).
2nd—John Kelly, Shakespeare. Jim, March, 1908. Sire, Kelly's 30, 5969.
3rd—W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Joe, 1908. Sire, The Gentleman, 110866.

Wether, under 1 year. Twenty-four Entries.

1st—J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford. (————), 1909. Sire, The Dazzle, 13, 256368 (Shrop.).
2nd—J. & D. J. Campbell. (————), Spring, 1909. Sire, Bole's 295, 220252 (Shrop.).
3rd—Geo. Baker, Simcoe. (————), Spring, 1909. Sire, Douglas 60, 13764.

Three Wethers, under 1 year. Nine Entries.

1st—J. & D. J. Campbell.
2nd—Abram Rudell.
3rd—George Baker.

Best Wether, under 2 years.

1st—J. & D. J. Campbell.

Short-Wooled Grade or Cross. Dressed Carcasses.

Wether, 1 year and under 2. Nine Entries.

1st—J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe.
2nd—W. D. Monkman, Bondhead.
3rd—George Baker, Simcoe.

Wether, under 1 year. Seventeen Entries.

1st—J. W. Lee & Son.
2nd—John Kelly.
3rd—J. & D. J. Campbell.

Pen of Five Lambs, any breed, grade or cross. Special.

1st—John Kelly, Shakespeare.

Pen of Three Ewe Lambs, bred and owned by Resident of Wellington County. Special.

1st—A. & W. Whitelaw.
2nd—L. Parkinson.
3rd—E. Barbour, Erin.

Lincoln Special Prizes.

Ewe Lamb, under 1 year.

1st—J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe.
2nd—J. W. Lee & Sons.
3rd—J. W. Lee & Sons.
4th—J. W. Lee & Sons.

Pen of Three Ewe Lambs, under 1 year.

1st—J. W. Lee & Sons.
2nd—J. W. Lee & Sons.

Leicester Special Prizes.

Pen of Three Ewe Lambs, to be owned and bred by exhibitor.

1st—Robert McDonald, Cranbrook.
2nd—Frank Kelly, Aylmer.
3rd—R. Paterson, Jerseyville.

OXFORD SPECIAL PRIZES.

Yearling Wether.

1st—W. E. Wright.
2nd—P. Arkell & Sons, Teeswater
3rd—A. Stewart, Living Springs.

Lamb Wether.

1st—J. W. Lee & Sons.
2nd—J. A. Cerswell, Bondhead.
3rd—W. E. Wright.

Pen of Three Wether Lambs.

1st—J. W. Lee & Sons.
2nd—P. Arkell & Sons.
3rd—A. Stewart.

Carcass of Yearling Wether.

1st—W. E. Wright, Glanworth.
2nd—A. Stevenson, Atwood.
3rd—J. W. Lee & Sons.

Carcass of Wether Lamb.

1st—A. Stewart.
2nd—J. W. Lee & Sons.
3rd—J. A. Cerswell.

SHROPSHIRE SPECIAL PRIZES.

Pure-bred Wether, 1 year and under 2.

1st—J. & D. J. Campbell.
2nd—J. & D. J. Campbell.
3rd—W. E. Wright.

Pure-bred Wether, under 1 year.

1st—J. & D. J. Campbell.
2nd—J. Lloyd-Jones.
3rd—J. Lloyd-Jones.

Grade Wether, 1 year and under 2.

1st—J. & D. J. Campbell.
2nd—W. E. Wright.
3rd—J. Lloyd-Jones.

Grade Wether, under 1 year.

1st—J. Lloyd-Jones.
2nd—J. & D. J. Campbell.
3rd—J. Lloyd-Jones.

SOUTHDOWN SPECIALS.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st—Robert McEwen.
2nd—Robert McEwen.
3rd—Telfer Bros.

Three Ewes, under 1 year.

1st—Robert McEwen.
2nd—Telfer Bros., Paris.
3rd—Robert McEwen.

Three Ewes, under 1 year, get of one ram and bred by Exhibitor.

1st—Robert McEwen.
2nd—Geo. Baker.

Wether, 1 year and under 2.

1st—J. Lloyd-Jones.
2nd—Robert McEwen.
3rd—Telfer Bros.

Wether, under 1 year.

1st—J. Lloyd-Jones.
2nd—Robert McEwen.
3rd—J. Lloyd-Jones.

Three Wethers, under 1 year.

1st—J. Lloyd-Jones.
2nd—Telfer Bros.
3rd—Geo. Baker.

DORSET-HORN, SPECIAL PRIZES.

Wether, 1 year and under 2.

1st—R. H. Harding, Thorndale.
2nd—W. E. Wright.

Wether, under 1 year.

1st—R. H. Harding.
2nd—R. H. Harding.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st—R. H. Harding.
2nd—R. H. Harding.

Best Wether, any age.

1st—R. H. Harding.

BEST THREE LAMBS, SHROPSHIRES, SOUTHDOWNS OR DORSET-HORNS. SPECIAL.

1st—J. & D. J. Campbell.

SWINE.

YORKSHIRES.

Barrow, 6 months and under 9. Six entries.

1st—R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit. Sandy, March 10th, 1909. Sire, Cedar Lodge. Challenge, 22728; dam, Lakeview Lorette 2nd, 24668.
2nd—R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit. Jock, March 10th, 1909. Sire, Cedar Lodge Challenge, 22728; dam, Lakeview Lorette 2nd, 24668.
3rd—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Pine Grove Dell, March 5th, 1909. Sire, Pine Grove Conqueror 4th, 25337; dam, Pine Grove Sang Belle 2nd, 27525.
4th—Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus. (————), March 12th, 1909. Sire, Monkland Rodger 12th, 23691; dam, Monkland Polly 2nd, 16955.

Barrow, under 6 months. Five Entries.

1st—J. E. Brethour, Burford. Oak Lodge Lad, June 4th, 1909. Sire, Oak Lodge King Frost, 25426; dam, Oak Lodge Lila 4th, 22398.
2nd—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Pine Grove Hustler, June 5th, 1909. Sire, Pine Grove Fashion 8th, 27519; dam, Pine Grove Dalmeny Jess 7th, 27794.
3rd—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Pine Grove Hustler 2nd, June 5th, 1909. Sire, Pine Grove Fashion 8th, 27519; dam, Pine Grove Dalmeny Jess 7th, 27794.
4th—Jas. Wilson & Son, Fergus. (————), June 1st, 1909. Sire, Monkland Hawthorne Lad 2nd, 26002; dam, Monkland Belle 4th, 16942.

Sow, 9 months and under 15. Five entries.

1st—R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit. Lakeview Blossom, 28593, September 10th, 1908
2nd—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Pine Grove Sybelle, 27942, September 2nd, 1908.
3rd—Jas. Wilson & Son, Fergus. Monkland Hollywell Lass 10th, 28023, November 5th, 1908.
4th—Jas. Wilson & Son, Fergus. Monkland Hollywell Lass 9th, 28022, November 5th, 1908.

Sow, 6 months and under 9. Ten entries.

1st—R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit. Lakeview Peach, 28594, March 10th, 1909.
2nd—R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit. Lakeview Peach 2nd 28595, March 10th, 1909.
3rd—H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal. Maple Grove Lady Frost 5th, 28585, March 3rd, 1909.
4th—H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal. Mape Grove Lady Frost 6th, 28586, March 3rd, 1909.

Sow, under 6 months. Eleven entries.

1st—Jos Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Pine Grove Dalmeny Jess 8th, 28618, June 1st, 1909.
2nd—J. E. Brethour, Burford. Oak Lodge Lila 30th, 28647, June 4th, 1909.
3rd—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Pine Grove Dalmeny Jess 9th, 28619, June 1st, 1909.
4th—Jas. Wilson & Son, Fergus. Monkland Sally, 28605, June 3rd, 1909.

Three Pigs of One Litter, bred by Exhibitor. Eight entries.

1st—R. F Duck & Son, Port Credit.
2nd—H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal.
3rd—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.

Best Yorkshire Barrow, exhibited by an Amateur.

1st—M. A. McAllister, Ameranto.

Best Yorkshire Sow, exhibited by an Amateur.

1st—M. A. McAllister, Ameranto.

BERKSHIRES

Barrow, 6 months and under 9. Three entries.

1st—W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove. Bill, March 2nd, 1909. Sire, Sallie's Ensign, 17628; dam, British Girl, 19442.
2nd—E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown. Bailey, March 18th, 1909. Sire, Concord Star, 19270; dam, Woodburn Missie, 14851.
3rd—E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown. Bodger, March 18th, 1909. Sire, Concord Star, 19270; dam, Woodburn Missie, 14851

Barrow, under 6 months. Seven entries.

1st—Adam Thomson, Shakespeare. Topper's 1st, June 1st, 1909. Sire, Oak Park Topper, 18841; dam, Polegate Lady, 17469.
2nd—E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown. Beaus, June 10th, 1909. Sire, Concord Star, 19270; dam, Fair Queen 3rd, 14852.
3rd—Adam Thomson, Shakespeare. Topper's 2nd, June 1st, 1909. Sire, Oak Park Topper, 18841; dam, Polegate Lady, 17469.
4th—W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove. Charlie, July 1st, 1909. Sire, Sallie's Ensign, 17628; dam, Brantford Jane, 19577.

Sow, 9 months and under 15. Seven entries.

1st—W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove. Pine Grove Daisy, 21390, September 3rd, 1908.
2nd—W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove. Pine Grove Dandy, 21389, September 3rd, 1908.
3rd—John Kelly, Shakespeare. Kelly's 51, 21384, September 24th, 1908
4th—John Kelly, Shakespeare. Kelly's 52, 21385, September 24th, 1908.
5th—Adam Thomson, Shakespeare. Topper's Choice, 21660, September 19th, 1908.

Sow, 6 months and under 9. Four entries.

1st—W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove. British Queen, 21644, March 2nd, 1909.
2nd—W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove. Sallie's Queen, 21643, March 2nd, 1909
3rd—E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown. Woodburn Bet, 21608, March 18th, 1909.
4th—Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre. Oxford Girl 3rd, 21688, March 5th, 1909.

Sow under 6 months. Thirteen entries.

1st—W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove. Stratton Jane, 21645, June 5th, 1909.
2nd—E Brien & Sons, Ridgetown. Woodburn Della, 21610, June 10th, 1909.
3rd—W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove. Stratton Janet, 21646, June 5th, 1909.
4th—Adam Thomson, Shakespeare. Thomson's 1st, 21657. June 1st, 1909.
5th—Adam Thomson, Shakespeare. Thomson's 2nd, 21658, June 1st, 1909.

Three Pigs of One Litter, bred by Exhibitor. Six entries.

1st—W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove.
2nd—John Kelly, Shakespeare
3rd—Adam Thomson, Shakespeare.
4th—W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove.

TAMWORTHS.

Barrow, 6 months and under 9. Five entries.

1st—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Bob, April 8th, 1909. Sire, Earl, 5026; dam, Maplehurst Maud, 4858.
2nd—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Bacon Bill, April 8th, 1909 Sire, Earl, 5026; dam, Maplehurst Maud, 4858.
3rd—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Tom Longboat, April 8th, 1909. Sire, Earl, 5026; dam, Maplehurst Maud, 4858.
4th—Chas. Currie, Morriston. Morriston Duke, April 7th, 1909. Sire, England's Choice, 5614; dam, Morriston Mollie, 4875.
5th—Chas. Currie, Morriston. Morriston Dick, April 7th, 1909. Sire, England's Choice, 5614; dam, Morriston Mollie, 4875

Barrow, under 6 months. Five entries.

1st—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Perfection, June 2nd, 1909. Sire, Hilton Golden Star, 5694; dam, Maplehurst Stella, 5725.
2nd—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Amber Prince, June 2nd, 1909. Sire, Hilton Golden Star, 5694; dam, Maplehurst Stella, 5725.
3rd—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Amber Jack, June 2nd, 1909. Sire, Hilton Golden Star, 5694; dam, Maplehurst Stella, 5725.
4th—Chas Currie, Morriston. Morriston Jim, June 5th, 1909. Sire, England's Choice, 5614; Morriston Tena, 5198.
5th—Chas. Currie, Morriston. Morriston Bob, June 5th, 1909. Sire, England's Choice, 5614; dam, Morriston Tena, 5198.

Sow, 9 months and under 15. Six entries.

1st—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Maplehurst Amber, October 10th, 1908. Sire, Morriston George, 4806; dam, Maplehurst Ideal, 4335.
2nd—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Maplehurst Primrose, October 10th, 1908. Sire, Morriston George, 4806; dam, Maplehurst Ideal, 4335
3rd—Chas. Currie, Morriston. Morriston Mollie. 6064, September 1st, 1908.
4th—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Maplehurst Ruth, October 10th, 1908. Sire, Morriston George, 4806; dam, Maplehurst Ideal 4335.
5th—Chas. Currie, Morriston. Morriston Maggie, 6065; September 1st, 1908.

Sow, 6 months and under 9. Five entries.

1st—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Maplehurst Amy, April 8th, 1909. Sire, Earl, 5026; dam, Maplehurst Maud, 4858.
2nd—Chas. Currie, Morriston. Morriston Flirt, 6070, March 7th, 1909.
3rd—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Maplehurst Lydia, April 8th, 1909. Sire, Earl, 5026; dam, Maplehurst Maud, 4858.
4th—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Maplehurst Blanche, April 8th, 1909. Sire, Earl, 5026; dam, Maplehurst Maud, 4858.

Sow, under 6 months Six entries.

1st—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Maplehurst Eleanor, June 2nd, 1909. Sire, Hilton Golden Star, 5694; dam, Maplehurst Stella, 5725.
2nd—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Maplehurst Mildred, June 2nd, 1909. Sire, Hilton Golden Star, 5694; dam, Maplehurst Stella, 5725.
3rd—Chas. Currie, Morriston. Morriston Julia, 6071, June 5th, 1909.
4th—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Maplehurst Ida, June 2nd, 1909. Sire, Hilton Golden Star, 5694; dam, Maplehurst Stella, 5725
5th—Chas. Currie, Morriston. Morriston Jessie, 6072, June 5th, 1909.

Three Pigs of One Litter, bred by Exhibitor. Three entries.

1st—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. 2nd—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell.

CHESTER WHITES.

Barrow, 6 months and under 9. Three entries

1st—Daniel DeCourcey, Bornholm. Sam, March 20th, 1909. Sire, Burnside Standard, 3204; dam, White Bunty, 3073.
2nd—W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Bill, 1909. Sire, Glanworth King, 4972; dam, Fanny, 3458.
3rd—Daniel DeCourcey, Bornholm. John, March 20th, 1909. Sire, Burnside Standard, 3204; dam, White Bunty, 3073.

Barrow, under 6 months. Three entries.

1st—Daniel DeCourcey, Bornholm Jack, June 10th, 1909. Sire, Silver Jack, 4341; dam, Lady B., 5158.
2nd—Daniel DeCourcey, Bornholm. Jim, June 10th, 1909. Sire, Silver Jack, 4341; dam, Lady B., 5158.
3rd—W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Sam, 1909. Sire, Glanworth Lad, 5087; dam, Daisy, 2856.

Sow, 9 months and under 15. Four entries.

1st—Daniel DeCourcey, Bornholm. Queen Bess, 5520, September 25th, 1908
2nd—W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Sally Ann, 5790, 1909.
3rd—Daniel DeCourcey, Bornholm. Queen Ann, 5521, September 25th, 1908.
4th—W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Snowdrop, 5791, 1909.

Sow, 6 months and under 9. Five entries.

1st—W E. Wright, Glanworth. Dolly, 5766, 1909.
2nd—W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Sally, 5632, 1909.
3rd—Daniel DeCourcey, Bornholm. Nelly, 5640, March 20th, 1909.
4th—Daniel DeCourcey, Bornholm. Rose, 5641, March 20th, 1909.
5th—W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Nellie, 5633, 1909.

Sow, under 6 months. Three entries.

1st—Daniel DeCourcey, Bornholm. Sally, 5758, June 10th, 1909.
2nd—W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Mabel, 5768, 1909.
3rd—Daniel DeCourcey, Bornholm. Betty, 5759, June 10th, 1909.

Three Pigs of One Litter, bred by Exhibitor. Two entries.

1st—W. E Wright, Glanworth. 2nd—Daniel DeCourcey, Bornholm.

ANY BREED, GRADE OR CROSS.

Barrow, 6 months and under 9. Seven entries.

1st—Chas. Currie, Morriston. 4th—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell.
2nd—Chas. Currie, Morriston. 5th—John Duck, Port Credit.
3rd—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. 6th—R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit.

Barrow, under 6 months. Eight entries.

1st—Chas. Currie, Morriston. 4th—John Duck, Port Credit.
2nd—Daniel DeCourcey, Bornholm. 5th—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.
3rd—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell.

Sow, 6 months and under 9. Eleven entries.

1st—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. 4th—H. Koelln, Glen Allan.
2nd—R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit. 5th—H. Koelln, Glen Allan.
3rd—John Duck, Port Credit.

Sow, under 6 months. Nine entries.

1st—Chas. Currie, Morriston. 4th—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.
2nd—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. 5th—W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove.
3rd—Daniel DeCourcey, Bornholm.

EXPORT BACON HOGS.

Two Pure-breds. Twenty-five entries.

1st—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.
2nd—J. E. Brethour, Burford.
3rd—R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit.
4th—R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit.
5th—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell.
6th—J. E. Brethour, Burford.
7th—R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit.
8th—Chas. Currie, Morriston.
9th—Chas. Currie, Morriston.
10th—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell.
11th—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.

Two Grades or Crosses Seventeen entries.

1st—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell.
2nd—R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit.
3rd—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.
4th—A. E. Hulet, Norwich.
5th—James Rettie, Norwich.
6th—R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit.
7th—Chas. Currie, Morriston.

Two Best Export Bacon Hogs.

1st—Jos. Featherston, Streetsville.

DRESSED CARCASSES OF BACON HOGS.

Two Pure-breds. Twenty-one entries.

1st—John Duck, Port Credit.
2nd—J. E. Brethour, Burford.
3rd—R. F. Duck, Port Credit.
4th—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.
5th—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.
6th—R. F. Duck, Port Credit.
7th—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.
8th—Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus.
9th—John Duck, Port Credit.
10th—M. A. McAllister, Ameranto.
11th—J. E. Brethour, Burford.

Two Grades or Crosses. Sixteen entries.

1st—R. F. Duck & Sons, Port Credit.
2nd—James Rettie, Norwich.
3rd—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell.
4th—Chas. Currie, Morriston.
5th—R. F. Duck & Sons, Port Credit.
6th—Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.
7th—Chas. Currie, Morriston.

Two Best Carcasses.

1st—R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit.

Best Bacon Hog, shown by an Amateur, resident of Halton County. Special.

1st—W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove.

Best Bacon Hog, shown by an Amateur, resident of Brant County. Special.

1st—M. A. McAllister, Ameranto.

Name of Animal and Exhibitor.	Lbs. Mk.	% Fat.	Lbs. Fat.	Lbs. Solids not Fat.	Pts. for Day's Milking.	Points for Fat.	Pts. for Solids not Fat.	Total Points.
Class 68, Sec. 1.—Ayrshire Cow, 48 months and over.								
1st, Victoria, 13788, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	166.81	4.3	7.172	16.44	.....	179.3	49.32	228.16
2nd, White Floss of Brookside, 20139, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	161.99	4.4	7.127	15.92	1.1	178.17	47.76	227.03
3rd, Jubilee of Hickory Hill, 23480, N. Dyment, Clappison	150.81	4.2	6.334	14.477	.....	158.35	43.43	201.78
4th, Fairy of Hickory Hill, 24579, N. Dyment, Clappison	137.44	4.6	6.322	12.878	.....	158.05	38.634	196.68
5th, Susie of Hickory Hill, 22336, N. Dyment, Clappison	153.11	3.9	5.971	14.132	.....	149.27	42.39	191.66
Class 68, Sec. 2.—Ayrshire Cow, 36 months and under 48.								
1st, Queen Jessie of Spring Hill, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	133.00	4.6	6.188	13.127	.....	152.95	39.38	192.33
2nd, Star's Sarah, 21541, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	137.44	4.1	5.635	13.427	.....	140.87	40.28	181.15
3rd, Snowdrop of Hickory Hill, N. Dyment, Clappison	89.94	3.5	3.147	8.22	8.6	78.67	24.66	111.93
Class 68, Sec. 3.—Ayrshire Heifer, under 36 months								
1st, Beauty of Hickory Hill, 27663, N. Dyment, Clappison	121.75	4.2	5.113	11.614	.....	127.82	38.84	162.66
2nd, Scottie's Victoria, 23675, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	94.75	4.1	3.884	9.257	8.3	97.10	27.77	133.17
3rd, Scottie's Nancy, 24265, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	92.77	4.2	3.889	9.082	1.7	97.40	27.24	126.34
Class 69, Sec. 1.—Holstein Cow, 48 months and over.								
1st, Aggie de Kol, 4127, M. L. Haley, Springford	216.20	4.3	9.296	18.549	8	232.40	55.64	288.84
2nd, Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde 3rd, M. L. Haley, Springford	207.89	3.9	8.107	19.707	.....	202.67	59.12	261.79
3rd, Evergreen March, G. W. Clemons, St. George	213.26	3.8	8.103	17.615	0.9	202.59	52.84	256.33
4th, Lina Netherland Abbekerk, H. Bollert, Cassel	243.31	3.1	7.542	20.973	.....	188.55	62.91	251.46
5th, Pudmina Hartog de Kol, H. Bollert, Cassel	190.82	3.5	6.678	17.07	1.3	166.95	51.21	219.45
Class 69, Sec. 2.—Holstein Cow, 36 months and under 48.								
1st, Elloree, 6959, James Rettie, Norwich	192.69	3.7	7.129	17.419	.....	178.22	52 25	230.47
2nd, Utica Alice, 6452, M. McDowell, Norwich	158.32	3.8	6.016	15.76	.....	150.4	47.28	197.68
3rd, Olive Schulling Posch, 6960, James Rettie, Norwich	148.19	3.9	5.779	14.077	8.8	144.47	42.23	195.50
4th, Lady Calanthus de Kol, 6451, M. McDowell, Norwich	146.96	3.9	5.731	14.37	.....	143.27	43.11	186.38
5th, Mysie, 6551, A. E. Hulet, Norwich	149.18	3.5	5.221	13.64	14.	130.52	40.92	185 44
Class 69, Sec. 3.—Holstein Heifer, under 36 months.								
1st, Queen Butter Baron, 7652, M. H. Haley, Springford	159.96	4.3	6.878	14.972	.9	171.95	44.91	217.76
2nd, Mercena Artalissa, 9987, M. H. Haley, Springford	126.39	4.6	5.813	12.158	.....	145.32	36.474	181 79
3rd, Pieterje Poem 2nd, 7927, James Rettie, Norwich	158.12	3.2	5.059	14.00	.....	126.47	42.00	168.47
4th, Mercena Jewel, 9081, James Rettie, Norwich	161.68	3.1	5.012	13.88	.1	125.3	41.64	167.04
5th, Sarah de Kol Veeman, 11219, P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre	154.07	3.2	4 930	13.311	1.7	123.25	39.933	164.88
Class 72, Sec. 2.—Grade Cow, 36 months and under 48.								
1st, Ethel, M. H. Haley, Springford	156.58	3.9	6.106	13.66	.....	152.65	40.98	193.63
Class 72, Sec. 3.—Grade Heifer, under 36 months.								
1st, Duchess, H. J. Benfield, Woodstock	153.45	3.5	5.370	14.424	.....	134.25	43.27	177.52
2nd, Peter G., M. McDowell, Norwich	88.65	4.2	3.723	8.457	.....	93.075	25 371	118.44

JUDGING COMPETITION.

Beef Cattle.

1st—W. A. Kelly	O.A.C.,	Guelph.	6th—Chas. J. Ackers,	O.A.C.,	Guelph.
2nd—D. S. MacDonald,	"	"	7th—A. McTaggart,	"	"
3rd—T. S. D. Harding,	"	"	8th—W. V. Longley	"	"
4th—W. N. Campbell,	"	"	9th—J. C. Yule,	"	"
5th—W. J. Fraser	"	"	10th—W. B. Milner,	"	"

Dairy Cattle.

1st—G. S. Dunkin,	O.A.C.,	Guelph.	6th—George Wilson,	O.A.C.,	Guelph.
2nd—J. N. Sorley,	"	"	7th—A. A. Whaley,	"	"
3rd—J. M. McIlquham,	"	"	8th—W. H. M. Moore,	"	"
4th—H. King,	"	"	9th—H. H. Lindsay	"	"
5th—A. McLaren,	"	"	10th—J. A. Carroll,	"	"

Sheep.

1st—J. Laughland,	O.A.C.,	Guelph.	6th—J. E. Rettie,	O.A.C.,	Guelph.
2nd—J. C. Yule,	"	"	7th—C. M. Learmonth,	"	"
3rd—Jas. Parkinson,		Guelph.	8th—A. M. Bosman,	"	"
4th—A. McTaggart,	O.A.C.,	Guelph.	9th—J. M. Falconer,	"	"
5th—S. A. Bergey,	"	"	10th—J. B. Grange,	"	"

Swine.

1st—E. B. Palmer,	O.A.C.,	Guelph.	6th—A. McLaren,	O.A.C.,	Guelph.
2nd—F. W. Renwick,	"	"	7th—C. A. Barnett,	"	"
3rd—P. Stewart,	"	"	8th—A. W. Pate,	"	"
4th—W. A. Kelly,	"	"	9th—G. C. Miller,	"	"
5th—S. H. Clark,	"	"	10th—F. A. Bennett,	"	"

Seeds.

Fall Wheat, White. Seven Entries.

1st—N. P. Schmidt, Mildmay.
2nd—John F. Kerr, Heathcote.
3rd—Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay.
4th—I. T. Knight & Co., Arkell.

Fall Wheat, Red or Amber. Five Entries.

1st—P. J. McEwen, Kertch.
2nd—I. T. Knight & Co., Arkell.
3rd—Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay.
4th—R. J. Robertson, Onondaga.

Spring Wheat, Any Variety. Four Entries.

1st—Alex. R. Wood, Fergus.
2nd—Thos. B. Lush, Barrie Hill.
3rd—N. P. Schmidt, Mildmay.

Goose Wheat. Five Entries.

1st—Robert Talbot, Everton.
2nd—Alex. R. Wood, Fergus.
3rd—Thos. B. Lush, Barrie Hill.
4th—Fred. A. Clark, Headford.

Oats, White. Sixteen Entries.

1st—Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay.
2nd—I. T. Knight & Co., Arkell.
3rd—Wm. Lewis, Dunsford.
4th—Robert Talbot, Everton.

Oats, Black. Eight Entries.

1st—N. P. Schmidt, Mildmay.
2nd—Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay.
3rd—Geo. Baker, Simcoe.
4th—Thos. B. Lush, Barrie Hill.

Barley, Any Six-rowed Variety. Thirteen Entries.

1st—N. P. Schmidt, Mildmay.
2nd—G. W. Blyth, Marden.
3rd—H. R. Nixon, St. George.
4th—Herbert M. Weekes, Glencoe.

Field Peas, Any Large Variety. Four Entries.

1st—No award.
2nd—Jacob Lerch, Mildmay.
3rd—W. W. Ramage, Thistle.
4th—S. A. Northcott, Taunton.

Field Peas, Any Small Variety. Eleven Entries.

1st—Peter McLaren, Hillsburg.
2nd—Wm. Jas. Killaby, Bobcaygeon.
3rd—Edward Buckland, Fergus.
4th—Thos. B. Lush, Barrie Hill.

Beans, Any Field Variety. Seven Entries.

1st—F. W. Scott, Highgate.
2nd—John S. Gosnell & Sons, Highgate.
3rd—John T. Lee, Caledonia.
4th—E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown.

Red Clover. Seven Entries.

1st—J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.
2nd—Geo. Baker, Simcoe.
3rd—S. A. Northcott, Taunton.
4th—N. P. Schmidt, Mildmay.

Alsike. Eight Entries.

1st—J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.
2nd—George Baker, Simcoe.
3rd—Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne.
4th—S. A. Northcott, Taunton.

Timothy. Three Entries.

1st—S. A. Northcott, Taunton.
2nd—J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.
3rd—E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown.

Potatoes, Long White Type. Ten Entries.

1st—David Hamilton, Durham.
2nd—F. W. Krouse, Guelph.
3rd—S. A. Northcott, Taunton.
4th—Richard Houston, Dixie.

Potatoes, Round White Type. Ten Entries.

1st—Peter McLaren, Hillsburg.
2nd—F. W. Krouse, Guelph.
3rd—R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honeywood.
4th—I. T. Knight & Co., Arkell.

Potatoes, Other Than White. Eight Entries.

1st—Alex. R. Wood, Fergus.
2nd—R. J. Robertson, Onondaga.
3rd—Scanlon Bros., Ennotville.
4th—Richard Houston, Dixie.

Best Ten Ears Corn, Eight-rowed Flint. Ten Entries.

1st—L. D. Hankinson, Grovesend.
2nd—J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.
3rd—John H. Wilson, Maidstone.
4th—Frank Kelly, Aylmer West.

Best Ten Ears Corn, Twelve-rowed Flint. Nine Entries.

1st—Geo. R. West, Ridgetown.
2nd—J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.
3rd—J. Bothroyd, Ridgetown.
4th—E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown.

Best Ten Ears Corn, White Dent. Seven Entries.

1st—B. A. Smith, Ruthven.
2nd—J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.
3rd—W. A. Barnet, Harrow.
4th—John Hunter, Wyoming.

Best Ten Ears Corn, Yellow Dent. Five Entries.

1st—G. W. Coatsworth & Son, Kingsville.
2nd—A. H. Woodbridge, Kingsville.
3rd—R. D. Williams, Tilbury.
4th—J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.

Sweet Corn. Two Entries.

1st—H. & J. McKee, Norwich.
2nd—J. O. Duke, Ruthven.

Best Bushel Alsike Clover Seed. Special.

1st—J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.

SPECIAL PRIZES OF THE CANADIAN SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Fall Wheat, Exhibits of Hand-selected Plants. One Entry.

1st—Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne.

Fall Wheat, Group Exhibits. Four Entries.

1st—C. R. Gies, Heidelburg.
2nd—John McCallum, Shakespeare.

Spring Wheat, Exhibits of Hand-selected Plants. One Entry.

1st—Walter Hartman, Clarksburg.

Spring Wheat, Group Exhibits. One Entry.

1st—Robert McKay, Maxville.

White Oats, Exhibits of Hand-selected Plants. Three Entries.

1st—A. McColl, Aldboro. 2nd—Wm. H. Free, Strathnairn.

White Oats, Group Exhibits. Six Entries.

1st—Wm. Lewis, Dunsford. 3rd—C. R. Gies, Heidelburg.
2nd—Geo. Boyce, Merivale. 4th—Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne.

Six-rowed Barley, Exhibits of Hand-selected Plants. Three Entries.

1st—Walter Hartman, Clarksburg. 3rd—A. McColl, Aldboro.
2nd—W. S. Fraser, Bradford.

Sixrowed Barley, Group Exhibits. Six Entries.

1st—Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne. 3rd—C. R. Gies, Heidelburg.
2nd—Chas. L. Mackey, Kinsale.

Best Ten Ears Corn, Eight-rowed Flint. Four Entries.

1st—L. D. Hankinson, Grovesend. 2nd—Robert Thompson, St. Catharines.

Best Ten Ears Corn, Twelve-rowed Flint. One Entry.

1st—Arch. McColl, Aldboro.

Best Ten Ears Corn, White Dent. Five Entries.

1st—B. A. Smith, Ruthven. 3rd—John Hunter, Wyoming.
2nd—Jos. C. Thomas, Blytheswood.

Best Ten Ears Corn, Yellow Dent. Four Entries.

1st—G. W. Coatsworth & Son, Kingsville. 3rd—Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne.
2nd—Wm. Woodbridge, Kingsville.

Best Ten Ears Corn, Sweet (Late). Two Entries.

1st—H. & J. McKee, Norwich.

Best Ten Ears Corn, Sweet (Early). Two Entries.

1st—Chas. Pearce, Wellington. 2nd—J. O. Duke, Ruthven.

Potatoes, Round White, from Hand-selected Seed Plot. One Entry.

1st—F. W. Krouse, Guelph.

Potatoes, Long White, from Hand-selected Seed Plot. Three Entries.

1st—F. W. Krouse, Guelph. 2nd—Alfred Hutchison, Mount Forest.

Potatoes, Rose, from Hand-selected Seed Plot. Two Entries.

1st—F. W. Krouse, Guelph.

Wheat, Any Spring Variety, shown by a Beginner. Two Entries.

1st—N. P. Schmidt, Mildmay.

Wheat, Any Fall Variety, shown by a Beginner. Three Entries.

1st—John Hunter, Wyoming. 2nd—J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.

Oats, Any White Variety, shown by a Beginner. Four Entries.

1st—N. P. Schmidt, Mildmay. 3rd—J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.
2nd—C. R. Gies, Heidelburg.

Barley, Any Six-rowed Variety, shown by a Beginner. Three Entries.

1st—N. P. Schmidt, Mildmay. 3rd—J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.
2nd—S. A. Northcott, Taunton.

Corn, Best Ten Ears, Eight-rowed Flint, shown by a Beginner. One Entry.

1st—J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.

Corn, Best Ten Ears, Twelve-rowed Flint, shown by a Beginner. Three Entries.

1st—J. A. Fletcher, Valetta. 2nd—N. P. Schmidt, Mildmay.

Corn, Best Ten Ears, Any Variety Yellow Dent, shown by a Beginner. Three Entries.
1st—W. A. Barnet, Harrow.

Potatoes, Round White, shown by a Beginner. One Entry.
1st—N. P. Schmidt, Mildmay.

Best Exhibit of Twenty-five Ears of Dent Corn, grown in Ontario. Six Entries. Special.
1st—G. W. Coatsworth & Son, Kingsville.

Best Exhibit of Twenty-five Ears of Flint Corn, grown in Ontario. Special.
1st—J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.

Sweepstakes. Special for Member Making the Most Creditable Showing of Selected Seed for the Whole Exhibition.
1st—J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.

POULTRY.

List Gives Number of Entries and Winners in Each Section.

For Post Office Addresses of Winners see List of Members of the Western Ontario Poultry Association, Appendix, pages 307-313.

Light Brahmas.

Cocks, 9.—1st and 2nd, H. W. Partlo; 3rd, Jno. W. Jarvis.
Hens, 12.—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, H. W. Partlo.
Cockerels, 8.—1st and 2nd, H. W. Partlo; 3rd, Mrs. Chas. Waters.
Pullets, 7.—1st and 2nd, H. W. Partlo; 3rd, Jno. W. Jarvis.

Dark Brahmas.

Cocks, 5.—1st and 3rd, L. C. Sage; 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt.
Hens, 5.—1st, L. C. Sage; 2nd, C. H. Wilson; 3rd, C. A. R. Tilt.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 2nd, L. C. Sage; 3rd, C. A. R. Tilt.
Pullets, 5.—1st, C. A. R. Tilt; 2nd, L. C. Sage; 3rd, C. H. Wilson.

Buff Cochins.

Cocks, 5.—1st and 3rd, Holmhurst Poultry Yards; 2nd, Hugh Wyatt.
Hens, 8.—1st and 3rd, Hugh Wyatt; 2nd, P. A. Mackintosh.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, Holmhurst Poultry Yards; 2nd and 3rd, Hugh Wyatt.
Pullets, 7.—1st and 2nd, Hugh Wyatt; 3rd, Holmhurst Poultry Yards.

Partridge Cochins.

Cocks, 6.—1st, F. Wales; 2nd, T. J. Cole; 3rd, John Handley.
Hens, 8.—1st, A. E. Shether; 2nd, F. Wales; 3rd, John Handley.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, Hugh A. Rose; 2nd, F. Wales; 3rd, C. H. Wilson.
Pullets, 8.—1st, A. E. Shether; 2nd and 3rd, Hugh A. Rose.

Black Cochins.

Cocks, 2.—1st, P. A. Mackintosh; 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt.
Cockerels, 1.—1st, C. A. R. Tilt.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt.

White Cochins.

Cocks, 5.—1st, Hugh A. Rose; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Harry T. Leesh.
Hens, 6.—1st and 3rd, Hugh A. Rose; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, Hugh A. Rose; 2nd, P. A. Mackintosh.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 2nd, Hugh A. Rose; 3rd, David Bogue.

Black Langshans.

Cocks, 7.—1st, John Burgess; 2nd, T. J. Cole; 3rd, R. McCurdy.
Hens, 8.—1st and 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt; 3rd, T. J. Cole.
Cockerels, 8.—1st and 3rd, C. A. R. Tilt; 2nd, R. McCurdy.
Pullets, 7.—1st and 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt; 3rd, R. McCurdy.

A.O.C. Langshans.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. Pearson.
Hens, 3.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Wm. Pearson.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, W. J. Teale; 2nd and 3rd, Wm. Pearson.
Pullets, 3.—1st, W. J. Teale; 2nd and 3rd, Wm. Pearson.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Cocks, 29.—1st, Jno. Pringle; 2nd and 5th, I. K. Millard; 3rd, John Bedford; 4th, John Gormley.
Hens, 31.—1st and 4th, Jno. Pringle; 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 10th, I. K. Millard; 5th, G. Morton; 7th, John Bedford; 8th, A. D. Chaplin; 9th, Thos. Andrew.
Cockerels, 51.—1st, 2nd, 4th and 9th, I. K. Millard; 3rd, John Gormley; 5th, John Bedford; 6th, John Pringle; 7th, Wm. Dale; 8th, Chas. Hall & Son; 10th Jas. W. Coker.
Pullets, 45.—1st, John Pringle; 2nd, 5th, 7th and 8th, I. K. Millard; 3rd, Hugh A. Rose; 4th, Thos. Andrew; 6th, A. Hockin; 9th, Jas. Hodge; 10th, Geo. F. Holden.

White Plymouth Rocks.

Cocks, 13.—1st, F. A. Andrews; 2nd, C. J. Whitney; 3rd, J. A. Butler; 4th, Jas. W. Shields.
Hens, 15.—1st, C. J. Whitney; 2nd, Geo. A. Robertson; 3rd, F. A. Andrews; 4th, J. L. Brown.
Cockerels, 19.—1st, Wm. E. Hoggarth; 2nd, F. A. Andrews; 3rd, J. L. Brown; 4th, Guy Bell.
Pullets, 18.—1st and 2nd, Wm. E. Hoggarth; 3rd, C. J. Whitney; 4th, J. L. Brown.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.

Cocks, 8.—1st and 3rd, G. D. McLean; 2nd, J. M. Campbell.
Hens, 10.—1st, John Bawden; 2nd, G. D. McLean; 3rd, F. W. Krouse.
Cockerels, 15.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, John Bawden; 4th, J. M. Campbell.
Pullets, 15.—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, John Bawden.

Golden-Laced Wyandottes.

Cocks, 11.—1st, John McPherson; 2nd, J. H. Magill; 3rd, James Ford & Son.
Hens, 11.—1st, Jno. McPherson; 2nd, A. W. Graham; 3rd, J. H. Magill.
Cockerels, 10.—1st, Streib & Becker; 2nd and 3rd, Wm. Daniel.
Pullets, 22.—1st and 5th, Streib & Becker; 2nd, Wm. Daniel; 3rd, James Baptie; 4th, J. H. Magill.

Silver-Laced Wyandottes.

Cocks, 8.—1st, Peep o' Day Poultry Farm; 2nd, Wilber Lemon; 3rd, James Arthurs.
Hens, 10.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Wilber Lemon.
Cockerels, 10.—1st, James Arthurs; 2nd and 3rd, Wilber Lemon.
Pullets, 14.—1st, Jas. Arthurs; 2nd, Alfred Flawn; 3rd, James Baptie; 4th, Wilber Lemon.

Black Wyandottes.

Cocks, 4.—1st, R. Dinner; 2nd, A. E. Doan; 3rd, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 8.—1st, A. & T. Readwin; 2nd, J. R. Smith; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 2nd, J. R. Smith; 3rd, R. Dinner.
Pullets, 6.—1st and 2nd, A. & T. Readwin; 3rd, J. R. Smith.

Buff Wyandottes.

Cocks, 6.—1st, Spry & Mick; 2nd, J. Hughes Samuel; 3rd, J. H. Eyer.
Hens, 9.—1st and 3rd, J. Hughes Samuel; 2nd, James Dundas.
Cockerels, 10.—1st, James Dundas; 2nd, J. Hughes Samuel; 3rd, Spry & Mick.
Pullets, 12.—1st, J. Hughes Samuel; 2nd, Clarence Allison; 3rd, Spry & Mick; 4th, James Dundas.

Silver Pencilled Wyandottes.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Spiars Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, Robert Davidson.
Hens, 4.—1st, Robert Davidson; 2nd, Spiars Bros.; 3rd, Joseph Houden.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, Spiars Bros.; 2nd, Geo. Burrows; 3rd, Robt. Davidson.
Pullets, 7.—1st, Robert Patterson; 2nd, Spiars Bros.; 3rd, Robt. Davidson.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Cocks, 29.—1st and 3rd, Jos. Russell; 2nd, J. A. Phaneuf; 4th, Wm. Archer; 5th, W. J. Patterson.

Hens, 40.—1st, 5th and 7th, W. Dawson; 2nd, 3rd and 4th, Jos. Russell; 6th, R. W. Vout; 8th, A. Devitt; 9th, Norman McLeod; 10th, Gideon Peer.

Cockerels, 56.—1st and 3rd, Wm. Archer; 2nd, R. W. Vout; 4th and 5th, Wm. Dawson; 6th, A. G. Auld; 7th and 8th, Norman McLeod; 9th and 10th, Chas. Massie.

Pullets, 56.—1st and 8th, W. Dawson; 2nd and 5th, A. G. Auld; 3rd, 6th and 10th, Geo. Brierly; 4th, W. J. Patterson; 7th, A. Devitt; 9th, L. H. Baldwin.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

Cocks, 21.—1st and 2nd, S. F. Glass; 3rd, Arthur Hedden; 4th, Adams Bros.; 5th, G. A. Black.

Hens, 23.—1st and 2nd, S. F. Glass; 3rd and 4th, Adams Bros.; 5th, John Crawford & Sons.

Cockerels, 17.—1st, S. F. Glass; 2nd, J. R. Johnson; 3rd and 4th, S. Rundle.

Pullets, 29.—1st, Adams Bros.; 2nd, H. W. McCutcheon; 3rd, J. R. Johnson; 4th and 5th, S. F. Glass.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

Cocks, 11.—1st, S. J. Schelly; 2nd, T. H. Scott; 3rd, Robt. C. Middlemiss.
Hens, 12.—1st and 2nd, Robt. C. Middlemiss; 3rd, T. H. Scott; 4th, S. J. Schelly.
Cockerels, 16.—1st, S. J. Schelly; 2nd and 4th, T. H. Scott; 3rd, John Pringle.
Pullets, 27.—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, S. J. Schelly; 5th, Jos. Rooke.

DOMINIQUES.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Geo. Burn; 2nd, A. G. H. Luxton.
Hens, 4.—1st, Geo. Burn; 2nd, G. B. Carbert; 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 2nd, G. B. Carbert; 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 2nd, G. B. Carbert; 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton.

BLACK JAVAS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, T. J. Cole; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, F. W. Krouse; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Pullets, 2.—1st, F. W. Krouse; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.

MOTTLED JAVAS.

Cocks, 1.—1st, Richard Oke.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Cocks, 14.—1st and 3rd, Hughes & Taylor; 2nd, W. J. Mihm; 4th, Brown & Reid.

Hens, 16.—1st, A. P. Hillhouse; 2nd, Hughes & Taylor; 3rd, W. J. Mihm; 4th, Brown & Reid.

Cockerels, 26.—1st. C. E. T. Woodley & Son; 2nd, Jos. Russell; 3rd, Hughes & Taylor; 4th, T. A. Faulds; 5th, Wm. Pearson.

Pullets, 30.—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th, T. A. Faulds; 5th, Jas. L. Vance & Son; 7th, Wm. Pearson; 8th, Jos. Russell; 9th, Williman & Goetz; 10th, C. J. Daniel.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Cocks, 12.—1st, Jno. Luscombe; 2nd, C. J. Daniel; 3rd and 4th, Hughes & Taylor.

Hens, 11.—1st, C. J. Daniel; 2nd and 3rd, Hughes & Taylor; 4th, J. E. Klager.

Cockerels, 24.—1st, Red Feather Yards; 2nd, Howard Smith; 3rd, E. Wankel & Son; 4th, A. W. Graham; 5th, C. J. Daniel.

Pullets, 22.—1st, A. W. Graham; 2nd, J. P. Ryley; 3rd, E. Wankel & Son; 4th, Red Feather Yards; 5th, Hughes & Taylor.

BLACK RED GAMES.

Cocks, 7.—1st and 2nd, S. Stapleford; 3rd, W. J. Elliott.
Hens, 12.—1st, S. Stapleford; 2nd, J. W. Roberts; 3rd, W. J. Elliott.
Cockerels, 11.—1st and 2nd, Thos. Parrott; 3rd, S. Stapleford.
Pullets, 10.—1st, J. W. Roberts; 2nd, Thos. Parrott; 3rd, S. Stapleford.

BROWN RED GAMES.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber & Co.
Hens, 5.—1st and 3rd, Jos. Telfer; 2nd, W. Barber & Co.
Cockerels, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber & Co.; 3rd, Jos. Telfer.
Pullets, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber & Co.; 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton.

DUCKWING GAMES.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber & Co.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber & Co.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber & Co.; 3rd, Jno. Parkinson.
Pullets, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber & Co.; 3rd, Jos. Telfer.

PYLE GAMES.

Cocks, 6.—1st, Jno. Parkinson; 2nd, W. Barber & Co.; 3rd, W. J. Elliott.
Hens, 7.—1st, Jno. Parkinson; 2nd and 3rd, W. J. Elliott.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, John Parkinson.
Pullets, 7.—1st and 2nd, W. J. Elliott; 3rd, John Parkinson.

INDIAN GAMES, ANY VARIETY.

Cocks, 11.—1st, Nathan Topping; 2nd, Cecil H. Earl; 3rd, John Crawford & Sons.
Hens, 11.—1st and 3rd, Nathan Topping; 2nd, Andrew L. Virene.
Cockerels, 9.—1st, Will Casey; 2nd, Cecil H. Earl; 3rd, John Hendley.
Pullets, 9.—1st and 2nd, Nathan Topping; 3rd, Will Casey.

BLACK SUMATRA GAMES.

Cocks, 5.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Miss H. L. Beardmore.
Hens, 6.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Miss H. L. Beardmore.
Cockerels, 1.—2nd, H. R. K. Tozer. (No 1st awarded.)
Pullets, 2.—2nd, H. R. K. Tozer; 3rd, C. J. Daniel. (No. 1st awarded.)

BIRCHEN GAMES.

Cocks, 1.—1st, Thos. Parrott.
Hens, 1.—1st, Thos. Parrott.
Cockerels, 4.—1st and 2nd, Jos. Telfer; 3rd, W. Barber & Co.
Pullets, 5.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Jos. Telfer.

A. O. V. GAMES.

Cocks, 9.—1st, Geo. Burn; 2nd and 3rd, R. H. Barber.
Hens, 7.—1st, L. Ridler; 2nd, A. G. H. Luxton; 3rd, R. H. Barber.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, R. H. Barber; 2nd, G. B. Carbert; 3rd, Geo. Burn.
Pullets, 6.—1st, J. S. Foster; 2nd, G. B. Carbert; 3rd, George Burn.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Cocks, 6.—1st, Irvin K. Martin; 2nd, H. E. Thorne; 3rd, Ken. A. McLeod.
Hens, 7.—1st, H. E. Thorne; 2nd, J. H. Eyer; 3rd, A. & T. Readwin.
Cockerels, 10.—1st and 3rd, Irvin K. Martin; 2nd, H. E. Thorne.
Pullets, 9.—1st and 3rd, Irvin K. Martin; 2nd, H. E. Thorne.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Cocks, 24.—1st, Jas. L. McCormack; 2nd and 5th, Wm. Ferguson; 3rd, Jno. A. McDougall; 4th, F. Wales.

Hens, 26.—1st, Jas. L. McCormack; 2nd, Durst Bros.; 3rd, 4th and 5th, Wm. Ferguson.

Cockerels, 39.—1st, 5th and 6th, Wm. Ferguson; 2nd, 3rd and 8th, F. Wales; 4th, H. B. Foster; 7th, E. Syer; 9th and 10th, Jas. L. McCormack.

Pullets, 37.—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, F. Wales; 4th and 5th, Wm. Ferguson; 10th, Jas. L. McCormack.

BLACK LEGHORNS.

Cocks, 8.—1st and 3rd, A. E. Doan; 2nd, F. H. Gallinger.
Hens, 9.—1st and 2nd, A. E. Doan; 3rd, Geo. Burn.
Cockerels, 17.—1st, 2nd and 4th, A. E. Doan; 3rd, W. J. McLeod.
Pullets, 26.—1st and 4th, F. H. Gallinger; 2nd, W. Barber & Co.; 3rd, A. E. Doan; 5th, W. J. McLeod.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.

Cocks, 7.—1st and 3rd, Wm. Cadman; 2nd, Henderson & Billings.
Hens, 10.—1st and 2nd, Henderson & Billings; 3rd, Miss E. Davidson.
Cockerels, 11.—1st, C. H. Wilson; 2nd and 4th, Henderson & Billings; 3rd, Wm. Cadman.
Pullets, 9.—1st, Henderson & Billings; 2nd, R. M. Patterson; 3rd, C. H. Wilson; 4th, Miss E. Davidson.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.

Cocks, 19.—1st and 3rd, A. J. Engel; 2nd, H. F. Becker; 4th, Peter Scott.
Hens, 18.—1st and 4th, W. A. Gurney; 2nd, Streib & Becker; 3rd, Orr & Creeden.
Cockerels, 16.—1st and 2nd, A. J. Engel; 3rd, W. A. Gurney; 4th and 9th, J. G. Taylor; 5th, Orr & Creeden; 6th, H. F. Becker; 7th and 8th, Streib & Becker; 10th, A. J. Engel.
Pullets, 30.—1st and 4th, W. A. Gurney; 2nd, Streib & Becker; 3rd, 7th and 8th, Orr & Creeden; 5th, G. G. Henderson; 6th, E. F. Montgomery; 9th and 10th, J. G. Taylor.

Buff Leghorns.

Cocks, 4.—1st, C. H. Tovell; 2nd, R. B. Graham; 3rd, Nate K. Cornwall.
Hens, 5.—1st, C. H. Tovell; 2nd, Nate K. Cornwall; 3rd, W. R. McDonald.
Cockerels, 11.—1st, R. B. Graham; 2nd, C. H. Tovell; 3rd, Nate K. Cornwall.
Pullets, 12.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, R. B. Graham; 4th, Nate K. Cornwall.

Spanish.

Cocks, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, J. H. Warrington; 3rd, Chas. F. Rice.
Hens, 3.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Chas. F. Rice.
Cockerels, 4.—1st and 2nd, Chas. F. Rice; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.
Pullets, 3.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, Chas. F. Rice; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.

S. C. Black Minorcas.

Cocks, 18.—1st and 2nd, T. A. Faulds; 3rd, R. Smith; 4th, Chas. Gorvett.
Hens, 23.—1st, R. Smith; 2nd, 3rd and 4th, Henry Dunne; 5th, T. A. Faulds.
Cockerels, 24.—1st and 3rd, T. A. Faulds; 2nd and 5th, Henry Dunne; 4th, A. Goebel.
Pullets, 21.—1st and 4th, Henry Dunne; 2nd and 3rd, T. A. Faulds; 5th, R. Smith.

R. C. Black Minorcas.

Cocks, 10.—1st, B. J. Mountjoy; 2nd, J. M. McRae; 3rd, T. A. Faulds.
Hens, 9.—1st, J. M. McRae; 2nd, T. A. Faulds; 3rd, Ross Swartout.
Cockerels, 13.—1st and 2nd, J. M. McRae; 3rd, T. A. Faulds; 4th, Ross Swartout.
Pullets, 13.—1st, J. M. McRae; 2nd, Ross Swartout; 3rd, T. A. Faulds; 4th, F. R. Fisher.

White Minorcas.

Cocks, 2.—1st, A. C. Moyer; 2nd, Thos. Vickers.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, A. C. Moyer; 3rd, Thos. Vickers.
Cockerels, 3.—1st and 2nd, A. C. Moyer; 3rd, Thos. Vickers.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 2nd, A. C. Moyer; 3rd, Thos. Vickers.

Andalusians.

Cocks, 8.—1st, H. V. Cosh; 2nd, Baker Bros.; 3rd, Geo. T. Howard.
Hens, 11.—1st and 2nd, H. V. Cosh; 3rd, Adolph Smith.
Cockerels, 11.—1st and 2nd, H. V. Cosh; 3rd, Chas. Gorvett.
Pullets, 8.—1st and 2nd, Chas. Gorvett; 3rd, Geo. T. Howard.

Silver Grey Dorkings.

Cocks, 7.—1st, G. A. Burns; 2nd and 3rd, Harry H. McKee.
Hens, 11.—1st and 2nd, Harry H. McKee; 3rd, G. A. Burns.
Cockerels, 10.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, G. A. Burns.
Pullets, 11.—1st and 2nd, G. A. Burns; 3rd, Harry H. McKee.

Colored Dorkings.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, Jas. McCormack; 3rd, J. H. Warrington.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, Jas. McCormack; 3rd, W. H. Reid.
Cockerels, 1.—1st, Jas. McCormack.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, Jas. McCormack.

WHITE DORKINGS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, David Bogue; 2nd, J. H. Warrington; 3rd, A. E. Doan.
Hens, 3.—1st, David Bogue; 2nd, J. H. Warrington; 3rd, Geo. Burns.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, David Bogue; 2nd, J. H. Warrington; 3rd, Geo. Burns.
Pullets, 4.—1st, Jas. McCormack; 2nd, A. E. Doan; 3rd, J. H. Warrington.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Cocks, 12.—1st and 2nd, J. W. Clark; 3rd, Thompson Bros.; 4th, A. W. E. Hellyer.
Hens, 14.—1st, Hugh W. Scott; 2nd, H. A. Hoffman; 3rd, A. W. E. Hellyer; 4th, Thompson Bros.
Cockerels, 50.—1st, 6th and 10th, A. W. E. Hellyer; 2nd, E. Fraleigh; 3rd, 8th and 9th, H. A. Hoffman; 4th and 5th, C. M. Blyth; 7th, J. W. Clark.
Pullets, 38.—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th and 8th, A. W. E. Hellyer; 4th, 5th and 6th, H. A. Hoffman; 9th, J. W. Clark; 10th, C. M. Blyth.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.

Cocks, 10.—1st, Kemp & Waterman; 2nd, Hamilton & Scoyne; 3rd, G. A. Jameson.
Hens, 18.—1st, 2nd and 4th, E. Fraleigh; 3rd, G. A. Jameson.
Cockerels, 27.—1st, Kemp & Waterman; 2nd and 4th, F. K. Ferguson; 3rd and 5th, E. Fraleigh.
Pullets, 37.—1st, E. A. Rawlings; 2nd and 3rd, F. K. Ferguson; 4th, 6th and 7th, E. Fraleigh; 5th, Kemp & Waterman; 8th, 9th and 10th, Hamilton & Scoyne.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

Cocks, 7.—1st, Wm. Moore; 2nd and 3rd, F. H. J. Moore.
Hens, 11.—1st and 3rd, F. H. J. Moore; 2nd, Wm. Moore; 4th, F. C. Bogart.
Cockerels, 8.—1st, Wm. Moore; 2nd, A. H. Westman; 3rd, E. A. Shultz.
Pullets, 9.—1st, Wm. Moore; 2nd, E. A. Shultz; 3rd, A. H. Westman.

HOUDANS.

Cocks, 9.—1st and 3rd, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, E. O. Penwarden.
Hens, 13.—1st, E. P. Doncaster; 2nd, E. O. Penwarden; 3rd, Wm. Phenix; 4th, J. M. Thorpe.
Cockerels, 14.—1st, C. Day; 2nd and 3rd, G. & J. Bogue; 4th, E. P. Doncaster.
Pullets, 12.—1st, Wm. Phenix; 2nd and 3rd, G. & J. Bogue; 4th, C. Day.

CREVE COEURS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 3.—1st and 3rd, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue.
Pullets, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue.

LA FLECHE.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, J. H. Warrington; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, J. H. Warrington.
Cockerels, 3.—1st and 3rd, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 3.—1st and 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Richard Oke.

W. C. B. POLANDS.

Cocks, 6.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, Fred D. King; 3rd, Mrs. Chas. Waters.
Hens, 6.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, Samuel C. Spies.
Cockerels, 4.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, J. Alvin Small.
Pullets, 6.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, J. Alvin Small.

GOLDEN POLANDS.

Cocks, 5.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd and 3rd, Wm. McNeil.
Hens, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, R. M. Patterson.
Cockerels, 4.—1st and 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Wm. McNeil.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 3rd, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Wm. McNeil.

Silver Polands.

Cocks, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Geo. Burn; 3rd, Wm. McNeil.
Hens, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, Geo. Burn.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Geo. Burn.
Pullets, 3.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, Geo. Burn.

White Polands.

Cocks, 1.—1st, Wm. McNeil.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.

Golden Bearded Polands.

Cocks, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt; 3rd, Wm. McNeil.
Hens, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt; 3rd, J. Alvin Small
Cockerels, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Pullets, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Wm. McNeil.

Silver Bearded Polands.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 3rd, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.
Cockerels, 3.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.
Pullets, 3.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd and 3rd, Wm. McNeil.

White Bearded Polands.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.

Buff Laced Bearded Polands.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 3rd, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Hens, 5.—1st and 3rd, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, Peter Gould.
Cockerels, 4.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.
Pullets, 4.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd and 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs.

Cocks, 5.—1st, Jas. Baptie; 2nd, Samuel C. Spies; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Hens, 7.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Jas. Baptie.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, Samuel C. Spies; 2nd, Jas. Baptie; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 5.—1st, Jas. Baptie; 2nd, Samuel C. Spies; 3rd, Richard Oke.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

Cocks, 5.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, Wm. Carter; 3rd, Jas. Baptie.
Hens, 7.—1st and 2nd, Jas. Baptie; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 6.—1st and 3rd, Richard Oke; 2nd, Jas. Baptie.
Pullets, 6.—1st and 3rd, Richard Oke; 2nd, Samuel C. Spies.

Golden Pencilled Hamburgs.

Cocks, 1.—1st, Richard Oke.
Hens, 4.—1st, Wm. Carter; 2nd and 3rd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.
Pullets, 5.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Wm. Carter; 3rd, Richard Oke.

Silver Pencilled Hamburgs.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, W. C. Mills.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, Wm. Carter.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, Wm. Carter; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, W. C. Mills.
Pullets, 6.—1st, Wm. Carter; 2nd and 3rd, Richard Oke.

BLACK HAMBURGS.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 3rd, Fred D. King; 2nd, R. L. Wheadon.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, R. L. Wheadon; 3rd, Jas. Baptie.
Cockerels, 7.—1st and 2nd, R. L. Wheadon; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 8.—1st and 3rd, R. L. Wheadon; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

RED CAPS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Geo. W. Kinder.
Hens, 6.—1st and 2nd, Roy G. Patterson; 3rd, Geo. W. Kinder.
Cockerels, 7.—1st and 2nd, Geo. W. Kinder; 3rd, W. E. Wright.
Pullets, 5.—1st, Roy G. Patterson; 2nd, Guy Bell; 3rd, Geo. W. Kinder.

SULTANS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, Richard Oke.
Hens, 3.—1st, G. & J Bogue; 2nd and 3rd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.
Pullets, 2.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, G. & J. Bogue.

SILKIES.

Cocks, 5.—1st and 3rd, E. Saunders; 2nd, H. B. Donovan.
Hens, 5.—1st, E. Saunders; 2nd, Hugh A. Rose; 3rd, H. B. Donovan.
Cockerels, 4.—1st and 3rd, E. Saunders; 2nd, Hugh A. Rose.
Pullets, 6.—1st and 3rd, E. Saunders; 2nd, Hugh A. Rose.

A. O. V. FOWLS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, Geo. Burn; 3rd, Peter P. Becker.
Hens, 7.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd and 3rd, A. C. McCullock.
Cockerels, 17.—1st, A. C. McCullock; 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd and 4th, Peter P. Becker.
Pullets, 18.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, A. C. McCullock; 3rd and 4th, Peter P. Becker.

BLACK RED GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 11.—1st, W. R. Walker; 2nd, W. Barber & Co.; 3rd, C. R. Crowe.
Hens, 15.—1st, C. R. Crowe; 2nd, W. R. Walker; 3rd, W. Barber & Co.; 4th, C. R. Crowe.
Cockerels, 13.—1st and 3rd, W. R. Walker; 2nd, W. R. Walker; 4th, W. Barber & Co.
Pullets, 19.—1st, W. R. Walker; 2nd and 3rd, W. Barber & Co.; 4th, C. R. Crowe.

BROWN RED GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 5.—1st, A. W. Tyson; 2nd, W. Barber & Co.; 3rd, A. H. Trebilcock.
Hens, 10.—1st and 3rd, A. W. Tyson; 2nd, W. A. McMaster.
Cockerels, 8.—1st and 2nd, A. W. Tyson; 3rd, W. Barber & Co.
Pullets, 8.—1st, A. W. Tyson; 2nd and 3rd, A. H. Trebilcock.

DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 6.—1st and 3rd, W. Barber & Co.; 2nd, Spiars Bros.
Hens, 7.—1st, W. Barber & Co.; 2nd and 3rd, Spiars Bros.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, Wm. Pearson; 2nd, Spiars Bros.; 3rd, W. Barber & Co.
Pullets, 9.—1st and 3rd, W. Barber & Co.; 2nd, Spiars Bros.

PYLE GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 11.—1st, W. Barber & Co.; 2nd, A. H. Trebilcock; 3rd, Jno. Crowe.
Hens, 17.—1st, A. W. Tyson; 2nd, Thos. Bower; 3rd and 4th, Thos. Bower.
Cockerels, 23.—1st, Jno. Crowe; 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, Thos. Bower.
Pullets, 18.—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, Thos. Bower.

WHITE GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, H. B. Donovan.
Hens, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, H. B. Donovan.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, H. B. Donovan; (no 2nd awarded); 3rd, Wm. Pearson.
Pullets, 3.—1st and 2nd, H. B. Donovan; 3rd, Wm. Pearson.

Birchen Game Bantams.

Cocks, 4.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, A. C. Bricker & H. Godard; 3rd, Wm. Pearson.
Hens, 4.—1st and 3rd, Wm. Pearson; 2nd, H. B. Donovan.
Cockerels, 4.—1st and 2nd, Wm. Pearson; 3rd, A. C. Bricker and H. Godard.
Pullets, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Wm. Pearson.

Indian Game Bantams.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Geo. W. Brothers; 2nd and 3rd, Doidge & McNeil.
Hens, 5.—1st and 3rd, Doidge & McNeil; 2nd, Geo. W. Brothers.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, Geo. W. Brothers; 2nd, T. J. Kiley; 3rd, G. H. Routledge.
Pullets, 7.—1st and 2nd, Doidge & McNeil; 3rd, T. J. Kiley.

A. O. V. Game Bantams.

Cocks, 5.—1st and 3rd, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, T. J. Kiley.
Hens, 5.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, C. R. Crowe; 3rd, T. J. Kiley.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, T. J. Kiley.
Pullets, 7.—1st and 3rd, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, C. R. Crowe.

Golden Sebright Bantams.

Cocks, 10.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, W. G. Murray; 3rd, T. J. Kiley.
Hens, 11.—1st, W. G. Murray; 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, T. J. Kiley.
Cockerels, 13.—1st, W. J. Slessor; 2nd, W. G. Murray; 3rd, Richard Oke; 4th, Hugh A. Rose.
Pullets, 13.—1st, W. J. Slessor; 2nd and 3rd, Richard Oke; 4th, T. J. Kiley.

Silver Sebright Bantams.

Cocks, 6.—1st, W. G. Murray; 2nd, T. J. Kiley; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Hens, 8.—1st and 3rd, Richard Oke; 2nd, W. G. Murray.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, Hugh A. Rose; 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, W. G. Murray.
Pullets, 7.—1st and 3rd, Richard Oke; 2nd, W. G. Murray.

Black Rose Comb Bantams.

Cocks, 9.—1st, W. G. Murray; 2nd and 3rd, R. L. Wheadon.
Hens, 8.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, R. L. Wheadon; 3rd, W. G. Murray.
Cockerels, 12.—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, R. L. Wheadon.
Pullets, 9.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, R. L. Wheadon.

White Rose Comb Bantams.

Cocks, 8.—1st, W. G. Murray; 2nd, Spiars Bros.; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Hens, 8.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, H. B. Donovan; 3rd, Spiars Bros.
Cockerels, 6.—1st and 2nd, W. G. Murray; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 6.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd and 3rd, W. G. Murray.

White Cochin Bantams.

Cocks, 7.—1st and 2nd, Doidge & McNeil; 3rd, J. R. Smith.
Hens, 9.—1st and 3rd, Doidge & McNeil; 2nd, W. J. Slessor.
Cockerels, 8.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Doidge & McNeil.
Pullets, 7.—1st and 2nd, Doidge & McNeil; 3rd, W. J. Slessor.

Buff Cochin Bantams.

Cocks, 14.—1st, W. G. Murray; 2nd, Shaw & McIntosh; 3rd, Rosser Bros.; 4th, Richard Oke.
Hens, 15.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Rosser Bros.; 4th, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 11.—1st and 3rd, J. A. Northey; 2nd, Hugh A. Rose.
Pullets, 12.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Rosser Bros.

Black Cochin Bantams.

Cocks, 13.—1st and 4th, J. N. MacRae; 2nd, J. A. Northey; 3rd, H. Fraleigh.
Hens, 12.—1st and 3rd, J. N. MacRae; 2nd and 4th, H. Fraleigh.
Cockerels, 11.—1st, J. F. Henry; 2nd, H. Fraleigh; 3rd, F. J. Packard.
Pullets, 12.—1st and 3rd, H. Fraleigh; 2nd, F. J. Packard; 4th, J. A. Northey.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Wm. Cadman; 2nd, H. R. K. Tozer; 3rd, L. Austin Brill.
Hens, 6.—1st and 3rd, L. Austin Brill; 2nd, Wm. Cadman.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, L. Austin Brill; 2nd, J. M. Thorpe; 3rd, Wm. Cadman.
Pullets, 4.—1st, L. Austin Brill; 2nd, J. M. Thorpe; 3rd, H. R. K. Tozer.

PLAIN WHITE BOOTED BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, T. J. Kiley; 3rd, W. J. Teale.
Hens, 4.—1st, T. J. Kiley; 2nd, W. G. Murray; 3rd, W. J. Teale.
Cockerels, 3.—1st and 2nd, T. J. Kiley; 3rd, W. G. Murray.
Pullets, 5.—1st, T. J. Kiley; 2nd and 3rd, W. G. Murray.

WHISKERED WHITE BOOTED BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, W. G. Murray; 2nd and 3rd, T. J. Kiley.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. G. Murray.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. G. Murray.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. G. Murray.

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAMS.

Cocks, 6.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd and 3rd, W. G. Murray.
Hens, 7.—1st and 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, T. J. Kiley.
Cockerels, 8.—1st and 2nd, W. G. Murray; 3rd, Hugh A. Rose.
Pullets, 7.—1st and 3rd, W. G. Murray; 2nd, Richard Oke.

WHITE JAPANESE BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, W. G. Murray; 3rd, Jas. Farley.
Hens, 6.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd and 3rd, Richard Oke.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, W. G. Murray.
Pullets, 3.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, W. G. Murray; 3rd, Jas. Farley.

BLACK JAPANESE BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, W. G. Murray; 2nd, Richard Oke; 3rd, L. Austin Brill.
Hens, 5.—1st, Richard Oke; 2nd, L. Austin Brill; 3rd, W. G. Murray.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, W. G. Murray; 2nd and 3rd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 5.—1st, W. G. Murray; 2nd, W. G. Murray; 3rd, Richard Oke.

A. O. V. JAPANESE BANTAMS.

Cocks, 5.—1st, W. G. Murray; 2nd, H. B. Donovan; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Hens, 6.—1st and 2nd, W. G. Murray; 3rd, H. B. Donovan.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 2nd, W. G. Murray; 3rd, Richard Oke.
Pullets, 6.—1st and 2nd, W. G. Murray; 3rd, Richard Oke.

POLISH BEARDED BANTAMS.

Cocks, 6.—1st and 3rd, T. J. Kiley; 2nd, W. G. Murray.
Hens, 8.—1st and 2nd, T. J. Kiley; 3rd, W. G. Murray.
Cockerels, 8.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Hugh A. Rose.
Pullets, 8.—1st, Hugh A. Rose; 2nd, W. G. Murray; 3rd, T. J. Kiley.

POLISH UNBEARDED BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, H. B. Donovan; 3rd, Hugh A. Rose.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, H. B. Donovan; 3rd, Hugh A. Rose.
Cockerels, 1.—1st, T. J. Kiley.
Pullets, 3.—1st, H. B. Donovan; 2nd, Hugh A. Rose; 3rd, T. J. Kiley.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS.

Cocks, 10.—1st, Hewitt Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, Shaw & McIntosh.
Hens, 13.—1st, Hewitt Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, Shaw & McIntosh; 4th, Robt. T. Dickie.
Cockerels, 9.—1st and 3rd, Shaw & McIntosh; 2nd, Robt. T. Dickie.
Pullets, 12.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Shaw & McIntosh; 4th, Robt. T. Dickie.

DARK BRAHMA BANTAMS.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, H. B. Donovan.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, H. B. Donovan.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, H. B. Donovan.

A. O. V. BANTAMS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Geo. T. Howard.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, Geo. T. Howard; 3rd, T. J. Kiley.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, L. Austin Brill.
Pullets, 6.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Geo. T. Howard.

BRONZE TURKEYS, TWO YEARS AND UP.

Cocks, 7.—1st, W. J. Bell; 2nd, Jas. Baptie; 3rd, Chas. Gould; 4th, D. Douglas & Sons; 5th, W. E. Wright.
Hens, 6.—1st, Jas. Ford & Son; 2nd and 4th, W. J. Bell; 3rd, T. J. Cole; 5th, W. E. Wright.

BRONZE TURKEYS, UNDER TWO YEARS.

Cocks, 7.—1st, T. J. Cole; 2nd, W. J. Bell; 3rd, Jas. Ford & Son; 4th, W. E. Wright; 5th, F. Wales.
Hens, 8.—1st, Alfred C. Crane; 2nd, A. McDougall & Son; 3rd and 5th, W. J. Bell; 4th, Jas. Ford & Son.
Cockerels, 10.—1st, A. McDougall & Son; 2nd and 3rd, Chas. Gould; 4th, W. J. Bell; 5th, W. E. Wright.
Pullets, 10.—1st, Chas. Gould; 2nd, A. McDougall & Son; 3rd and 5th, W. J. Bell; 4th, T. J. Cole.

WHITE TURKEYS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Geo. Baker; 2nd, A. McDougall & Son; 3rd, Baker Bros.; 4th, A. G. H. Luxton.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, Baker Bros.; 3rd, A. McDougall & Son; 4th, Geo. Baker; 5th, A. G. H. Luxton.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 2nd, Baker Bros.; 3rd, A. McDougall & Son; 4th, A. G. H. Luxton; 5th, Jos. Telfer.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 2nd, Baker Bros.; 3rd, A. McDougall & Son; 4th, A. G. H. Luxton; 5th, Jos. Telfer.

A. O. V. TURKEYS.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, A. G. H. Luxton.
Hens, 4.—1st, W. J. Alexander; 2nd, A. G. H. Luxton; 3rd, A. McDougall & Son.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, A. McDougall & Son; 2nd, Jos. Telfer; 3rd and 4th, W. J. Alexander; 5th, A. G. H. Luxton.
Pullets, 6.—1st and 4th, W. J. Alexander; 2nd, Jos. Telfer; 3rd, A. McDougall & Son; 5th, A. G. H. Luxton.

TOULOUSE GEESE.

Ganders, 10.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, Geo. Burn; 3rd, Scanlon Bros.; 4th, D. Douglas & Sons.
Geese, 10.—1st and 3rd, D. Douglas & Sons; 2nd, Geo. Burn; 4th, T. J. Cole.
Ganders, 1909, 9.—1st and 4th, D. Douglas & Sons; 2nd, T. J. Cole; 3rd, Thos. M. Shea.
Geese, 1909, 12.—1st, 3rd and 4th, D. Douglas & Sons; 2nd, Baker Bros.

EMBDEN GEESE.

Ganders, 12.—1st and 4th, C. A. R. Tilt; 2nd, C. M. Blyth; 3rd, A. McDougall & Son.
Geese, 10.—1st, T. J. Cole; 2nd, A. McDougall & Son; 3rd, C. A. R. Tilt; 4th, Scanlon Bros.
Ganders, 1909, 10.—1st, A. McDougall & Son; 2nd, C. M. Blyth; 3rd, C. A. R. Tilt; 4th, Alfred C. Crane.
Geese, 1909, 10.—1st, A. McDougall & Son; 2nd, C. M. Blyth; 3rd, T. J. Cole; 4th, Miss Mary Colwell.

BROWN CHINESE GEESE

Ganders, 4.—1st, Geo. Burn; 2nd and 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton; 4th, G. B. Carbert.
Geese, 4.—1st, Geo. Burn; 2nd and 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton; 4th, G. B. Carbert.
Ganders, 1909, 7.—1st, Geo. Burn; 2nd, Miss Mary Colwell; 3rd, C. A. R. Tilt; 4th, H. E. Moffat..
Geese, 1909, 7.—1st, Geo. Burn; 2nd, Miss Mary Colwell; 3rd, C. A. R. Tilt; 4th, H. E. Moffat.

African Geese.

Ganders, 7.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, Miss E. Davidson; 3rd, Miss Mary Colwell; 4th, C. A. R. Tilt.
Geese, 6.—1st and 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt; 3rd, Miss E. Davidson; 4th, Baker Bros.
Ganders, 1909, 4.—1st and 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt; 3rd, T. J. Cole; 4th, Baker Bros.
Geese, 1909, 5.—1st and 3rd, C. A. R. Tilt; 2nd, T. J Cole; 4th, Baker Bros.

A. O. V. Geese.

Ganders, 5.—1st, J. J. Pearson; 2nd, A. G. H. Luxton; 3rd, Geo. Burn.
Geese 5.—1st, J. J. Pearson; 2nd, A. G. H. Luxton; 3rd, Geo. Burn.
Ganders, 1909, 4.—1st, T. J. Cole; 2nd, J. J. Pearson; 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton.
Geese, 1909, 4.—1st, T. J. Cole; 2nd, J. J. Pearson; 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton.

Aylesbury Ducks.

Drakes, 4.—1st and 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, T. J. Cole.
Ducks, 4.—1st and 2nd, G. & J. Bogue; 3rd, C. A. R. Tilt.
Drakes, 1909, 5.—1st, T. J. Cole; 2nd and 3rd, G. & J. Bogue.
Ducks, 1909, 4.—1st, G. & J. Bogue; 2nd, T. J. Cole; 3rd, C. A. R. Tilt.

Rouen Ducks.

Drakes, 4.—1st and 2nd, Baker Bros.; 3rd, Thos. M. Shea.
Ducks, 6.—1st, Miss Mary Colwell; 2nd and 3rd, Baker Bros.
Drakes, 1909, 4.—1st and 2nd, Baker Bros.; 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton.
Ducks, 1909, 6.—1st, Miss Mary Colwell; 2nd and 3rd, Baker Bros.

Pekin Ducks.

Drakes, 5.—1st and 3rd, C. A. R. Tilt; 2nd, D. Douglas & Sons.
Ducks, 4.—1st and 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt; 3rd, D. Douglas & Sons.
Drakes, 1909, 10.—1st, C. A. R. Tilt; 2nd, G. J. Lawrie; 3rd, D. Douglas & Sons.
Ducks, 1909, 12.—1st, G. J. Lawrie; 2nd, C. A. R. Tilt; 3rd and 4th, D. Douglas & Sons.

Indian Runner Ducks.

Drakes, 4.—1st and 3rd, S. D. Furminger; 2nd, T. J. Cole.
Ducks, 3.—1st and 2nd, S. D. Furminger; 3rd, T. J. Cole.
Drakes, 1909, 5.—1st, H. E. Moffat; 2nd and 3rd, S. D. Furminger.
Ducks, 1909, 5.—1st, H. E. Moffat; 2nd and 3rd, S. D. Furminger.

Cayuga Ducks.

Drakes, 2.—1st, Isaac T. Knight; 2nd, A. G. H. Luxton.
Ducks, 2.—1st, Isaac T. Knight; 2nd, A. G. H. Luxton.
Drakes, 1909, 2.—1st, C. A. R. Tilt; 2nd, Isaac T. Knight.
Ducks, 1909, 4.—1st, C. A. R. Tilt; 2nd, Isaac T. Knight; 3rd, Miss Mary Colwell.

Muscovy Ducks.

Drakes, 4.—1st, Isaac T. Knight; 2nd, H. E. Moffat; 3rd, Gideon Peer.
Ducks, 4.—1st, Isaac T. Knight; 2nd, H. E. Moffat; 3rd, Gideon Peer.
Drakes, 1909, 2.—1st, Isaac T. Knight; 2nd, Geo. Burn.
Ducks, 1909, 2.—1st, Isaac T. Knight; 2nd, Geo. Burn.

A. O. V. Ducks.

Drakes, 5.—1st and 2nd, H. Karn; 3rd, Geo. Burn.
Ducks 5.—1st, Geo. Burn; 2nd and 3rd, H. Karn.
Drakes, 1909, 4.—1st and 2nd, H. Karn; 3rd, Geo. Burn.
Ducks, 1909, 4.—1st and 3rd, H. Karn; 2nd, Geo. Burn.

English Pheasants.

Pair, 2.—1st and 2nd, Miss E. Davidson.

Golden Pheasants.

Pair, 3.—1st and 2nd, Roswell Goldie; 3rd, W. A. McMaster.

SILVER PHEASANTS.

Pair, 3.—1st and 3rd, W. A. McMaster; 2nd, Roswell Goldie.

GUINEA FOWL.

Pair, 7.—1st, E. A. Hales; 2nd, A. G. H. Luxton; 3rd, Miss E. Davidson.

PIGEONS.

BLACK CARRIER.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, Herbert Limon.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, Herbert Limon.

DUN CARRIER.

Cocks, 1.—1st, Herbert Limon.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, Herbert Limon.

A. O. S. C. CARRIER.

Cocks, 3.—1st, T. J. Kiley; 2nd, Herbert Limon.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, Herbert Limon.

WHITE POUTER.

Cocks, 6.—1st and 2nd, Percy Watt.
Hens, 7.—1st, Percy Watt; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

BLUE PIED POUTER.

Cocks, 5.—1st, Percy Watt; 2nd, Percy Watt.
Hens, 7.—1st and 2nd, Percy Watt.

BLACK PIED POUTER.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, J. H. Magill.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, J. H. Magill.

YELLOW OR RED POUTER.

Cocks, 5.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 6.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, Percy Watt.

BLUE OR BLACK PIED PIGMY POUTER.

Cocks, 5.—1st, Percy Watt; 2nd, Geo. Bailey.
Hens, 5.—1st, Percy Watt; 2nd, J. V. McAree.

A. O. C. PIGMY POUTER.

Cocks, 2.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, Herbert Limon.
Hens, 2.—1st, W. H. Reid.

MUFFED TUMBLER.

Cocks, 9.—1st, T. J. Kiley; 2nd, J. V. McAree.
Hens, 9.—1st, T. J. Kiley; 2nd, J. V. McAree.

L. F. CLEAN LEG TUMBLER.

Cocks, 8.—1st and 2nd, J. V. McAree; 3rd, Osgoode & Myers.
Hens, 10.—1st and 2nd, J. V. McAree; 3rd, Bert Sheward.

S. F. ALMOND TUMBLER.

Cocks, 6.—1st and 2nd, John Elwood.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

S. F. A. O. C. Tumbler.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Jno. Elwood; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 6.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

A. C. Trumpeter.

Cocks, 1.—1st, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

Black Jacobin.

Cocks, 8.—1st, J. V. McAree; 2nd, Benson & Tregwin.
Hens, 7.—1st, Benson & Tregwin; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

Red Jacobin.

Cocks, 6.—1st, Benson & Tregwin; 2nd, Benson & Tregwin.
Hens, 5.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, Benson & Tregwin.

Yellow Jacobin.

Cocks, 3.—1st, R. K. Barker; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 3.—1st, R. K. Barker; 2nd, Benson & Tregwin.

White Jacobin.

Cocks, 7.—1st, R. K. Barker; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 7.—1st, R. K. Barker; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

A. O. S. C. Jacobin.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Benson & Tregwin; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 1.—1st, W. H. Reid.

Oriental Frill.

Cocks, 1.—1st, J. V. McAree.

R. C. Antwerp.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

Silver Dun Antwerp.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

White Fantail.

Cocks, 11.—1st, A. G. Sutherland; 2nd, J. V. McAree.
Hens, 12.—1st, Geo. D. Trimble; 2nd, Bert Sheward

Blue Fantail.

Cocks, 5.—1st and 2nd, J. S. Greenshields.
Hens, 4.—1st, J. S. Greenshields; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.

Black Fantail.

Cocks, 9.—1st, Ed. K. Dallimore; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 9.—1st, Bert Sheward; 2nd, Ed. K. Dallimore.

A. O. S. C. Fantail.

Cocks. 11.—1st, Bert Sheward; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 13.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.

RED OR YELLOW MAGPIE.

Cocks, 10.—1st, A. & T. Readwin; 2nd, L. Ridler.
Hens, 8.—1st, J. S. Greenshields; 2nd, L. Ridler.

A. O. C. MAGPIE.

Cocks, 7.—1st and 2nd, L. Ridler.
Hens, 7.—1st, L. Ridler; 2nd, T. J. Kiley.

BLUE OR BLACK CHEQUERED SHOW HOMER.

Cocks, 3.—1st, W. Steer; 2nd. J. V. McAree.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, Alfred Knight.

A. O. C. SHOW HOMER.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, Alfred Knight.
Hens, 4.—1st, Alfred Knight; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

BLACK SWALLOW.

Cocks, 6.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, Ed. K. Dallimore.
Hens, 8.—1st and 2nd, Ed. K. Dallimore.

A. O. SOL. COLOR SWALLOW.

Cocks, 7.—1st and 2nd, W. D. Forbes.
Hens, 6.—1st, W. D. Forbes; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.

A. O. C. SWALLOW.

Cocks, 6.—1st, T. J. Kiley; 2nd, Hugh A. Rose.
Hens, 5.—1st, Hugh A. Rose; 2nd, J. F. Henry.

DRAGOON.

Cocks, 7.—1st, J. V. McAree; 2nd, W. T. Lenehan.
Hens, 6.—1st, J. V. McAree; 2nd, W. T. Lenehan.

ARCHANGEL.

Cocks, 5.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens. 5.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, Douglas Mitchell.

NUN.

Cocks. 8.—1st, J. V. McAree; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 8.—1st, J. V. McAree; 2nd, J. S. Greenshields.

BLUE OR SILVER AFRICAN OWL.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Jno. Storey; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 2.—1st, Jno. Storey; 2nd, John A. Sheward.

A. O. C. AFRICAN OWL.

Cocks, 6.—1st, J. A. Meadows; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 7.—1st, J. A. Meadows; 2nd, Jno. A. Sheward.

BLUE OR SILVER ENGLISH OWL.

Cocks, 4.—1st, W. H. Reid;; 2nd, Herbert Limon.
Hens, 4.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, Herbert Limon.

A. O. C. ENGLISH OWL.

Cocks, 5.—1st, Herbert Limon; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

A. O. V. Owl.

Cocks, 7.—1st, J. A. Meadows; 2nd, Pine Grove Pigeon Lofts.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

Black Turbit.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, Bert Sheward.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, Bert Sheward.

A. O. C. Turbit.

Cocks, 7.—1st, J. S. Greenshields; 2nd, Bert Sheward.
Hens, 6.—1st and 2nd, Bert Sheward.

A. O. S. Variety Pigeons.

Cocks, 6.—1st, L. Ridler; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.
Hens, 7.—1st, L. Ridler; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.

PIGEONS BRED IN 1909.

Carrier, Any Color.

Cocks and Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, Herbert Limon.

Pigmy Pouter, Any Color.

Cocks and Hens, 7.—1st and 2nd, J. V. McAree.

A. O. V. Pouter, Any Color.

Cocks and Hens, 6.—1st, Percy Watt; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

Muffed Tumbler, Any Color.

Cocks and Hens, 8.—1st, J. F. Henry; 2nd, Benson & Tregwin.

L. F. Tumbler, Any Color.

Cocks and Hens, 7.—1st and 2nd, J. V. McAree.

S. F. Tumbler, Any Color.

Cocks and Hens, 4.—1st, Jno. Elwood; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

Jacobin, Any Color.

Cocks and Hens, 4.—1st, R. K. Barker; 2nd, Benson & Tregwin.

Fantail, Any Color.

Cocks and Hens, 10.—1st and 2nd, Geo. D. Trimble.

Magpie, Any Color.

Cocks and Hens, 7.—1st and 2nd, L. Ridler.

Show Homer, Any Color.

Cocks and Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, Alfred Knight.

Swallow, Any Color.

Cocks and Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, Ed. K. Dallimore.

Dragoon, Any Color.

Cocks and Hens, 7.—1st and 2nd, W. Steer.

Nun, Any Color.

Cocks and Hens, 6.—1st, Geo. Balley; 2nd, J. V. McAree.

ENGLISH OWL. ANY COLOR.

Cocks and Hens. 2.—1st and 2nd, Herbert Limon.

A. O. V. OWL. ANY COLOR.

Cocks and Hens. 2.—1st and 2nd. W. H. Reid.

TURBIT. ANY COLOR.

Cocks and Hens. 5.—1st and 2nd. Bert Sheward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABYSSINIAN CAVIES.

Pair. 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. Fox.

PERUVIAN CAVIES.

Pair. 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. Fox.

SMOOTH COATED CAVIES.

Pair. 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. Fox.

SOL. C. LOP EARED RABBIT.

Males, 1.—1st, Frank West.
Females. 1.—1st, Frank West.

A. O. V. LOP EARED RABBIT.

Males. 1.—1st, Frank West.
Females. 1.—1st, Frank West.

DUTCH RABBIT.

Males. 2.—1st and 2nd, R. R. Fleming.
Females. 2.—1st and 2nd. R. R. Fleming.

A. O. V. RABBIT.

Males. 2.—1st, L. Ridler.
Females. 3.—1st, L. Ridler; 2nd, F. Wales.

SCOTCH FANCY CANARY.

Males, 2.—1st and 2nd, F. W. Hodgkin.
Females. 2.—1st and 2nd. F. W. Hodgkin.

A. O. V. CANARY.

Males. 2.—1st and 2nd, F. W. Hodgkin.
Females. 2.—1st and 2nd, F. W. Hodgkin.

PEN OF UTILITY FOWL.

Pen. 11.—1st, A. Devitt; 2nd, Miss Z. Barbour; 3rd, J. W. Clark.

SELLING CLASS.

DORKINGS.

Males, 5.—1st, G. A. Burns; 2nd and 3rd, W. J. Hood.
Females, 8.—1st, G. A. Burns; 2nd, C. H. Wilson; 3rd, F. W. Krouse.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Males, 22.—1st, W. A. Gurney; 2nd, Miss Z. Barbour; 3rd, A. C. Bricker and H. Godard.
Females, 5.—1st, W. J. Alexander; 2nd, H. Karn; 3rd, Jack Philpot.

WYANDOTTES.

Males, 10.—1st, Sid. Saunders; 2nd and 3rd, Wilber Lemon.
Females, 10.—1st, Wilber Lemon; 2nd, Jas. Baptie; 3rd, C. J. Daniel.

ORPINGTONS.

Males, 11.—1st, Chas. Gould; 2nd, Kemp & Waterman; 3rd, F. W. Krouse.
Females, 4.—1st, F. W. Krouse; 2nd, Hamilton & Scoyne; 3rd, Kemp & Waterman.

MINORCAS.

Males, 3.—1st, Henderson & Billings; 2nd, Chas. Gould; 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton.
Females, 2.—1st, F. W. Krouse; 2nd, A. G. H. Luxton.

LEGHORNS.

Males, 19.—1st, F. Wales; 2nd, E. Syer; 3rd, C. H. Greensides.
Females, 12.—1st, C. H. Greensides; 2nd, F. Wales; 3rd, E. Syer.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Males, 22.—1st and 3rd, J. E. Klager.
Females, 9.—1st, W. J. Mihm; 2nd and 3rd, A. G. H. Luxton.

ANY VARIETY ASIATICS.

Males, 6.—1st and 3rd, R. McCurdy; 2nd, L. C. Sage.
Females, 6.—1st F. Wales; 2nd, R. McCurdy; 3rd, L. C. Sage.

ANY OTHER VARIETY.

Males, 15.—1st, Cecil H. Earl; 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, D. Douglas & Sons.
Females, 9.—1st and 3rd, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, D. Douglas & Sons.

ANY VARIETY, PIGEONS.

Males, 12.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Females, 9.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Pair Brahmas, 1.—1st, J. E. Mounce.
Pair Langshans, 2.—1st and 2nd, J. E. Mounce.
Pair Plymouth Rock Cockerels, 16.—1st, J. E. Mounce; 2nd and 3rd, Geo. Fyfe.
Pair Plymouth Rock Pullets, 5.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. E. Mounce.
Pair Wyandotte Cockerels, 7.—1st and 2nd, J. E. Mounce; 3rd, A. P. Hillhouse.
Pair Wyandotte Pullets, 1.—1st, J. E. Mounce.
Pair Minorcas or Andalusians, 7.—1st, J. E. Mounce; 2nd, Scanlon Bros.; 3rd, C. D. Worthington.
Pair Leghorns, 10.—1st and 2nd, J. E. Mounce; 3rd, Scanlon Bros.
Pair Dorkings, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. E. Mounce.
Pair Houdans, La Fleche or Creve Cœur, 3.—1st, Scanlon Bros.; 2nd, C. D. Worthington.
Pair Games, 11.—1st and 2nd, Geo. Fyfe; 3rd, E. A. Hales.
Pair Javas, 4.—1st and 2nd, J. E. Mounce; 3rd, Scanlon Bros.
Pair Hamburgs, 6.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. E. Mounce.
Pair Orpington Cockerels, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. E. Mounce.
Pair Orpington Pullets, 3.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. E. Mounce.
Best Pair Dressed Fowls.—J. E. Mounce.
Turkey, any age, Male, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, H. J. Woodrow & Sons.
Pair Turkeys, any age, Female, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, H. J. Woodrow & Sons.
Pair Turkeys of 1909, Male, 7.—1st, Denis Crimmins; 2nd and 3rd, H. J. Woodrow & Sons.
Pair Turkeys, 1909, Female, 6.—1st and 3rd, H. J. Woodrow & Sons; 2nd, Denis Crimmins.
Best Entry, Dressed Turkeys.—H. J. Woodrow & Sons.
Pair White Geese, 5.—1st and 3rd, H. J. Woodrow; 2nd, Scanlon Bros.
Pair Colored Geese, 6.—1st and 2nd, Scanlon Bros.; 3rd, H. J. Woodrow & Sons.
Best Pair, Dressed Geese.—H. J. Woodrow & Sons.
Pair White Ducks, 4.—1st, H. J. Woodrow & Sons; 2nd and 3rd, Isaac T. Knight.

Pair Colored Ducks, 7.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, H. J. Woodrow & Sons.
Best Pair Dressed Ducks.—H. J. Woodrow & Sons.
Six Brahmas, Cochins or Langshans, 1.—J. E. Mounce.
Six Rocks or Wyandottes, 8.—1st and 2nd, J. E. Mounce; 3rd, Geo. Fyfe.
Six Minorcas, Andalusians or Javas, 3.—1st, J. E. Mounce; 2nd, Scanlon Bros.; 3rd, C. D. Worthington.
Six Dorkings, Houdans, La Fleche, Creve Cœurs or Orpingtons, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. E. Mounce.
Six Games, 3.—1st, Geo. Fyfe; 2nd, J. E. Mounce; 3rd, Scanlon Bros.
Six Leghorns or Hamburgs, 4.—1st and 3rd, J. E. Mounce; 2nd, C. D. Worthington.
Six Turkeys, 4.—1st and 3rd, H. Woodrow & Sons; 2nd, Denis Crimmins.
Six Geese, 3.—1st, Scanlon Bros.; 2nd, H. J. Woodrow & Sons.
Six Ducks, 4.—1st and 2nd, H. J. Woodrow & Sons; 3rd, Isaac T. Knight.
One Dozen White Eggs, 3.—1st, Chas. Gould; 2nd, W. J. Hood; 3rd, F. W. Krouse.
One Dozen Brown Eggs, 8.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, F. H. J. Moore.
Six Squabs, 1.—A. & T. Readwin.

POULTRY SPECIALS.

Light Brahmas.—Best cock, H. W. Partlo; best cockerel, H. W. Partlo.
Dark Brahmas.—Best cock, L. C. Sage; best collection, L. C. Sage.
Buff Cochins.—Best cock and cockerel, Holmhurst Poultry Yards; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, Hugh Wyatt; best collection, Hugh Wyatt.
Partridge Cochins.—Best collection, F. Wales; 2nd best collection, Hugh A. Rose.
Black Cochins.—Best collection, C. A. R. Tilt.
White Cochins.—Best collection, Hugh A. Rose.
Black Langshans.—Best collection, C. A. R. Tilt; best trio, C. A. R. Tilt.
A. O. C. Langshans.—Best cock, Wm. Pearson; best hen, Wm. Pearson; best cockerel, W. J. Teale; best pullet, W. J. Teale; best collection, Wm. Pearson.
Asiatics.—Best collection, C. A. R. Tilt.
Barred Plymouth Rocks.—2nd best cock, I. K. Millard; best cock and cockerel, I. K. Millard; best hen and pullet, Jno. Pringle; best cockerel, I. K. Millard; Dawson Medal, for best cockerel, I. K. Millard; best five cockerels, I. K. Millard; best pullet, Jno. Pringle; Dawson Medal for best pullet, Jno. Pringle; best five pullets, I. K. Millard; 2nd best pair young birds, I. K. Millard; best cockerel and three pullets, I. K. Millard.
White Plymouth Rocks.—Best cock, F. A. Andrews; best hen, C. J. Whitney; best male, F. A. Andrews; best collection, F. A. Andrews; 2nd best collection, C. J. Whitney.
Buff Plymouth Rocks.—Best two hens, Jno. Bawden; best surface colored male by new exhibitor, G. D. McLean; best surface colored male, Jno. Bawden; best surface colored female, Jno. Bawden.
Golden Laced Wyandottes.—Best cock and cockerel, Jno. McPherson; best pullet, Jas. Baptie; best laced pullet, J. H. Magill.
Silver Laced Wyandottes.—Best cock, Wilber Lemon; best hen, Wilber Lemon; best exhibit of not less than five males, Wilber Lemon; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, Wilber Lemon.
Black Wyandottes.—Best two cocks, R. Dinner; best two hens, J. R. Smith; best cockerel and pullet, J. R. Smith; best collection, A. & T. Readwin.
Buff Wyandottes.—Best cockerel, Jas. Dundas; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, Spry & Mick; best collection, Spry & Mick.
Silver Pencilled Wyandottes.—Best cockerel, Spiars Bros.; best collection, Spiars Bros.
White Wyandottes.—Best cock, Jos. Russell; best hen, W. Dawson; best cockerel, Wm. Archer; 1st prize cockerel, Jos. Russell; 2nd prize cockerel, Chas. Massie; 3rd prize cockerel, Norman McLeod; best pullet, W. Dawson; best collection, W. Dawson; 2nd best collection, Jos. Russell; 3rd best collection, Wm. Archer.
Partridge Wyandottes.—Best shaped cock, Adams Bros.; best shaped hen, S. F. Glass; best shaped cockerel, J. R. Johnson; cockerel with best leg color, S. F. Glass; best pencilled pullet, Adams Bros.; best shaped pullet, S. Rundle; best colored female, S. F. Glass; best collection, S. F. Glass; exhibitor winning most prizes, S. F. Glass.
Columbian Wyandottes.—Best cock, S. J. Schelly; best hen, R. C. Middlemiss; best cockerel, S. J. Schelly; best two cockereis, T. H. Scott; best pullet, S. J. Schelly; best three pullets, S. J. Schelly; pullet with best hackle and wings, T. H. Scott; pullet with best hackle and tail, T. H. Scott.
Dominiques—Best cock, Geo. Burn; best collection, G. B. Carbert.
Black Javas.—Best male, Richard Oke; best female, F. W. Krouse.
Mottled Javas.—Best male, Richard Oke; best female, Richard Oke; best collection, Richard Oke.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds.—Best colored hen, A. P. Hillhouse; best colored cockerel, Jos. Russell; 2nd best cockerel, Jos. Russell; best collection, Hughes & Taylor; 2nd best collection, W. J. Mihm.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds.—Best cockerel, Howard Smith; best two pullets, A. W. Graham; best bird, Howard Smith; best collection, Hughes & Taylor.

Rhode Island Reds.—Best collection, Hughes & Taylor.

American Varieties.—Best collection, Jno. Bawden.

Black Red Games.—Best pullet, J. W. Roberts; best male, Thos. Parrott; best female, J. W. Roberts; best collection, Thos. Parrott.

Brown Red Games.—Best collection, W. Barber & Co.

Duckwing Games.—Best collection, W. Barber & Co.

Pyle Games.—Best male, Jno. Parkinson; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, Jno. Parkinson.

Indian Games.—Best collection, Nathan Topping.

Black Sumatra Games.—Best cock, Miss H. L. Beardmore; best hen, Miss H. L. Beardmore; best cockerel, H. R. K. Tozer; best pullet, H. R. K. Tozer.

Cornish Indian Games.—Best cock, Nathan Topping; best pullet, Nathan Topping.

A. O. V. Games.—Best collection, R. H. Barber.

Pit Games.—Best cock, Geo. Burn; best hen, L. Ridler; best cockerel, R. H. Barber; best pullet, R. H. Barber.

R. C. White Leghorns.—Best bird, Irvin K. Martin; best collection, Irvin K. Martin.

S. C. White Leghorns.—Best male, Jas. L. McCormack; best hen and cockerel, Wm. Ferguson; best collection, F. Wales; largest entry, F. Wales.

Black Leghorns.—Best three cocks, A. E. Doan; best colored cockerel, A. E. Doan; best female, A. E. Doan; best collection, A. E. Doan.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—Best cock, Wm. Cadman; best cockerel, C. H. Wilson.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.—Best six females shown by one exhibitor, Orr & Creeden; best colored hen, W. A. Gurney; exhibitor winning most prizes in cockerels, A. J. Engel; best pullet, W. A. Gurney.

Spanish.—Best collection, J. H. Warrington.

S. C. Black Minorcas.—Best hen, Henry Dunne; best cockerel, T. A. Faulds; best pullet, Henry Dunne; best collection, T. A. Faulds.

R. C. Black Minorcas.—Best cock, B. J. Mountjoy; best cock by new exhibitor, F. R. Fisher; best cockerel, J. N. McRae; best collection, J. N. McRae.

White Minorcas.—Best cock and hen, A. C. Moyer; best cockerel and pullet, A. C. Moyer.

Andalusians.—Best cock, H. V. Cosh; best hen, H. V. Cosh; best cockerel, H. V. Cosh; best pullet, Geo. T. Howard.

Mediterranean Classes.—Best collection, T. A. Faulds.

Silver Grey Dorkings.—Best hen, G. A. Burns; best collection, G. A. Burns.

Colored Dorkings.—Best cock and hen, Jas. McCormack; best collection, Jas. McCormack.

White Dorkings.—Best cockerel, D. Bogue; best collection, D. Bogue.

Dorkings.—Best male, G. A. Burns.

Buff Orpingtons.—Best two cocks and two hens, A. W. E. Hellyer; best cockerel, A. W. E. Hellyer; best ten cockerels, A. W. E. Hellyer; best pullet A. W. E. Hellyer; best six pullets, A. W. E. Hellyer; best collection, A. W. E. Hellyer.

Black Orpingtons.—Best two cocks, Kemp & Waterman; best four hens, E. Fraleigh; best hen, E. Fraleigh; best cockerel, Kemp & Waterman; best four pullets, E. Fraleigh; best collection, E. Fraleigh.

English Classes.—Best collection, Jas. MacCormack.

Houdans.—Best hen, E. O. Penwarden; best cockerel, E. O. Penwarden; best pullet, Wm. Phenix.

Creve Cœurs.—Best collection, Richard Oke.

La Fleche.—Best collection, Richard Oke.

W. C. B. Polands.—Hen with largest crest, Wm. McNeil; best collection, Wm. McNeil.

Golden Polands.—Best collection, Wm. McNeil.

Silver Polands.—Best collection, Wm. McNeil.

White Polands.—Best plain cock and hen, Wm. McNeil; best plain cockerel, Wm. McNeil; best collection, Wm. McNeil.

Golden Bearded Polands.—2nd best cockerel, Wm. McNeil; best collection, Wm. McNeil.

Silver Bearded Polands.—Best collection, Wm. McNeil.

White Bearded Polands.—Best cock and hen, Wm. McNeil, best collection, Wm. McNeil.

Buff Laced Bearded Polands.—Best collection, Wm. McNeil.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs.—Best three hens, Jas. Baptie; best collection, Jas. Baptie.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs.—Best cockerel, Richard Oke; best hen, Jas. Baptie; best collection, Richard Oke.

Golden Pencilled Hamburgs.—Best collection, Richard Oke.

Silver Pencilled Hamburgs.—Best cock and cockerel, Richard Oke; best collection, Richard Oke.

Black Hamburgs.—Best three cockerels, R. L. Wheadon; best three pullets, R. L. Wheadon; best collection, R. L. Wheadon.

Red Caps.—Best cock and hen, Geo. W. Kinder; best collection, Geo. W. Kinder.

Sultans.—Best collection, Richard Oke.

Silkies.—Best collection, E. Saunders; collection shown by youngest exhibitor, E. Saunders.

Anconas.—Best male, A. C. McCullock; best female, A. C. McCullock; best collection, A. C. McCullock.

Black Red Game Bantams.—Best cock, W. R. Walker; best hen, C. R. Crowe; best cockerel, W. R. Walker; best pullet, W. R. Walker; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, W. R. Walker.

Brown Red Game Bantams.—Best cock, A. W. Tyson; best hen, A. W. Tyson; best cockerel, A. W. Tyson; best pullet, A. W. Tyson; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, A. W. Tyson.

Duckwing Game Bantams.—Best cock, W. Barber & Co.; best hen, W. Barber & Co.; best three hens, Spiars Bros.; best cockerel, Wm. Pearson; best pullet, Spairs Bros.; best three pullets, W. Barber & Co.

Pyle Game Bantams.—Best cock, W. Barber & Co.; best hen, A. W. Tyson; best cockerel, John Crowe; best pullet, Thos. Bower.

White Game Bantams.—Best collection, H. B. Donovan; best pair, H. B. Donovan.

Birchen Game Bantams.—Best cock, H. B. Donovan; best hen, Wm. Pearson; best cockerel, Wm. Pearson; best pullet, Wm. Pearson; largest exhibit, Wm. Pearson.

Indian Game Bantams.—Best collection, Doidge & McNeil.

Wheaten Game Bantams.—Best female, H. B. Donovan.

A. O. V. Game Bantams.—Best collection, H. B. Donovan.

Golden Sebright Bantams.—Best cock, Richard Oke; best hen, W. G. Murray; best cock and hen, Richard Oke; best cockerel, W. J. Slessor; best pullet, W. J. Slessor; best collection, Richard Oke.

Silver Sebright Bantams.—Best cock, W. G. Murray; best hen, Richard Oke; best cockerel, H. A. Rose; best pullet, Richard Oke; best collection, Richard Oke.

Black Rose Comb Bantams.—Best cock, W. G. Murray; best hen, Richard Oke; best cockerel, R. L. Wheadon; best pullet, R. L. Wheadon; best collection, R. L. Wheadon.

White Rose Comb Bantams.—Best male, W. G. Murray; best female, Richard Oke; best collection, W. G. Murray.

White Cochin Bantams.—Best hen, Doidge & McNeil; best cockerel, Doidge & McNeil; best collection, Doidge & McNeil.

Buff Cochin Bantams.—Best male, W. G. Murray; best female, Rosser Bros.; best collection, Rosser Bros.

Black Cochin Bantams.—Best cock, J. N. MacRae; best hen, J. N. MacRae; best cockerel, J. F. Henry; best pullet, H. Fraleigh; best collection, H. Fraleigh.

Partridge Cochin Bantams.—Best male, Wm. Cadman; best two hens, L. Austin Brill; best collection, L. Austin Brill.

Plain White Booted Bantams.—Best cock, T. J. Kiley; best hen, T. J. Kiley; best cock and hen, T. J. Kiley; best cockerel, T. J. Kiley; best collection, T. J. Kiley.

Whiskered White Booted Bantams.—Best male, W. G. Murray; best female, W. G. Murray.

Japanese Black Tailed Bantams.—Best male, Richard Oke; best female, Richard Oke.

White Japanese Bantams.—Best pullet, Richard Oke; best collection, Richard Oke.

Black Japanese Bantams.—Best collection, W. G. Murray.

A. O. V. Japanese Bantams.—Best collection, W. G. Murray.

Bearded Polish Bantams.—Best male, T. J. Kiley; best female, T. J. Kiley.

Unbearded Polish Bantams.—Best male, H. B. Donovan; best female, H. B. Donovan.

Light Brahma Bantams.—Best two cocks.—Shaw & McIntosh; best male, Shaw & McIntosh; best two pullets, Shaw & McIntosh.

Dark Brahma Bantams.—Best male, H. B. Donovan; best female, H. B. Donovan.

A. O. V. Bantams.—Best male.—Geo. T. Howard; best female, Geo. T. Howard; largest exhibit, Geo. T. Howard.

Bronze Turkeys.—Best bird, W. J. Bell; best collection, W. J. Bell; 2nd best collection, A. McDougall & Sons.

White Turkeys.—Best collection, Baker Bros.; 2nd best collection, A. McDougall & Sons.

A. O. V. Turkeys.—Best collection, A. G. H. Luxton; 2nd best collection, A. McDougall & Sons.

Turkeys.—Best collection, A. McDougall & Sons.

Toulouse Geese.—Best old gander, Baker Bros.; best old goose, D. Douglas & Sons; best collection, D. Douglas & Sons; 2nd best collection, Baker Bros.

Emden Geese.—Best collection, A. McDougall & Son; 2nd best collection, C. A. R. Tilt.

Brown Chinese Geese.—Best collection, Geo. Burn; 2nd best collection, A. G. H. Luxton.

African Geese.—Best collection, C. A. R. Tilt; 2nd best collection, Baker Bros.

English Dun Geese.—Best collection, Isaac T. Knight.

Aylesbury Ducks.—Best collection, T. J. Cole; 2nd best collection, T. J. Cole.

Rouen Ducks.—Best collection, Baker Bros.; 2nd best collection, Miss Mary Colwell.

Pekin Ducks.—Best collection, C. A. R. Tilt; 2nd best collection, D. Douglas & Son.

Indian Runner Ducks.—Best collection, H. E. Moffat; 2nd best collection, T. J. Cole.

Cayuga Ducks.—Best collection, Isaac T. Knight; 2nd best collection, C. A. R. Tilt.

Muscovy Ducks.—Best collection, Isaac T. Knight; 2nd best collection, Geo. Burn.

A. O. V. Ducks, except Mallard.—Best collection, Geo. Burn.

Mallard Ducks.—Best collection, H. Karn.

Water Fowl.—Best collection, C. A. R. Tilt.

Pheasants.—Best collection golden, Roswell Goldie; best collection silver, W. A. McMaster; best exhibit, Roswell Goldie; 2nd best exhibit, W. A. McMaster.

Guinea Fowl.—Best collection, A. G. H. Luxton.

PIGEON SPECIALS.

Best Black Pied Pouter Hen.—J. H. Magill.

Best collection Pouters, except Pigmies.—Percy Watt.

Best collection Pouters.—Percy Watt.

Best young Pouter.—Percy Watt.

Best S. F. Tumbler, C. L. or Muffed.—W. H. Reid.

Best collection Tumblers.—J. V. McAree.

Best collection Jacobins.—W. H. Reid.

Best Antwerp.—W. H. Reid.

Best Saddled Fantail.—Bert Sheward.

Best Black or Red Fantail Hen.—Bert Sheward.

Best collection of Fantails.—Bert Sheward.

Best collection of Magpies.—L. Ridler.

Best A. O. C. Show Homers.—Alfred Knight.

Best collection of Swallows.—Ed. K. Dallimore.

Best collection of Owls.—W. H. Reid.

Best young Blue Fantail.—A. & T. Readwin.

Best young Turbit.—Bert Sheward.

MISCELLANEOUS POULTRY. SPECIAL PRIZES.

Cavies.—Best collection, Wm. Fox; 2nd best collection, Wm. Fox.

Rabbits and Hares.—Best collection, L. Ridler; 2nd best collection, F. Wales.

Canaries.—Best collection Scotch Fancy, F. W. Hodgkin; 2nd best collection Scotch Fancy, F. W. Hodgkin; best collection A. O. V., F. W. Hodgkin; 2nd best collection A. O. V., F. W. Hodgkin.

Utility Pen.—Best pen, A. Devitt; 2nd best pen, J. W. Clarke.

Best pair of dressed chickens shown by new exhibitor.—E. A. Hales.

Best exhibit of dressed chickens.—J. E. Mounce.

2nd best exhibit of dressed chickens.—Scanlon Bros.

Best exhibit of dressed Water Fowl.—H. J. Woodrow & Sons.

Lady winning the most points.—Miss Mary Colwell.

Exhibitor winning the most points.—Richard Oke.

Best four birds, cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in Barred Plymouth Rock or S. C. Brown Leghorns.—H. W. Partlo.

Best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in the Show.—Wm. McNeil.

Best male bird in Show.—Richard Oke.

Best female bird in the Show.—Wm. McNeil.

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW.

OTTAWA, ONT., JANUARY 17th to 21st, 1910.

HORSES.

Clydesdale Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1906.

1st—Royal Gretna (imp.) [9599], foaled April 27th, 1905; sire, Royal Citizen (11896); dam, Countess of Gretna (16951). Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

2nd—Viscount Lothian (imp.) [9369], foaled 1905; sire, Luffness [6273]; dam, Nell 2nd [9507]. Exhibited by Robert Ness & Son, Howick, Que.

3rd—Sir David (imp.) [8698] (14368), foaled May, 1905; sire, Prince of Brunstane [7987] (9977); dam, White Stockings [5787] (16140). Exhibited by Adam Scharf, Cumming's Bridge.

4th—Cecil (imp.) [3352]; sire, MacAra (6992); dam, Minuet (14165). Exhibited by R. Reid & Co., Ottawa.

5th—Silver Strand (imp.) [9643], foaled April 30th, 1904; sire, Silver Cup [5653]; dam, Selma [18639]. Exhibited by B. Rothwell, Ottawa.

6th—Baron Russell (imp.) [9595], foaled 1905; sire, Baronson (10981); dam, Flora of Blasie (21769). Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

7th—Diadem (imp.) [6951], foaled April 27th, 1903; sire, MacRaith [4372]; dam, Hecuba [7400]. Exhibited by B. Rothwell, Ottawa.

Clydesdale Stallions, foaled in 1906.

1st—Lord Aberdeen (imp.) (13930), foaled May 23rd, 1906; sire, Netherlea [12260]; dam, Birchbloom (14521). Exhibited by T. B. Macauley, Hudson Heights, Que.

2nd—Woodend Chief (imp.) [9651], foaled May 1st, 1906; sire, Up To Time [3552]; dam, Queen of Scots [18413]. Exhibited by Robert Ness & Son, Howick, Que.

3rd—Denure Acknowledgment (imp.) [8457], foaled April 21st, 1906; sire, Baron O'Buchlyvie [5353] (11263); dam, Baroness of Nairn [16682]. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

4th—Look Again (imp.) [9726], foaled June 10th, 1906; sire, Durbar [11695]; dam, Roselea (14233). Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

5th—Captain Vaisey (imp.) [9593], foaled June 4th, 1906; sire, Silver Cup (11184); dam, Roselea (15862). Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

6th—Selborne (imp.) [8564] (14363), foaled June 9th, 1906; sire, Pride of Blacon [4073] (10837); dam, Sybil Gray [4019] (13049). Exhibited by Duncan McEachran, Ormstown, Que.

Clydesdale Stallions, foaled in 1907.

1st—Bowhill Baron (imp.) [9492], foaled May 7th, 1907; sire, Baron's Pride [3067]; dam, Water Lily [4802]. Exhibited by Robert Ness & Son, Howick, Que.

2nd—Dunure Goldlink (imp.) [9600], foaled 1907; sire, Baron O'Buchlyvie (11263); dam, Mary of Kirkmichael (15152). Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

3rd—Dunure Soutar (imp.) [9598], foaled July 14th, 1907; sire, Baron O'Buchlyvie (11263), dam, Lady Suffolk (13841). Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

4th—Dunure Shapely (imp.) [9597],foaled May 24th, 1907; sire, Baron O'Buchlyvie (11263); dam, Maggie of Laggan (16839). Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

5th—Ingleston (imp.) [9495], foaled April 20th, 1907; sire, Everlasting [5346]; dam, Madam Dryfuss [18316]. Exhibited by Robert Ness & Son, Howick, Que.

6th—Baron Onslow (imp.) [9590], foaled April 28th, 1907; sire, Baron's Pride (9122); dam, Scottish Brilliant (14391). Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

Clydesdale Stallions, foaled in 1908.

1st—Baron Crawford (imp.) [9592], foaled May 23rd, 1908; sire Blacon Sensation (12487); dam, Jennie of Chapmarton (16589). Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

2nd—King's Edict (imp.) [9594], foaled in 1908; sire, Benedict (10315); dam, Rosie of Barncrosh (15705). Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

3rd—Attractive Tom (imp.) [8438], foaled April 5th, 1908; sire, Attractive Prince (11590); dam, Floshend Princess (13788). Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

4th—King's Counsel (imp.) [9493], foaled July, 1908, sire, Benedict [3664]; dam, Jean of Newmans [18314]. Exhibited by Robert Ness & Son, Howick, Que.

Shire Stallions, any age.

1st—Admiral Togo [399], foaled Spring, 1904; sire, Mars [275]; dam, Moulton Mariana [164]. Exhibited by John Johnston, Elliott.

Canadian Bred Clydesdale or Shire Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1908.

1st—Koyama [8029], foaled June 2nd, 1906; sire, The Rejected [4800]; dam, Maggie Carrick [14580]. Exhibited by Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville.

2nd—Baron Acme [8779], foaled June 3rd, 1907; sire, Baron Richardson [5320]; dam, Miss French [14234]. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

3rd—Bladnock, foaled June 5th; sire, Bladnock (imp.) [4332]; dam, Topsy Ingram [4369]. Exhibited by Geo. Ormiston, Enfield.

4th—Glenbloom [8840], foaled Sept. 10th, 1907; sire, Winbloom [6097]; dam, Salome 5th [4777]. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

5th—Baron MacGregor, foaled Jan. 3rd, 1907; sire, Baron Montague [13832]; dam, Maud MacGregor. Exhibited by Jos. W. Barnett, Brooklin.

Canadian Bred Clydesdale or Shire Stallions, foaled on or after January 1st, 1908.

1st—Baron Carrick [8880], foaled 1908; sire, Baron Richardson [5320]; dam, Royal Princess [5209]. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

2nd—Baron Tofty [8946], foaled May 5th, 1908; sire, Baron Williamson [4102], dam, Molly Tofty [7093]. Exhibited by Geo. A. Hodgins, Carp.

3rd—Barns Kid [9762], foaled 1908; sire, Ace of Spades (7234) [11990]; dam, Jane Austin [10587]. Exhibited by W. Cochrane, Ottawa.

Clydesdale or Shire Mares, foaled previous to January 1st, 1907.

1st—Queen Minnie (imp.) [16679], foaled 1906; sire, Baron Solway (11269); dam, Lady Wilson (22410). Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

2nd—Marchioness (imp.) [18523], foaled May 9th, 1905; sire, Marcellus [4683]; dam, Lily of Calhorn [18640]. Exhibited by B. Rothwell, Ottawa.

3rd—Savona (imp.) [18539], foaled May, 1906; sire, Lothian Again [7430]; dam, Jess [9638]. Exhibited by Robert Ness & Son, Howick, Que.

4th—Bright Gem [20324] (23254), foaled 1906; sire, Royal Blend [6041] (11873); dam, Spink [20345] (13637). Exhibited by Adam Scharf, Cumming's Bridge.

Clydesdale or Shire Mares, foaled in 1907.

1st—Hetty (imp.) [18536], foaled June 3rd, 1907; sire, Everlasting [5346]; dam, Jess of Creoch [12653]. Exhibited by Robert Ness & Son, Howick, Que.

2nd—Belle Priam [18996], foaled April 23rd, 1907; sire, Prince Priam [3616]; dam, Polly Royal [10270]. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

3rd—Newbigging Beauty (imp.) [17684] (22130), foaled April 15th, 1907; sire, Athnallpa [9389] (12806); dam, Newbigging Nell [17720] (19029). Exhibited by W. F. Batty, Brooklin.

4th—Winsome Queen (imp.) [18540], foaled May, 1907; sire, Baron Winsome [9019]; dam, Sentinel's Queen [6428]. Exhibited by Robert Ness & Son, Howick, Que.

Clydesdale or Shire Mares, foaled on or after January 1st, 1908.

1st—Song Thrush (imp.) [18303], foaled May 1, 1908; sire, Scottish Crest [8643]; dam, Rosie of Sandilands [7835]. Exhibited by Robert Ness & Son, Howick, Que.

2nd—Lady Electa [19859], foaled April 7th, 1908; sire, Baron Elect [5629]; dam, Nettie. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.

3rd—Black Beauty [374], foaled June, 1908; sire, Admiral Togo [399]; dam, Holdenby Nicausis [276]. Exhibited by John Johnston, Elliott.

Hackney Stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1907.

1st—Derwent Performer (imp.)—429—(8823), foaled 1903; sire, Rosador (4964); dam, Dorothy Derwent (13416). Exhibited by G. H. Pickering, Brampton.

2nd—Dainty Duke of Connaught (imp.)—353—foaled 1903; sire, Garton Duke of Connaught (3009); dam, Dainty (1071). Exhibited by B. Rothwell, Ottawa.

3rd—Terrington Lucifer (imp.) (9541) (1127), foaled 1905; sire, Copper King 7764; dam, Terrington Lily, 13973. Exhibited by T. B. Macauley, Hudson Heights, Que.

Hackney Mares, any Age.

1st—Ophelia's Heiress (imp.)—481—(18813), foaled 1906; sire, Polonius (4931); dam, Towthorpe Girl (16296). Exhibited by T. B. Macaulay, Hudson Heights, Que.
2nd—Waverley Marion (imp.), Vol. 25, foaled 1906; sire, Royal Denmark, 8624; dam, Lady Ousethorpe (15954). Exhibited by G. H. Pickering, Brampton.
3rd—Lady Linnett (imp.)—432—(17476), foaled 1903; sire Ruly (1342); dam, Lady Glendolan (13155). Exhibited by W. F. Batty, Brooklin.

Standard Bred Stallions, any Age.

1st—Imperial Jr., 47510, foaled 1905; sire, Wilfrid Cecil, 34839; dam, Pall Mall, by Gimcrack, 3924. Exhibited by Fred Garbutt, Lambton Mills.
2nd—Prince Ambrose, 63984, foaled 1902; sire, Ambrosail, 12146; dam, Hillside Maid, 918. Exhibited by A. H. Skuce, Carsonby.

Thoroughbred Stallions, any Age.

1st—Valjean, foaled 1906. Exhibited by Dr. R. E. Webster, Ottawa.
2nd—Kirkfield, 39433, foaled 1904. Exhibited by Dr. R. E. Webster, Ottawa.
3rd—Cormorant (bay), foaled 1896. Exhibited by Jas. Bovaird & Sons, Brampton.
4th—Per-se, foaled July, 1906. Exhibited by D. McCrae, Guelph.

Horses Suitable for Hunters. Geldings or Mares, any age, carrying up to 175 pounds.

1st—Glenwood (bay gelding), foaled 1903. Exhibited by Hon. Clifford Sifton, Ottawa.
2nd—Blue Bonnet (grey gelding), foaled 1903. Exhibited by Dr. R. E. Webster, Ottawa.
3rd—Woodbine (bay gelding), foaled 1906. Exhibited by Dr. R. E. Webster, Ottawa.

Horses Suitable for Hunters. Geldings or Mares, any age. Carrying 175 pounds or over.

1st—Adonis (chestnut gelding), foaled 1904. Exhibited by Hon. Clifford Sifton, Ottawa
2nd—Gentleman John (chestnut gelding), foaled 1903. Exhibited by Dr. R. E. Webster, Ottawa.
3rd—Bess (bay mare). Exhibited by Hugh Conn, Ottawa.

Heavy Draught Geldings or Mares Shown in Single Harness, 3 years old or over.

1st—Harry, foaled 1905; sire, Lothian Laird [2337]. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.
2nd—Punch, foaled 1906; sire, Baron Gartley [7489]. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.
3rd—Nan (imp.) [12942], foaled May, 1904; sire, Baron Michael [4456]; dam, Cleghorn Belle [12956]. Exhibited by Chas. Groat, Brooklin.
4th—Bonny Jean [9971], foaled July 12th, 1906; sire, Cornerstone [3505]; dam, Bonny Belle [3025]. Exhibited by Chas. Groat, Brooklin.

Heavy Draught Team in Harness, Geldings or Mares.

1st—Harry (See Section 1); Punch (See Section 1). Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus.
2nd—Nan (See Section 1); Bonny Jean (See Section 1). Exhibited by Chas. Groat, Brooklin.
3rd—Maggie Patterson [14481], foaled June, 1905; Lady Gold [17055], foaled June, 1906. Exhibited by Adam Scharf, Cumming's Bridge.
4th—Lily MacInnes 2nd [13060], foaled April, 1906; Hatty McIntosh [7737], foaled April, 1905. Exhibited by Scharf Bros., Cumming's Bridge.
5th—Bowser (bay gelding); Happy (bay mare). Exhibited by Geo. Watson, Leonard.

BEEF CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

Steer, 2 years and under 3.

1st, 2nd and 3rd. Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus; 4th, Wm. Ormiston & Sons, Columbus.

Steer, 1 year and under 2.

1st and 2nd. B. Slattery, Ottawa; 3rd, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; 4, James Leask, Greenbank; 5th. Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus.

Steer, under 1 year.

1st, James Leask, Greenbank; 2nd, Peter White, Pembroke; 3rd, B. Slattery, Ottawa; 4th and 5th, Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st and 2nd, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; 3rd, B. Slattery, Ottawa; 4th, Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st and 2nd, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; 3rd and 4th, B. Slattery, Ottawa.

Heifer, under 1 year.

1st and 2nd, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; 3rd, Jos. W. Barnett, Brooklin.

HEREFORDS AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Steer or Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st—Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus.

Steer or Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st—Adam A. Armstrong.

Steer or Heifer, under 1 year.

1st—Adam A. Armstrong.

Cow or Heifer, 3 years or over.

1st—Adam A. Armstrong.

GALLOWAYS AND DEVONS.

Steer or Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st, Telfer Bros., Milton; 2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph.

Steer or Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st and 2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph.

Steer or Heifer, under 1 year.

1st and 2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph.

Cow or Heifer, 3 years or over.

1st and 2nd, D. McCrae, Guelph.

GRADES OR CROSSES.

Steer, 2 years and under 3.

1st, 3rd and 4th, Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus; 2nd, B. Slattery, Ottawa; 5th, W. F. Batty, Brooklin.

Steer, 1 year and under 2.

1st, B. Slattery, Ottawa; 2nd, 3rd and 4th, Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus.

Steer, under 1 year.

1st and 2nd, Jas. Leask, Greenbank; 3rd, Jos. W. Barnett, Brooklin; 4th, Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st, Jas. Leask, Greenbank; 2nd and 3rd, Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus; 4th, Wm. Ormiston & Sons, Columbus.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st, Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus; 2nd, Jas. Leask, Greenbank.

Heifer, under 1 year.

1st and 3rd, James Leask, Greenbank; 2nd, Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus; 4th, B. Slattery, Ottawa.

DRESSED BEEF CARCASSES.

Pure-Bred or Grade.

1st and 5th, B. Slattery, Ottawa; 2nd and 4th, Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus; 3rd, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa.

EXPORT STEERS.

Three Export Steers.

1st and 2nd, Adam A. Armstrong; 3rd, B. Slattery, Ottawa; 4th, W. F. Batty, Brooklin; 5th, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa.

SPECIALS.

Best Export Steer.

1st, B. Slattery, Ottawa.

Grade Steer, Sired by Pure-Bred Shorthorn Bull.

1st and 2nd, A. A. Armstrong, Fergus; 3rd, James Leask, Greenbank.

Best Beef Shorthorn.

1st, W. C. Edwards, Rockland.

Best Pure-Bred Shorthorn Steer.

1st, James Leask, Greenbank; 2nd and 3rd, B. Slattery, Ottawa.

Best Exhibit of Shorthorns.

1st, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; 2nd, B. Slattery, Ottawa.

DAIRY TEST AT EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW.

Name of Animal and Exhibitor.	Lbs. Milk.	Per Cent. Fat.	Points for Fat.	Points for Solids, not Fat.	Points for Lactation.	Total Points.
Class 40, Sec. 1.—Ayrshire Cow, 48 months and over:						
1st, Spottie, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	158.6	3.8	150.65	43.82	.6	195.14
2nd, Sarah 2nd, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	167.5	3.3	138.175	45.474	1.9	185.549
3rd, Victoria, H. & J. McKee; Norwich	135.6	4.2	142.375	38.064	4.2	180.439
Class 40, Sec. 2.—Ayrshire Cow, 36 months and under 48:						
1st, Queen Jessie of Spring Hill, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	126.6	4.4	133.75	33.999	3.5	171.249
2nd, Star's Sarah, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	129.	3.5	112.875	36.339	2.7	151.914
Class 40, Sec. 3.—Ayrshire Heifer, under 36 months:						
1st, Scottie's Sarah, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	109.1	4.6	125.45	32.106	.....	157.556
2nd, Peggie Murphy, H. & J. McKee, Norwich	109.	3.6	98.10	30.999	.....	129.099
Class 41, Sec. 1.—Shorthorn Cow, 48 months and over:						
1st, Lady M. Glory, A. H. Foster, Twin Elm	124.8	3.8	118.55	36.690	.....	155.240
Class 41, Sec. 2.—Shorthorn Cow, 36 months and under 48:						
1st, Maid of Braeside, Samuel Bray, Enfield	118.7	3.6	106.825	33.507	.....	143.320
Class 43, Sec. 1.—Holstein Cow, 48 months and over:						
1st, Rhoda's Queen, N. Sangster, Ormston, Que.	251.7	3.	188.325	62.07	1.2	251.595
2nd, Sherwood Daisy, T. A. Spratt, Billing's Bridge	186.1	3.6	167.475	49.575	1.8	218.850
Class 43, Sec. 2,—Holstein Cow, 36 months and under 48:						
1st, Pauline Posch, N. Sangster, Ormstown, Que.	181.7	3.	136.275	46.278	.....	182.553
2nd, Queen E., T. A. Spratt, Billing's Bridge	133.7	3.6	120.325	38.544	1.5	160.369
Class 44, Sec. 1,—Jersey Cow, 48 months and over:						
1st, Regia's Flower, N. Sangster, Ormstown, Que.	82.9	6.4	132 625	25.167	6.9	164.692
Class 45, Sec. 1—Grade Cow, 48 months and over:						
1st, Maggie, T. A. Spratt, Billing's Bridge	209.5	3.6	188.550	55.683	.....	244.233
2nd, Dora, N. Sangster, Ormstown, Que.	222.5	3 2	178.000	56.937	6.4	241.337
3rd, Nancy, R. A. Heron, Billing's Bridge	181.8	3.7	168.150	49.794	1.9	219.844
4th, Brownie, R. A. Heron, Billing's Bridge	175.2	3.5	153.300	48.405	.....	201.705
5th, Rosella, R. A. Heron, Billing's Bridge	180.7	3.4	153.595	47.811	.....	201.406
Class 45, Sec 2.—Grade Cow, 36 months and under 48:						
1st, Peg, R. A. Heron, Billing's Bridge	140.3	3 3	115.747	39.246	2.5	157.493
2nd, Tiny, R. A. Heron, Billing's Bridge	139.2	3.3	114.825	37.269	.....	152.094
3rd, Dinah, A. H. Foster, Twin Elm	95.7	3.9	93.300	27.042	.....	120.342
Class 45, Sec. 3,—Grade Heifer, under 36 months:						
1st, Laura, T. A. Spratt, Billing's Bridge	119.3	3.6	107.350	31.707	.....	139.057
2nd, Flo, R. A. Heron, Billing's Bridge	87.7	4.0	87.700	26.808	.....	114.508
3rd, Baby, Alex Dynes, Ottawa	89.1	3.5	77.950	25.284	10.0	113.233

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS.

Wether, under 1 year.

1st and 2nd, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; 3rd, J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe.

Three Wethers, under 1 year.

1st and 3rd, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; 2nd, J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st and 3rd, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; 2nd, Telfer Bros., Paris.

Three Ewes, under 1 year.

1st, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; 2nd, Edward Ward, Greenbank.

Dressed Carcass, Wether, under 1 year.

1st and 2nd, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford.

OXFORDS.

Wether, under 1 year.

1st and 2nd, J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe; 3rd, W. E. Wright, Glanworth.

Three Wethers, under 1 year.

1st, J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe; 2nd, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 3rd, Adam A. Armstrong.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe.

Three Ewes, under 1 year.

1st, J. W. Lee & Sons.

Dressed Carcass, Wether, under 1 year.

1st and 2nd, Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus.

SHROPSHIRES.

Wether, under 1 year.

1st, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; 2nd and 3rd, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville.

Three Wethers, under 1 year.

1st, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville. 2nd, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville.

Three Ewes, under 1 year.

1st, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; 2nd, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford.

Dressed Carcass, Wether, under 1 year.

1st, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; 2nd, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville.

SOUTHDOWNS.

Wethers, under 1 year.

1st and 2nd, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; 3rd, Telfer Bros., Paris.

Three Wethers, under 1 year.

1st, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; 2nd, Telfer Bros., Paris; 3rd, Geo. Baker, Simcoe.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st and 2nd, Telfer Bros., Paris; 3rd, Geo. Baker, Simcoe.

Three Ewes, under 1 year.

1st, Telfer Bros., Paris; 2nd, Geo. Baker, Simcoe.

Dressed Carcass, Wether under 1 year.

1st, Geo. Baker, Simcoe; 2nd, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford.

DORSET HORNS

Wether, under 1 year.

1st and 2nd, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; 3rd, W. E. Wright, Glenworth.

Three Wethers, under 1 year.

1st, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; 2nd, W. E. Wright, Glanworth.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st, 2nd and 3rd, R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

Three Ewes, under 1 year.

1st, R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

Dressed Carcass, Wether, under 1 year.

1st, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; 2nd, W. E. Wright, Glanworth.

HAMPSHIRES OR SUFFOLKS.

Wether, under 1 year.

1st, 2nd and 3rd, Telfer Bros., Paris.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st, 2nd and 3rd, Telfer Bros., Paris.

Three Ewes, under 1 year.

1st, Telfer Bros., Paris.

Dressed Carcass, Wether, under 1 year.

1st and 2nd, Telfer Bros., Paris.

GRADES OR CROSSES.

Wether, under 1 year.

1st, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; 2nd, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; 3rd, Geo. Baker, Simcoe.

Three Wethers, under 1 year.

1st, Geo. Baker, Simcoe; 2nd, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; 3rd, J. & D. J.. Campbell, Woodville.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st and 2nd, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; 3rd, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford

Three Ewes, under 1 year.

1st, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; 2nd, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford.

Dressed Carcass Wether under 1 year.

1st and 2nd, Geo. Baker, Simcoe.

SWINE.

YORKSHIRES.

Barrow, 6 months and under 9.

1st and 2nd, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa; 3rd and 4th, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 5th, A. H. Foster, Twin Elm.

Barrow, under 6 months.

1st and 2nd, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 3rd, A. H. Foster, Twin Elm.

Sow, 6 months and under 9.

1st, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa; 2nd and 3rd, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 4th, A H. Foster, Twin Elm.

Sow, under 6 months.

1st, 2nd and 3rd, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa; 4th and 5th, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.

BERKSHIRES.

Barrow, 6 months and under 9.

1st and 2nd, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa; 3rd and 4th, Wm. A. Wallace, Kars.

Barrow, under 6 months.

1st, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa.

Sow, 6 months and under 9.

1st, Wm. A. Wallace, Kars; 2nd, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa.

Sow, under 6 months.

1st and 2nd, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa; 3rd, Wm. A. Wallace, Kars.

TAMWORTHS.

Barrow, 6 months and under 9.

1st and 2nd, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa.

Sow, 6 months and under 9.

1st and 2nd, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa.

Sow, under 6 months.

1st, 2nd and 3rd, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa.

GRADES OR CROSSES.

Barrow, 6 months and under 9.

1st and 2nd, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 3rd, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa.

Barrow, under 6 months.

1st and 2nd, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 3rd, Robert A. Heron, Billing's Bridge.

Sow, 6 months and under 9.

1st and 4th, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa; 2nd and 3rd, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.

Sow, under 6 months.

1st and 4th, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 2nd and 3rd, Robert A. Heron, Billing's Bridge.

EXPORT BACON HOGS.

3 Pure-Breds.

1st, 3rd and 4th, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 2nd and 5th, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa; 6th, A. H. Foster, Twin Elm; 7th, Wm. A. Wallace, Kars.

Three Best Export Bacon Hogs.

1st. Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.

Three Grades or Crosses.

1st and 2nd, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 3rd, Robt. A. Heron, Billing's Bridge; 4th, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa.

DRESSED CARCASSES OF BACON HOGS.

Three Pure-Breds.

1st and 5th, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa; 2nd, 3rd and 4th, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.

Three Grades.

1st and 4th, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 2nd, Geo. R. Bradley, Carsonby; 3rd, Alex. Dynes, Ottawa.

SEEDS.

Fall Wheat.

1st, C. R. Gies, Heidelberg.
2nd, S. J. Woods, Metcalfe.
3rd, Geo. Baker, Simcoe.
4th, D. Cumming, Russell.

Spring Wheat.

1st, S. J. Woods, Metcalfe.
2nd, Peter Wilson, Cobden.
3rd, James Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.
4th, D. Cumming, Russell.

Banner Oats.

1st, Geo. Boyce, Merivale.
2nd, G. R. Bradley, Carsonby.
3rd, S. G. Gourley, Diamond.
4th, Albert Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.

Oats, Any Other Variety White.

1st, Albert Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.
2nd, S. J. Wood, Metcalfe.
3rd, W. F. Bell, Britannia Bay.
4th, Wm. Mulligan, Merivale.

Barley Six-Rowed.

1st, D. Cumming, Russell.
2nd, Peter Wilson, Cobden.
3rd, Jas. Snetsinger, Esmer's Corners.
4th, Wm. Mulligan, Merivale.

Small Field Peas.

1st, D Cumming, Russell.
2nd, S J Woods, Metcalfe
3rd, Peter Wilson, Cobden.
4th, A. H. Foster, Twin Elm.

Potatoes. Long White Type.

1st, Albert Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.
2nd, Geo. R. Bradley, Carsonby.
3rd, James Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners

Potatoes. Round White Type.

1st, A. H. Foster, Twin Elm.
2nd, S. J. Woods, Metcalfe.
3rd, G. R. Bradley, Carsonby.
4th, Jas. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.

Potatoes, Rose Type.

1st, G. R. Bradley, Carsonby.
2nd, Jas. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.
3rd, D. Cumming, Russell.
4th, Albert Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.

Corn, Any Eight-Rowed Variety Flint.

1st, Geo. Baker, Simcoe.
2nd, J. H. Williams, Fletcher.
3rd, J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.
4th, D. Cumming, Russell.

Corn, Any Twelve-Rowed Variety Flint.

1st, J. H. Williams, Fletcher.
2nd, J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.

Corn, Best Early Dent Variety.

1st, J. H. Williams, Fletcher.
2nd, J. A. Fletcher, Valetta.

Timothy.

1st, S. J. Woods, Metcalfe.
2nd, S. A. Northcott, Taunton.
3rd, S. G. Gourlay, Diamond.

SPECIAL.

Best Exhibit of White Oats, Any Variety.

1st, Geo. Boyce, Merivale.

POULTRY.

List gives number of entries and winners in each section.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Collins & Cornish, Ottawa.
Hens, 4.—1st and 3rd, Collins & Cornish, Ottawa; 2nd, Pritchard Bros., North Wakefield.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, W. B. Nantel, St. Jerome.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 2nd, W. B. Nantel; 3rd, Collins & Cornish.

DARK BRAHMAS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, W. B. Nantel, St. Jerome; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 3rd, C. H. Wilson, Hawkestone.
Hens, 4.—1st, C. H. Wilson, Hawkestone; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 3rd, J. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, Jas. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 3rd, C. H. Wilson, Hawkestone.
Pullets, 4.—1st, C. H. Wilson, Hawkestone; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 3rd, J. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.

BUFF COCHINS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, J. H. Saunders, Carleton Place; 2nd, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville; 3rd, P. A McIntosh, Spencerville.
Hens, 5.—1st, W. B. Nantel, St. Jerome; 2nd, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville; 3rd, W. B. Nantel, St. Jerome.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, J. H. Williams, Ottawa; 2nd, W. B. Nantel, St. Jerome; 3rd Pritchard Bros., North Wakefield.
Pullets, 7.—1st, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville; 2nd, W. B. Nantel, St. Jerome; 3rd, J. H. Saunders, Carleton Place.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

Cocks, 6.—1st, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 3rd, W. B. Nantel, St. Jerome.
Hens, 7.—1st, W. B. Nantel, St. Jerome; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 3rd, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville.
Cockerels, 1.—1st, W. B. Nantel, St. Jerome.
Pullets, 3.—1st, W. B. Nantel, St. Jerome; 2nd, B. Wright, Domville; 3rd, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville.

BLACK COCHINS.

Cocks. 3.—1st, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 2nd, W. D. Halliday, Spencerville; 3rd, J. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.
Hens. 3.—1st, W. B. Nantel, St. Jerome; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 3rd, W. D. Halliday, Spencerville.
Cockerels. 2.—1st, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 2nd, W. D. Halliday, Spencerville.
Pullets. 2.—1st, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 2nd, W. D. Halliday, Spencerville.

WHITE COCHINS.

Cocks. 3.—1st and 3rd, H. T. Lush, Peterboro; 2nd, W. B. Nantel, St. Jerome.
Hens. 5.—1st, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 2nd and 3rd, W. D. Halliday, Spencerville.
Cockerels. 4.—1st and 3rd, W. D. Halliday, Spencerville; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville.
Pullets. 3.—1st, W. B. Nantel, St. Jerome; 2nd and 3rd, W. D. Halliday, Spencerville.

LANGSHANS.

Cocks. 5.—1st and 3rd, R. McCurdy, London; 2nd, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville.
Hens. 7.—1st, R. McCurdy; 2nd, B. Wright, Domville; 3rd, P. A. McIntosh.
Cockerels. 4.—1st and 2nd, R. McCurdy, London; 3rd, T. J. Cole.
Pullets. 3.—1st and 2nd, R. McCurdy, London; 3rd, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Cocks. 15.—1st and 2nd, J. Pringle, London; 3rd, McCormick & Westbury, London; 4th, Chas. LaRose, Cornwall.
Hens, 21.—1st, J. Pringle, London; 2nd, John A. Lambertus, Eganville; 3rd, McCormick & Westbury, London; 4th, Chas. LaRose; 5th, F. A. James, Ottawa.
Cockerels. 22.—1st and 2nd, J. Pringle, London; 3rd and 4th, John Gormley, Pickering; 5th, A. P. Hillhouse, Bondville, Que.
Pullets. 25.—1st and 2nd, J. Pringle, London; 3rd, McCormick & Westbury, London; 4th and 5th, E. L. Goodall, Ottawa.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Cocks. 4.—1st, Geo. Robertson, Ottawa; 2nd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; 3rd, E. B. Prichard, Longueuil, Que.
Hens. 11.—1st, J. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners; 2nd, E. B. Prichard, Longueuil, Que.; 3rd, Geo. Robertson, Ottawa.
Cockerels. 8.—1st, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; 2nd, J. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners; 3rd, Geo. Robertson, Ottawa.
Pullets. 8.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Geo. Robertson, Ottawa.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Cocks. 5.—1st and 2nd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; 3rd, D. B. Alexander, Shawville, Que.
Hens. 4.—1st and 2nd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa.
Cockerels. 5.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa.
Pullets. 7.—1st, P. E. Aird, Outremont, Que.; 2nd, D. B. Alexander; 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

Cocks. 8.—1st, G. Higman, Sr., Ottawa; 2nd, C. H. Mailhot, Iberville, Que.; 3rd, F. J. Blake, Almonte.
Hens. 12.—1st and 3rd, F. J. Blake, Almonte; 2nd, C. H. Mailhot; 4th, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa.
Cockerels. 8.—1st, C. H. Mailhot, Iberville, Que.; 2nd, J. Baptie, Springville; 3rd, F. J. Blake, Almonte.
Pullets. 15.—1st and 4th, G. Higman, Sr.; 2nd and 3rd, J. Baptie, Springville.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.

Cocks. 6.—1st, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; 2nd, F. J. Blake, Almonte; 3rd, P. E. Aird, Outremont, Que.
Hens. 5.—1st and 2nd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; 3rd, F. J. Blake, Almonte.
Cockerels. 5.—1st, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; 2nd and 3rd, F. J. Blake, Almonte.
Pullets. 7.—1st and 2nd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 3rd, P. E. Aird, Outremont, Que.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, J. Mason & Son, Ottawa.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, J. Mason & Son, Ottawa; 3rd, I. Audet, Iberville, Que.
Cockerels, 4.—1st and 2nd, J. Mason & Son, Ottawa.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, J. Mason & Son, Ottawa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Cocks, 15.—1st, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; 2nd, 3rd and 5th, J. Russell, Toronto; 4th, G. Lake, Ottawa.
Hens, 19.—1st, 2nd and 5th, J. Russell, Toronto; 3rd, Highland Park Poultry Yards, Westboro'; 4th, G. Gallipeau, Smith's Falls.
Cockerels, 28.—1st, 2nd 3rd and 5th, J. Russell, Toronto; 4th and 6th, Highland Park Poultry Yards, Westboro'.
Pullets, 22.—1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th, J. Russell, Toronto; 2nd, Highland Park Poultry Yards, Westboro'.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

Cocks, 11.—1st, J. E. Fidler, Brockville; 2nd, Adams Bros., London; 3rd, S. F. Glass, London Jct.; 4th, H. M. McCutcheon, London.
Hens, 13.—1st, G. Higman, Jr., Ottawa; 2nd, S. F. Glass, London Jct.; 3rd, J. Russell, Toronto; 4th, H. M. McCutcheon, London; 5th, J. E. Fidler, Brockville.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, Adams Bros., London; 2nd, S. F. Glass, London Jct.; 3rd, G. Higman, Jr., Ottawa.
Pullets, 12.—1st, G. Higman, Jr., Ottawa; 2nd, S. F. Glass, London Jct.; 3rd, Adams Bros., London; 4th, H. M. McCutcheon, London.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Gordon F. Wadsworth, Ottawa; 2nd and 3rd, W. C. Pranschke, Ottawa.
Hens, 6.—1st and 3rd, W. C. Pranschke, Ottawa; 2nd, Gordon F. Wadsworth, Ottawa.
Cockerels, 12.—1st and 4th, W. C. Pranschke, Ottawa; 2nd, Gordon F. Wadsworth, Ottawa; 3rd, J. Pringle, London.
Pullets, 13.—1st and 2nd, J. Pringle, London; 3rd, Gordon F. Wadsworth, Ottawa; 4th, W. C. Pranschke, Ottawa.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 3rd, A. & T. Readwin, Guelph.
Hens, 4.—1st and 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin, Guelph.
Cockerels, 3.—1st and 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin, Guelph.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 2nd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 3rd, A. & T. Readwin.

A. O. V. WYANDOTTES.

Cocks, 2.—1st, G. Higman, Jr., Ottawa; 2nd, R. Patterson, Guelph.
Hens, 2.—1st, R. Patterson, Guelph; 2nd, G. Higman, Jr., Ottawa.
Cockerels, 1.—1st, R. Patterson, Guelph.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, R. Patterson, Guelph.

BLACK JAVAS.

Cocks, 1.—1st, Point Fortune Poultry Yards, Point Fortune.
Hens, 3.—1st, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville; 2nd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards, Point Fortune; 3rd, C. W. McLean, Spencerville.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville; 2nd, C. W. McLean; 3rd, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall.
Pullets, 3.—1st, C. W. McLean; 2nd, T. J. Cole; 3rd, J. H. Warrington.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Cocks, 5.—1st, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; 2nd, Wm. Dickson, Winchester; 3rd, A. W. Graham, St. Thomas.
Hens, 5.—1st, A. W. Graham, St. Thomas; 2nd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; 3rd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, J. I. Gill, Ottawa; 2nd, A. W. Graham, St. Thomas; 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa.
Pullets, 7.—1st, A. W. Graham, St. Thomas; 2nd, J. I. Gill, Ottawa; 3rd, A. W. Graham.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds.

Cocks, 4.—1st, A. P. Hillhouse, Bondville, Que.; 2nd, Wm. Ellis, Prescott; 3rd, C. E. T. Woodley & Son, Knowlton, Que.
Hens, 7.—1st, C. E. T. Woodley & Son; 2nd, A. P. Hillhouse; 3rd, J. Russell, Toronto.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, C. E. T. Woodley & Son; 2nd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; 3rd, J. Russell.
Pullets, 10.—1st, 3rd and 4th, J. Russell, Toronto 2nd, A. P. Hillhouse, Bondville, Que.

B. B. Red Games.

Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber, Toronto; 3rd, J. Lawson, Almonte.
Cockerels, 1.—1st, J. Lawson, Almonte.
Pullets, 2.—1st, J. Lawson, Almonte; 2nd, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville.

Brown Red Games.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber, Toronto.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber, Toronto; 3rd, J. H. Warrinton.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber, Toronto.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber, Toronto.

Duckwing Games.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber, Toronto.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber, Toronto.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber, Toronto.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber, Toronto.

Pyle Games.

Cocks, 3.—1st, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 2nd and 3rd, W. Barber.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 3rd, W. Barber.
Cockerels, 1.—1st, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville.
Pullets, 1.—1st, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville.

C. Indian Laced Games.

Cocks, 6.—1st and 2nd, Pritchard Bros., North Wakefield, Que.; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards, Point Fortune.
Hens, 8.—1st, Pritchard Bros., North Wakefield; 2nd, Chas. LaRose, Cornwall; 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, Pritchard Bros., North Wakefield, Que.; 2nd, Chas. LaRose; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Pullets, 7.—1st, Point Fortune Poultry Yards; 2nd, L. V. Gadbois, Aylmer, Que.; 3rd, Chas. LaRose.

A. O. S. V. or W. Indian Games.

Cockerels, 2.—1st, J. Lawson, Almonte; 2nd, W. Barber, Toronto.
Pullets, 1.—1st, W. Barber, Toronto.

Old English or Pit Games.

Cocks, 9.—1st, E. H. Benjamin, Ottawa; 2nd, F. Rock, Ottawa; 3rd, L. V. Gadbois, Aylmer.
Hens, 6.—1st, Geo. Craig, Ottawa East; 2nd, F. Rock, Ottawa; 3rd, E. H. Benjamin, Ottawa.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, F. Rock; 2nd, E. H. Benjamin; 3rd, F. Rock.
Pullets, 7.—1st, Geo. Craig; 2nd, E. H. Benjamin; 3rd, F. Rock.

S. C. White Leghorns.

Cocks, 7.—1st, W. H. Carleton, Ottawa; 2nd, Donald McKellar, Hawkesbury; 3rd, F. D. Marsh, Napanee.
Hens, 11.—1st and 3rd, W. H. Carleton; 2nd, F. D. Marsh.
Cockerels, 14.—1st and 4th, Donald McKellar; 2nd and 5th, W. H. Carleton; 3rd, F. D. Marsh.
Pullets, 15.—1st and 3rd, Donald McKellar; 2nd and 4th, W. H. Carleton; 5th, M. R. Milroy, Athens.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.

Cocks, 3.—1st, F. D. Marsh, Napanee; 2nd and 3rd, Collins & Cornish, Ottawa.
Hens, 5.—1st, Collins & Cornish; 2nd and 3rd, F. D. Marsh.
Cockerels, 7.—1st and 2nd, G. B. A. Roy, St. Pie; 3rd, F. D. Marsh.
Pullets, 6.—1st and 2nd, G. B. A. Roy, St. Pie; 3rd, F. D. Marsh.

S. C. Black Leghorns.

Cocks, 7.—1st, J. A. Belford, Ottawa; 2nd and 3rd, A. & T. Readwin, Guelph.
Hens, 7.—1st and 2nd, W. M. Osborne, Brockville; 3rd, J. A. Belford.
Cockerels, 11.—1st, A. & T. Readwin, Guelph; 2nd, J. A. Belford, Ottawa; 3rd, W. M. Osborne, Brockville.
Pullets, 12.—1st, W. Barber, Toronto; 2nd, J. A. Belford, Ottawa; 3rd and 4th, W. M. Osborne, Brockville.

S. C. Buff Leghorns.

Cocks, 4.—1st, S. E. Ellis, Renfrew; 2nd, J. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners; 3rd, Gillespie Bros., Ventnor.
Hens, 6.—1st, D. B. Alexander, Shawville; 2nd, S. E. Ellis; 3rd, J. Snetsinger.
Cockerels, 8.—1st and 2nd, Gillespie Bros., Ventnor; 3rd, D. B. Alexander.
Pullets, 6.—1st, D. B. Alexander; 2nd, S. Ellis; 3rd, Gillespie Bros.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.

Cocks, 4.—1st, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 2nd, C. H. Wilson, Hawkestone.
Hens, 6.—1st, C. H. Wilson; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh; 3rd, W. H. Byrd, Sherbrooke.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, C. H. Wilson, Hawkestone; 2nd, F. J. Blake, Almonte.
Pullets, 3.—1st, C. H. Wilson; 2nd, D. Cumming, Russell; 3rd, F. J. Blake.

A. O. S. V. R. C. Leghorns.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Geo. Robertson, Ottawa; 2nd, J. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.
Hens, 5.—1st, Geo. Robertson; 2nd, M. R. Hoover, Locust Hill; 3rd, A. & T. Readwin, Guelph.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, M. R. Hoover, Locust Hill; 2nd, Geo. Robertson; 3rd, J. Snetsinger.
Pullets, 8.—1st, M. R. Hoover, Locust Hill; 2nd, J. Snetsinger; 3rd, Geo. Robertson.

Spanish.

Cocks, 2.—1st, C. W. McLean, Spencerville; 2nd, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall.
Hens, 3.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd, C. W. McLean; 3rd, F. D. Marsh, Napanee.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, J. Snetsinger; 2nd, J. H. Warrington.
Pullets, 2.—1st, J. Snetsinger; 2nd, J. H. Warrington.

Andalusians.

Cocks, 6.—1st, Chas. LaRose, Cornwall; 2nd, Baker Bros., Guelph; 3rd, J. Gunning, Sherbrooke.
Hens, 8.—1st, Chas. LaRose; 2nd, A. A. Casselman, Winchester; 3rd, Baker Bros.
Cockerels, 8.—1st, Chas. LaRose; 2nd, Baker Bros.; 3rd, Gillespie Bros., Ventnor.
Pullets, 12.—1st, R. Patterson, Guelph; 2nd, Chas. LaRose; 3rd, Baker Bros.; 4th, A. A. Casselman.

Black Minorcas.

Cocks, 10.—1st and 3rd, L. V. Zavitz, Ottawa; 2nd, B. J. Mountjoy, London.
Hens, 18.—1st, L. V. Zavitz; 2nd, E. R. Frith, Maxville; 3rd, Wm. Dickson, Winchester; 4th, J. M. Peaker, Ottawa; 5th, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa.
Cockerels, 18.—1st and 3rd, L. V. Zavitz; 2nd, Wm. Ellis, Prescott; 4th and 5th, L. V. Zavitz.
Pullets, 15.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, L. V. Zavitz; 4th and 5th, Wm. Ellis.

White Minorcas.

Cocks, 3.—1st, M. Benson, Billings Bridge; 2nd, W. M. Osborne, Brockville.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, M. Benson, Billings Bridge.
Cockerels, 4.—1st, W. M. Osborne; 2nd, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 2nd, M. Benson; 3rd, W. M. Osborne.

Buff Orpingtons.

Cocks, 6.—1st, J. B. A. Roy, St. Pie; 2nd and 3rd, A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa.
Hens, 10.—1st and 3rd, A. W. E. Hellyer; 2nd, P. E. Aird, Outremont, Que.
Cockerels, 18.—1st and 5th, A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa; 2nd, J. B. A. Roy; 3rd and 4th, D. B. Alexander, Shawville.
Pullets, 17.—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th, A. W. E. Hellyer; 4th, D. B. Alexander.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa; 2nd, J. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners; 3rd, E. Lawless, Grafton.
Hens, 7.—1st, E. Lawless; 2nd, J. Snetsinger; 3rd, Mrs. S. Crouch, Billings Bridge.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, Hintonburg Poultry Yards,; 2nd, J. Snetsinger; 3rd, D. M. Binning, Cote Des Neiges.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 3rd, J. Snetsinger; 2nd, E. Lawless.

A. O. V. ORPINGTONS.

Cocks, 7.—1st, Hamilton & Scoyne, London; 2nd, J. V. Mulville, Westport; 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.
Hens, 5.—1st, J. V. Mulville; 2nd, Hamilton & Scoyne; 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa.
Cockerels, 7.—1st, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 2nd, Hamilton & Scoyne; 3rd, J. V. Mulville.
Pullets, 11.—1st and 3rd, Hamilton & Scoyne; 2nd, Hamilton & Scoyne.

SILVER GREY DORKINGS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Point Fortune Poultry Yards, Point Fortune; 2nd, J. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners; 3rd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville.
Hens, 3.—1st, Point Fortune Poultry Yards; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh; 3rd, J. Snetsinger.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, J. Snetsinger; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh; 3rd, J. Baptie, Springville.
Pullets, 4.—1st, P. A. McIntosh; 2nd, J. Snetsinger; 3rd, A. P. Hillhouse, Bondville, Que.

COLORED DORKINGS.

Cocks, 1.—1st, J. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.
Hens, 2.—1st, J. Snetsinger; 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, J. H.Warrington, Cornwall; 2nd, J. Snetsinger.
Pullets, 2.—1st, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall; 2nd, J. Snetsinger.

WHITE DORKINGS.

Cocks, 1.—1st, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall.
Hens, 2.—1st, J. H. Warrington.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, J. H. Warrington.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, J. H. Warrington.

HOUDANS.

Cocks, 1.—1st, J. Lachance, St. John's, Que.
Hens, 1.—1st. J. Lachance.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville; 2nd, J. Lachance.
Pullets, 2.—1st, P. A. McIntosh; 2nd, J. Lachance.

CREVE COEURS.

Cocks, 1.—1st, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall.
Hens, 1.—1st, J. H. Warrington.

LA FLECHE.

Cocks, 1.—1st, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall.
Hens, 1.—1st, J. H. Warrington.
Pullets, 1.—1st, J. H. Warrington.

BLACK HAMBURGS.

Cocks, 6.—1st, Point Fortune Poultry Yards, Point Fortune; 2nd, H. T. Lush, Peterborough; 3rd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville.
Hens, 5.—1st and 3rd, Oke & Murray, London; 2nd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, Oke & Murray; 2nd, J. Baptie, Springville; 3rd, Chas. LaRose, Cornwall.
Pullets, 6.—1st, Oke & Murray; 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.

G. P. HAMBURGS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Oke & Murray, London; 2nd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards, Point Fortune.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray; 3rd, M. C. Wallace, Iroquois.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray; 3rd, M. C. Wallace, Iroquois.

S. P. Hamburgs.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Oke & Murray, London; 2nd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, Oke & Murray; 2nd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Pullets, 3.—1st, Oke & Murray; 2nd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.

G. S. Hamburgs.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Point Fortune Poultry Yards, Point Fortune; 2nd and 3rd, J. Baptie, Springville.
Hens, 4.—1st, Point Fortune Poultry Yards; 2nd and 3rd, J. Baptie.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, Oke & Murray, London; 2nd and 3rd, J. Baptie.
Pullets, 3.—1st, Oke & Murray; 2nd and 3rd, J. Baptie.

S. S. Hamburgs.

Cocks, 6.—1st, Oke & Murray, London; 2nd, H. T. Lush, Peterborough; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards, Point Fortune.
Hens, 7.—1st and 3rd, H. T. Lush; 2nd, Oke & Murray.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, Oke & Murray; 2nd, H. T. Lush; 3rd, B. Wright, Domville.
Pullets, 6.—1st, Oke & Murray; 2nd, H. T. Lush; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards, Point Fortune.

Red Caps.

Cocks, 2.—1st, J. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville.
Hens, 2.—1st, P. A. McIntosh;; 2nd, J. Snetsinger.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, P. A. McIntosh;, 2nd, B. Wright; 3rd, J. Snetsinger.
Pullets, 9.—1st, P. A. McIntosh; 2nd, J. Swerdfeger, Carleton Place; 3rd, J. Snetsinger; 4th, B. Wright.

W. C. B. Polands.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil, London; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards, Point Fortune.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Cockerels, 5.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, W. B. Nantel, St. Jerome.

Golden Bearded Polands.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Cockerels, 3.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Pullets, 3.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.

Golden Unbearded Polands.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.

Silver Bearded Polands.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 3rd, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Hens, 3.—1st and 3rd, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Cockerels, 3.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Pullets, 3.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.

Silver Unbearded Polands.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.

White Polands.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Cockerels, 3.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall.
Pullets, 3.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, J. H. Warrington.

BUFF LACED BEARDED POLANDS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd and 3rd, Wm. McNeil.
Hens, 3.—1st, J. H. Warrington; 2nd and 3rd, Wm. McNeil.
Cockerels, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.
Pullets, 2.—1st and 2nd, Wm. McNeil.

A. O. V. FOWLS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Wm. McNeil, London; 2nd, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall.
Hens, 5.—1st, Wm. McNeil; 2nd, A. C. McCullock, Epsom; 3rd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville.
Cockerels, 6.—1st, A. C. McCullock; 2nd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards, Point Fortnue; 3rd, Wm. McNeil.
Pullets, 5.—1st, Point Fortune Poultry Yards; 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, A. C. McCullock.

BLACK RED GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Rook Bros., Prescott; 2nd, Mutchmor Bros., Ottawa; 3rd, W. Barber, Toronto.
Hens, 4.—1st, Rook Bros.; 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, Mutchmore Bros.
Cockerels, 3.—1st and 2nd, Rook Bros.; 3rd, W. Barber.
Pullets, 3.—1st, W. Barber; 2nd, Rook Bros.; 3rd, Mutchmore Bros.

BROWN RED GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Rook Bros., Prescott; 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, Mutchmore Bros., Ottawa.
Hens, 5.—1st, Rook Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, W. Barber.
Cockerels, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, Mutchmore Bros.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 3rd, W. Barber, Toronto; 2nd, Mutchmore Bros.

DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 3rd, W. Barber, Toronto; 2nd, Rook Bros., Prescott.
Hens, 6.—1st and 3rd, Rook Bros.; 2nd, W. Barber.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, Rook Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, W. Barber.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, Rook Bros.

PYLE GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 5.—1st, Rook Bros., Prescott; 2nd and 3rd, Mutchmore Bros., Ottawa.
Hens, 5.—1st, W. Barber, Toronto; 2nd, Rook Bros.; 3rd, Mutchmore Bros.
Cockerels, 3.—1st, W. Barber; 2nd, Rook Bros.; 3rd, Mutchmore Bros.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 3rd, Rook Bros.; 2nd, W. Barber.

A. O. V. GAME BANTAMS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Rook Bros., Prescott; 2nd, Mutchmore Bros., Ottawa; 3rd, P. E. Aird, Outremont, Que.
Hens, 3.—1st, Rook Bros.; 2nd, Mutchmore Bros.; 3rd, P. E. Aird.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Mutchmore Bros.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 2nd, Mutchmore Bros.; 3rd, Rook Bros.

G. SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Chas. LaRose, Cornwall; 2nd, Oke & Muray, London.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray; 3rd, L. V. Zavitz, Ottawa.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, Oke & Murray; 2nd, L. V. Zavitz.
Pullets, 3.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray; 3rd, L. V. Zavitz.

S. SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, Oke & Murray, London; 2nd, Chas. LaRose, Cornwall.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray; 3rd, L. V. Zavitz.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, Oke & Murray; 2nd, L. V. Zavitz.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray; 3rd, L. V. Zavitz.

B. (R. C. B.) BANTAMS.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Oke & Murray, London; 2nd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards; 3rd, L. V. Zavitz.
Hens, 3.—1st, Oke & Murray; 2nd, L. V. Zavitz; 3rd, Point Fortune Poultry Yards.
Cockerels, 5.—1st, Oke & Murray; 2nd and 3rd, L. V. Zavitz.
Pullets, 5.—1st, Oke & Murray; 2nd and 3rd, L. V. Zavitz.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, A. C. Despres, Hull; 3rd, J. A. Parker, Ottawa.
Hens, 4.—1st, H. Cunningham, Ottawa; 2nd, W. J. Kerr, Ottawa; 3rd, J. A. Parker.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, H. Cunningham; 2nd, A. C. Despres,
Pullets, 3.—1st and 3rd, A. C. Despres; 2nd, J. A. Parke.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.

Cockerels, 1.—1st, J. Baptie, Springville.
Pullets, 1.—1st, J. Baptie, Springville.

A. O. V. COCHIN BANTAMS.

Cocks, 2.—1st, H. Fraleigh, Forest; 2nd, Baker Bros., Guelph.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, H. Fraleigh, Forest; 3rd, Baker Bros.
Cockerels, 4.—1st and 2nd, J. B. A. Roy, St. Pie; 3rd, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville.
Pullets, 6.—1st and 2nd, J. B. A. Roy; 3rd, T. J. Cole.

JAPANESE BANTAMS.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray, London; 3rd, L. V. Zavitz, Ottawa.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray; 3rd, L. V. Zavitz.
Cockerels, 3.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray; 3rd, L. V. Zavitz.
Pullets, 4.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray; 3rd, L. V. Zavitz.

A. O. S. V. BANTAMS.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray, London.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray; 3rd, Chas. LaRose, Cornwall.
Cockerels, 4.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray; 3rd, Chas. LaRose.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 2nd, Oke & Murray; 3rd, G. C. Hume, Ottawa.

TURKEYS, BRONZE.

Cocks, 3.—1st, D. Cumming, Russell; 2nd, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville.
Hens, 6.—1st and 2nd, J. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners; 3rd, G. R. Bradley, Carsonby.
Cockerels, 6.—1st and 3rd, J. Snetsinger; 2nd, T. J. Cole.
Pullets, 5.—1st and 2nd, J. Snetsinger; 3rd, T. J. Cole.

TURKEYS, WHITE.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Baker Bros., Guelph; 2nd, Geo. Baker, Simcoe.
Hens, 4.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, Geo. Baker; 3rd, D. Cumming, Russell.
Cockerels, 2.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, Geo. Baker.
Pullets, 2.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, Geo. Baker.

TURKEYS, A. O. S. V.

Cocks, 1.—1st, D. Cumming, Russell.
Hens, 1.—1st, D. Cumming, Russell.
Cockerels, 1.—1st, D. Cumming.
Pullets, 1.—1st, D. Cumming.

TOULOUSE GEESE.

Ganders, 4.—1st, Baker Bros., Guelph; 2nd, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville; 3rd, McMaster Bros., Laggan.
Geese, 3.—1st, T. J. Cole; 2nd, Baker Bros.; 3rd, McMaster Bros.
Ganders, 1909, 4.—1st, D. Cumming, Russell; 2nd, Baker Bros.; 3rd, T. J. Cole.
Geese, 1909, 4.—1st, D. Cumming; 2nd, T. J. Cole; 3rd, Baker Bros.

EMBDEN GEESE.

Ganders, 3.—1st, Baker Bros., Guelph; 2nd, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville; 3rd, McMaster Bros., Laggan.
Geese, 3.—1st, T. J. Cole; 2nd, Baker Bros.; 3rd, McMaster Bros.
Ganders, 1909, 3.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, T. J. Cole; 3rd, McMaster Bros.
Geese, 1909, 3.—1st, T. J. Cole; 2nd, Baker Bros.; 3rd, McMaster Bros.

CHINESE GEESE.

Ganders, 1909, 2.—1st, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh, Spencerville.
Geese, 1909, 2.—1st, T. J. Cole; 2nd, P. A. McIntosh.

A. O. V. Geese.

Ganders, 3.—1st, Baker Bros., Guelph; 2nd, T. J. Cole; 3rd, McMaster Bros.
Geese, 2.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, T. J. Cole.
Ganders, 1909, 2.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, T. J. Cole.
Geese, 1909, 3.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, T. J. Cole; 3rd, McMaster Bros.

Rouen Ducks.

Male, old, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Baker Bros., Guelph.
Female, old, 6.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Baker Bros.
Male, young, 6.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Baker Bros.
Female, young, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Baker Bros.

Pekin Ducks.

Male, old, 3.—1st, Baker Bros., Guelph; 2nd, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville; 3rd, D. Cumming, Russell.
Female, old, 2.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, T. J. Cole.
Male, young, 3.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, T. J. Cole; 3rd, J. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.
Female, young, 4.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, T. J. Cole; 3rd, J. Snetsinger.

Aylesbury Ducks.

Male, old, 1.—1st, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville.
Female, old, 1.—1st, T. J. Cole.
Male, young, 1.—1st, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville.
Female, young, 1.—1st, T. J. Cole.

Cayuga Ducks.

Male, old, 3.—1st, Geo. Robertson, Ottawa; 2nd, Baker Bros., Guelph; 3rd, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall.
Female, old, 3.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, Jas. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners; 3rd, Geo. Robertson.
Male, young, 2.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, J. Snetsinger.
Female, young, 2.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, J. Snetsinger.

Indian Runner Ducks.

Male, old, 1.—1st, T. J. Cole, Bowmanville.
Female, old, 1.—1st, T. J.. Cole, Bowmanville.
Male, young, 1.—T. J. Cole.
Female, young, 1.—1st, T. J. Cole.

A. O. V. Ducks.

Male, old, 2.—1st, Baker Bros., Guelph; 2nd, B. Wright, Domville.
Female, old, 2.—1st, Baker Bros., Guelph; 2nd, B. Wright.
Male, young, 3.—1st, B. Wright; 2nd, Baker Bros.; 3rd, J. Snetsinger, Eamer's Corners.
Female, young, 3.—1st, Baker Bros.; 2nd, J. Snetsinger; 3rd, B. Wright.

PIGEONS.

Carriers.

Hen, 1.—1st, W. H. Reid, Kingston.

White Pouter.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

A. O. C. Pouter.

Cocks, 3.—1st, J. A. Belford, Ottawa; 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Hens, 3.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, J. A. Belford.

Pigmy Pouter.

Cocks, 2.—1st, W. H. Reid, Kingston; 2nd, E. R. Frith, Maxville.
Hens, 2.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, E. R. Frith.

L. F. Muffed Tumblers.

Cocks, 4.—1st, A. & T. Readwin, Guelph; 2nd, A. C. Despres, Hull.
Hens, 4.—1st, A. C. Despres; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.

L. F. Clean Leg Tumblers.

Cocks, 4.—1st, B. Sheward, Guelph; 2nd, Collins & Cornish, Ottawa.
Hens, 4.—1st, B. Sheward, Guelph; 2nd, Collins & Cornish.

S. F. Tumblers.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

Trumpeters.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

R. or Y. Jacobins.

Cocks, 4.—1st, R. K. Barker, Toronto; 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Hens, 4.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, R. K. Barker, Toronto.

White Jacobins.

Cocks, 4.—1st, W. H. Reid, Kingston; 2nd, R. K. Barker, Toronto.
Hens, 5.—1st, R. K. Barker; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

A. O. S. C. Jacobins.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

R. C. Antwerp.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

Silver Dun Antwerp.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.

White Fantails.

Cocks, 9.—1st, B. Sheward, Guelph; 2nd, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts, Ottawa.
Hens, 8.—1st, R. K. Barker, Toronto; 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.

Blue Fantails.

Cocks, 4.—1st, J. S. Greenshields, Danville; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin, Guelph.
Hens, 3.—1st, J. S. Greenshields; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin.

A. O. S. C. Fantails.

Cocks, 10.—1st, E. K. Dallimore, Toronto; 2nd, B. Sheward, Guelph.
Hens, 10.—1st, B. Sheward; 2nd, E. K. Dallimore.

Black Magpies.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, Mutchmore Bros., Ottawa.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, Mutchmore Bros., Ottawa.

Red Magpies.

Cocks, 3.—1st, J. S. Greenshields, Danville; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin, Guelph.
Hens, 4.—1st, J. S. Greenshields; 2nd, Mutchmore Bros.

A. O. C. Magpies.

Cocks, 5.—1st, Mutchmore Bros., Ottawa; 2nd, A. C. Despres, Hull.
Hens, 5.—1st and 2nd, Mutchmore Bros., Ottawa.

A. O. C. Show Homers.

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

Blue Chequered Flying Homers

Cocks, 8.—1st, A. & T. Readwin, Guelph; 2nd, Mutchmore Bros., Ottawa.
Hens, 9.—1st, A. & T Readwin; 2nd, Mutchmore Bros.

Blue Flying Homers.

Cocks, 8.—1st, Mutchmore Bros., Ottawa; 2nd, R. E. Blakely, Ottawa.
Hens, 8.—1st, R. E. Blakely; 2nd, Mutchmore Bros.

A. O. C. Flying Homers.

Cocks, 8.—1st Collins & Cornish, Ottawa; 2nd, D. M. Binning, Cote Des Neiges.
Hens, 6.—1st and 2nd, Collins and Cornish, Ottawa; 2nd, D. M. Binning, Cote Des Neiges.

Black Swallows.

Cocks, 6.—1st, W. H. Reid, Kingston; 2nd, E. K. Dallimore, Toronto.
Hens, 6.—1st, E. K. Dallimore, Toronto; 2nd, J. A. Belford, Ottawa.

A. O. S. C. Swallows.

Cocks, 3.—W. H. Reid, Kingston; 2nd, A. & T. Readwin, Guelph.
Hens, 4.—1st, A. & T. Readwin; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

A. O. C. Swallows.

Cocks, 4.—1st, J. A. Belford, Ottawa; 2nd, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts.
Hens, 2.—1st, A. &. T. Readwin; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

Dragoons.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts, Ottawa; 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

Archangels.

Cocks, 7.—1st and 2nd W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Hens, 7.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.

Black Nuns.

Cocks, 5.—1st, J. S. Greenshields, Danville; 2nd, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts, Ottawa.
Hens, 4.—1st, J. S. Greenshields; 2nd, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts.

A. O. C. Nuns.

Cocks, 3.—1st, W. H. Reid, Kingston; 2nd, J. A. Belford, Ottawa.
Hens, 2.—1st, J. S. Greenshields, Danville; 2nd, W. H. Reid.

White African Owls.

Cocks, 3.—1st, Mutchmore Bros., Ottawa; 2nd, W. H. Reid.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.

A. O. C. African Owls

Cocks, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Hens, 2.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

Any Variety English Owls.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid.

A. O. V. Owls.

Cocks, 4.—1st, Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts, Ottawa; 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Hens, 3.—1st and 2nd, W. H. Reid, Kingston.

Black Turbits.

Cocks, 3.—1st and 2nd, B. Sheward, Guelph.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, B. Sheward, Guelph.

Blue Turbits.

Cocks, 4.—1st and 2nd, B. Sheward, Guelph.
Hens, 4.—1st and 2nd, B. Sheward.

A. O. C. Turbits.

Cocks, 4.—1st, B. Sheward, Guelph; 2nd, J. S. Greenshields, Danville.
Hens, 1.—1st, J. S. Greenshields.

A. O. S. Variety.

Cocks, 4.—1st, W. H. Reid, Kingston; 2nd, R. K. Barker, Toronto.
Hens, 6.—R. K. Barker, Toronto; 2nd, W. W. Shaw, Sherbrooke.

Belgian Hares, Over 6 Months.

Female, 1.—1st, Mrs. S. Crouch, Billing's Bridge.

Belgian Hares, Under 6 Months.

Male, 1.—1st, Mrs. S. Crouch, Billing's Bridge.

POULTRY SELLING CLASS.

Dorkings.

Females, 6.—1st, Mrs. S. Crouch; 2nd and 3rd, G. Robertson.

Brahmas.

Males, 3.—1st, Mrs. S. Crouch; 2nd, D. Cumming; 3rd, Pritchard Bros.
Females, 4.—1st, Pritchard Bros.; 2nd, Mrs. S. Crouch; 3rd, Collins & Cornish.

Plymouth Rocks.

Males, 36.—1st, F. A. James; 2nd, S. E. Alexander; 3rd, A. H. Foster.
Females, 7.—1st, Chas. LaRose; 2nd, F. A. James; 3rd, M. R. Hoover.

Wyandottes.

Males, 11.—1st and 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 2nd, G. Higman, jr.
Females, 6.—1st and 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 2nd, G. Lake.

Rhode Island Reds.

Males, 7.—1st and 2nd, C. E. T. Woodley; 3rd, J. I. Gill.

Orpingtons.

Males 4.—1st, M. Benson; 2nd, W. H. Slinn; 3rd, G. F. Grey.
Females, 8.—1st, W. H. Slinn; 2nd, M. Benson; 3rd, J. Snetsinger.

Minorcas.

Males, 8.—1st, L. V. Zavitz; 2nd, E. R. Frith; 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.
Females, 6.—1st, L. V. Zavitz; 2nd and 3rd, Wm. Dickson.

Leghorns.

Males 11.—1st, D. McKellar; 2nd, W. H. Carleton; 3rd, M. R. Hoover.
Females, 7.—1st, D. McKellar; 2nd, W. H. Carleton; 3rd, M. R. Milroy.

FRENCH.

Males, 1.—1st, M. Benson.
Females, 1.—1st, M. Benson.

A. O. V. FOWLS.

Males, 11. 1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd, Wm. McNeil; 3rd, J. Snetsinger.
Females, 8.—1st, W. H. Reid; 2nd and 3rd, Wm. McNeil.

DUCKS.

Males, 4.—1st and 2nd, G. Robertson; 3rd, J. Snetsinger.
Females, 4.—1st, J. Snetsinger; 2nd, D. Cumming; 3rd, G. Robertson.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Pairs, Javas, Langshans or Rhode Island Reds, 8.—1st, A. P. Hillhouse; 2nd and 3rd, A. A. Armstrong.
Pair Plymouth Rocks, 16.—1st and 2nd, A. A. Armstrong; 3rd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.
Pair Wyandottes, 14.—1st, A. P. Hillhouse; 2nd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 3rd, G. Lake.
Pair Minorcas, Andalusians or Leghorns, 9.—1st, Mrs. S. Crouch; 2nd, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; 3rd, A. A. Armstrong.
Pair Dorkings, 4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, A. A. Armstrong.
Pair Orpingtons, 8.—W. H. Slinn; 2nd, A. P. Hillhouse; 3rd, T. G. Slinn.
Pair Games, 7.—1st and 2nd, W. Barber; 3rd, A. A. Armstrong.
Best Pair Dressed Fowls.—1st, A. A. Armstrong.
Turkey, any age, Male, 2.—1st, J. Tomalin; 2nd, Jas. Snetsinger.
Turkey, any age, Female, 2.—1st, J. Tomalin; 2nd, Jas. Snetsinger.
Turkey, 1909, Male, 4.—1st, Geo. R. Bradley; 2nd, J. Tomalin; 3rd, D. Cumming.
Turkey, 1909, Females, 4.—1st, J. Tomalin; 2nd, Geo. R. Bradley; 3rd, D. Cumming.
Geese, 1909, White, 3.—1st and 2nd, Geo. R. Bradley.
Geese, 1909, Colored, 7.—1st and 2nd, A. A. Armstrong; 3rd, R. H. Grant.
Ducks, 1909, White, 4.—1st and 2nd, R. H. Grant; 3rd, A. A. Armstrong.
Ducks, 1909, Colored, 4.—1st, J. Tomalin; 2nd, R. H. Grant; 3rd, A. A. Armstrong.
Dozen White Eggs, 2.—1st, Wm. Dickson; 2nd, Maynard Benson.
Dozen Colored Eggs, 6.—1st, W. H. Slinn; 2nd, J. Mason; 3rd, Maynard Benson.

POULTRY SPECIALS.

Light Brahmas.—Best male, Collins & Cornish; best female, Collins & Cornish.
Dark Brahmas.—Best collection, C. H. Wilson.
Buff Cochins.—Best collection, T. J. Cole.
Cochins, other than Buff.—Best collection, P. A. McIntosh.
Langshans.—Best collection, T. J. Cole.
Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Best cock, J. Pringle; best hen, J. Pringle; best cockerel, J. Pringle; best pullet, J. Pringle; best three cockerels, J. A. Lambertus; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, J. Pringle; best collection, J. Pringle.
White Plymouth Rocks.—Best male, G. Robertson; best female, G. Robertson; best pullet, G. Robertson; best three pullets, G. Robertson; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, G. Robertson; best collection, G. Robertson.
Buff Plymouth Rocks.—Best collection, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.
Plymouth Rocks, except Barred.—Best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.
Golden Wyandottes.—Best male, Geo. Higman sr.; best female, Geo. Higman, jr.; best cock, hen and two pullets, Geo. Higman; best two pullets, Jas. Baptie; best collection, Geo. Higman.
Silver Wyandottes.—Best male, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; best female, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; best collection Hintonburg Poultry Yards; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.
Buff Wyandottes.—Best cockerel, J. Mason & Son; best pullet, J. Mason & Son; best collection, J. Mason & Son.
White Wyandottes.—Best cock, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; best hen, J. Russell; best cockerel, J. Russell; best pullet, J. Russell; best cockerel and pullet, J. Russell; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, J. Russell.
Partridge Wyandottes.—Best cock and hen, S. F. Glass; best cockerel, Adams Bros.; best pullet, G. Higman, jr.; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, G. Higman, jr.; best collection, J. Higman, jr..

Columbian Wyandottes.—Best male, W. C. Pranschke; best female, J. Pringle; best collection, W. C. Pranschke; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, G. F. Wadsworth.

Black Wyandottes.—Best male, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; best female, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; best collection, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.

A. O. V. Wyandottes.—Best collection, R. Patterson.

Wyandottes, other than White or Buff.—Best collection, Hintonburg Poultry Yards.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds.—Best cock, hen and two pullets, A. W. Graham; best female, A. W. Graham; best cockerel, A. W. Graham.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds.—Best male, A. P. Hillhouse; best female, J. Russell; best cockerel, C. E. T. Woodley & Son; best pullet, J. Russell; best collection, C. E. T. Woodley & Son; Rhode Island Reds, best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, A. W. Graham.

Brown Red Games.—Best collection, W. Barber.

Duckwing Games.—W. Barber, best collection.

Pyle Games.—Best collection, P. A. McIntosh.

C. Indian (laced) Games.—Best male, Pritchard Bros.; best female, Pritchard Bros.; best collection, Pritchard Bros.

Old English or Pit Games.—Best male, E. H. Benjamin; best collection, E. H. Benjamin; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, W. Barber.

S. C. White Leghorns.—Best cock, W. H. Carleton; best hen, W. H. Carleton; best cockerel, Donald McKellar; best three cockerels, Donald McKellar; best pullet, D. McKellar; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, W. H. Carleton; best cock and hen, W. H. Carleton; best collection, W. H. Carleton.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.—Best cock, Collins & Cornish; best hen, Collins & Cornish; best cockerel, J. B. A. Roy; best pullet, J. B. A. Roy; best collection, Collins & Cornish.

S. C. Black Leghorns.—Best cock, J. A. Belford; best two cocks, A. & T. Readwin; best hen, W. M. Osborne; best cockerel, A. & T. Readwin; best pullet, W. Barber; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, J. A. Belford; best collection, J. A. Belford; best young pair, J. A. Belford.

S. C. Buff Leghorns.—Best male, S. E. Ellis; best female, D. B. Alexander; largest and best exhibit, S. E. Ellis.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—Best collection, C. H. Wilson.

A. O. S. V., R. C. Leghorns.—Best male, G. Robertson; best female, G. Robertson; best two hens, G. Robertson; best cockerel, G. Robertson; best pullet, J. Snetsinger; best collection, G. Robertson.

Leghorns, except S. C. White.—Best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, C. H. Wilson.

Spanish.—Best collection, J. H. Warrington.

Andalusians.—Best male, Baker Bros.; best female, R. Patterson.

Black Minorcas.—Best cock, L. V. Zavitz; best hen, L. V. Zavitz; best cockerel, L. V. Zavitz; best pullet, L. V. Zavitz; best collection, L. V. Zavitz.

Minorcas.—Best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, L. V. Zavitz.

Buff Orpingtons.—Best cock, J. B. A. Roy; best hen, A. W. E. Hellyer; best cockerel, A. W. E. Hellyer; best cockerel and pullet, A. W. E. Hellyer; best pullet, A. W. E. Hellyer; best 3 pullets, A. W. E. Hellyer; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, A. W. E. Hellyer; best collection, A. W. E. Hellyer.

White Orpingtons.—Best male, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; best female, E. Lawless.

Black Orpingtons.—Best cock, Hamilton & Scoyne; best hen, J. V. Mulville; best cockerel, Hintonburg Poultry Yards; best four pullets, Hamilton & Scoyne; best collection, Hamilton & Scoyne.

Orpingtons, except Buff.—Best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, Hamilton & Scoyne.

Silver Grey Dorkings.—Best male, Point Fortune Poultry Yards; best collection, J. Snetsinger.

Colored Dorkings.—Best male, J. Snetsinger; best collection, J. Snetsinger.

Houdans.—Best male, P. A. McIntosh; best female, P. A. McIntosh.

Black Hamburgs.—Best collection, Oke & Murray.

S. P. Hamburgs.—Best collection, Oke & Murray.

G. S. Hamburgs.—Best hen, Point Fortune Poultry Yards

S. S. Hamburgs.—Best collection, Oke & Murray.

Spangled Hamburgs.—Best collection, Oke & Murray.

W. C. B. Polands.—Best collection, Wm. McNeil.

Golden Polands.—Best collection, Wm. McNeil.

Silver Polands.—Best collection, Wm. McNeil.

White Polands.—Best collection, Wm. McNeil.

Polands.—Best collection, Wm. McNeil.

A. O. V. Fowls.—Best collection, Wm. McNeil.

Silver Duckwing Leghorns.—Best headed cockerel, M. R. Milroy; best pullet, M. R. Milroy.

Game Bantams.—Best male, Rook Bros.; best female, W. Barber; best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, Rook Bros.; best collection, W. Barber.

Old English Spangled Bantams.—Best male, Mutchmore Bros.

S. Sebright Bantams.—Best young pair, Oke & Murray.
Cochin Bantams.—Best collection, Oke & Murray.
Ornamental Bantams, any variety.—Best cock, Oke & Murray; best hen, Oke & Murray; best cockerel, Oke & Murray; best pullet, Oke & Murray; best collection, Oke & Murray.
Bantams, other than Game.—Best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, Oke & Murray.
Turkeys.—Best male, T. J. Cole; best collection, J. Snetsinger.
Geese.—Best collection, Baker Bros.; best old Toulouse goose, T. J. Cole.
Pekin Ducks.—Best collection, Baker Bros.
Aylesbury Ducks.—Best collection, T. J. Cole.
Ducks.—Best collection, Baker Bros.
Water Fowl.—Best collection, Baker Bros.

PIGEONS.

Best Pair Blue Pouters.—J. A. Belford.
Best Self Colored C.L., L.F., Tumbler.—J. A. Belford.
Best Blue Bald Head Tumbler.—A. & T. Readwin.
Best Pair Solid White C.L., Tumbler.—Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts.
Best Collection, Antwerps.—W. H. Reid.
Best White Fantail in Show.—W. H. Reid.
Best Black Magpie.—Mutchmore Bros.
Best Blue Barbed Flying Homer.—Mutchmor Bros.
Best Pair Blue Chequered Flying Homers.—A. & T. Readwin.
Best Collection of Blue Barred Flying Homers.—Mutchmore Bros.
Best Black Swallow Cock.—W. H. Reid.
Best Black Swallow Hen.—J. A. Belford.
Best Collection Archangels.—W. H. Reid.
Best Archangel in the Show.—W. H. Reid.
Best Yellow Nun Cock.—J. A. Belford.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Best Pair Wyandottes.—A. P. Hillhouse.
Best Pair Plymouth Rocks.—A. A. Armstrong.
Best Pair Orpingtons.—A. P. Hillhouse.
Best Pair Rhode Island Reds.—A. P. Hillhouse.
Best Three Pairs Cockerels.—A. A. Armstrong.
Second Best Pair Dressed Poultry.—A. A. Armstrong.
Best Twelve Cockerels.—A. A. Armstrong.
Best Collection Dressed Poultry.—A. A. Armstrong.
Second Best Collection Dressed Poultry.—J. Tomalin.

GENERAL SPECIALS.

Best Collection of Any One Variety of Fowls.—Jos. Russell.
Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, all utility breeds competing.—John Pringle.
Best Bird in Show, pigeons, bantams, turkeys, geese and ducks not competing.—Donald McKellar.

MEMBERS OF THE ONTARIO HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1910.

Through Canadian Shire Horse Association.

Allen, George, Paris.
Boyd Co., Mossom, Bobcaygeon.
Blake, Joseph, Clinton.
Breckon, John, Appleby.
Burr, John F., Waubuno.
Cornell, Geo. T.. Lyn.
Devins, J. A., Kleinburg.
Drury, Frank, Charing Cross.
Elliott, T. D., Bolton.
Evans, W. J., Lawrence Station.
Ferguson, R. D., Port Stanley.
Fletcher, Joseph, Oxford Mills.
Gardhouse, C. S., Humber.
Gardhouse. J. M., Weston.
Gardhouse & Sons, John, Highfield.
Geary, C. K., St. Thomas.
George, H. E., Crampton.
Homer-Dixon, Mrs., Niagara Falls South.
Laking, Wm., Haliburton.
Lee, John, Hockley.
Mawhinney, John, Marsville.
Morris & Wellington, Fonthill.
Pearson & Son, Wm., Hamilton.
Porter Bros., Appleby.
Pye, Thos., Woodstock.
Reid, Archie, Jarratt's Corners.
Sexsmith, M. W., Ridgeway.
York, D. R., Belhaven.

Through Canadian Hackney Horse Society.

Allison, J. Wesley, Morrisburg.
Beith, Hon. R., Bowmanville.
Blacker, Wm., Brantford.
Boag & Son, John, Queensville.
Boyd Co., Mossom, Bobcaygeon.
Brooks, E. W., Stirling.
Butler, W. E., Ingersoll.
Graham Bros., Claremont.
Graham Renfrew Co., Ltd., Bedford Park.
Hassard, T. H., Millbrook.
Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Beaverton.
Jewell, W. E., Bowmanville.
Larkin, John D., Queenston.
McCallum & Bro., W. J., Brampton.
McKay, Wm. C., Oakville.
McPherson, Dr. J. Gordon, Toronto.
Mercer, Thos., Markdale.
Oak Park Stock Farm, Brantford.
Pepper, Geo., Toronto.
Sorby, O., Guelph.
Thompson, J. R., Guelph.

Through Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Association.

Cohen, Ralph H., Amigari.
Crittenden, Thomas H., Toronto.
Davies, Robert, Toronto.
Dickson, J. C., Hamilton.
Doane, Fred (631 Yonge Street), Toronto.
Dyment, John, Barrie.
Hare, John, Toronto.
Hendrie, Geo. M., Hamilton.
Hendrie, Wm. (Estate), Hamilton.
Ibister. J. Roy, Hamilton.
Kilgour, James L., Hamilton.
Livingstone, Mrs. Lily A., Cobourg.
McCrae, Lieut.-Col. D., Guelph.
McKenzie, A. W. I., Toronto.
Presgrave, Capt. W. F., McKinnon Bldg., Toronto.
Seagram, Jos. E., Waterloo.
Walker, Wm., Toronto.
Webster, Dr. R. E., Ottawa.

Through Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association.

Agar, Amos, Nashville.
Airth, W. S., North Bruce.
Aitchison, And., Guelph.
Allcock, D. E., Ravenna.
Alton & Sons, A. P., Appleby.
Anderson, John, Omemee.
Annis, G. F., Courtice.
Arbogast, John, Sebringville.
Arbogast, Peter, Sebringville.
Armstrong, L. H., Hagerman.
Armstrong, Robert, Strongville.
Armstrong, Wm., Locust Hill.
Ashford, J. E., Ryckman's Corners.
Attridge, G. A., Clachan.
Baker, Allan, Greensville.
Baker, A. M., Ringwood.
Baker, Ira, Cainsville.
Baldwin, Chas., Hillsburg.
Balsdon, John I., Markham.
Baptie, Jas., Springville.
Barclay Bros., Barclay.
Barnard, H. G., South Monaghan.
Barnes, W. G., Green River.
Barrett, A. W., Parkhill.
Barton & Sons, J. T., Beeton.
Baston, Walter, Goodwood.
Batty, F. W., Brooklin.
Bean & Sons, Chas., Brinsley.
Beare, J. S., Cedar Grove.
Beattie, J. J., Mt. Brydges.
Beharriell, B. V., Frome.
Bell, D. D., Shakespeare.
Bell, John M., Hensall.
Bell & Son, Geo. A., Lowville.
Bell, Wm., Avonton.
Benson, Jno., Rosemount.
Benson, Wm., Jr., Bewdley.
Berry, Robert, Berryland.
Berry, T. J., Hensall.
Black, John, Kilsyth.
Blackburn, E., Leaskdale.
Blanchard, W. F., Newmarket.
Boag, A. W., Sutton West.
Boag, H. G., Barrie.

Through Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association.—Continued.

Boag & Son, Jno. A., Queensville.
Bolton, Angus, Coventry.
Borland, J. G., Claremont.
Boucock, A., Lansing.
Bowes, Jas., Concord.
Bowes, T. A., Concord.
Boyle, Wesley, Kinlough.
Boyd, G. M., Owen Sound.
Boyes, John, Jr., Churchill.
Boyle Bros., Kinlough.
Boynton, W. G., Victoria Square.
Bradley, F. W., Enfield.
Bright, John, Myrtle Station.
Brock, Wm., Winchelsea.
Brodie, G. A., Bethesda.
Brown, John, Galt.
Brownlee, W. H., Aughrim.
Bruce, Jas., Egbert.
Brumwell, Isaac, Victoria Square.
Bryer, E., Glen Willow.
Bunker, S. C., Pickering.
Burgess & Sons, Wm., Wallaceburg.
Burlinghan, D., Wellington.
Burnett, Jos., Elgin Mills.
Burr, J. F., Waubuno.
Butler, W. E., Ingersoll.
Calvert Bros., Buttonville.
Cameron, Colin, Etobicoke.
Campbell, T. A., Smith's Falls.
Campbell Bros., Alvinston.
Carstairs & Sons, D., Bomanton.
Chapman & Son, M., Tavistock.
Charlton, E. W. & G., Duncrief.
Christie & Son, Peter, Manchester.
Church, W. J., Arthur.
Clark, J. L., Norval.
Clarkson, R., Malton.
Clayton, Geo., Peepabun.
Clements, Jas., Dobbinton.
Coates, Jas., Shirley.
Cochrane, Geo., Enfield.
Cochrane, Wm., Ottawa (564 Gladstone Ave.).
Cockburn, W. L., Cobourg.
Coie, T. J. T., Tyrone.
Cole, W. R., Tyrone.
Colquhoun, Wm., Mitchell.
Columbus, Daniel, Jarvis.
Conn, Robert, Heathcote.
Connor, J. W., Grand River.
Cooper, Wm., Fergus.
Cossins, Robert, Whitby.
Coulson, A., O'Sullivan's Corners.
Coursey Bros., Lucan.
Coursey, T. & C. H., Lucan.
Courtney, A. C., Cherry Wood.
Cowan, J. W., Cannington.
Cowie, G. R., Markham.
Cowie, John W., Markham.
Craven, John, Brinsley.
Crawford, A. M., Widder.
Crawford Bros., Brown's Corners.
Crawford, Geo., Oro Station.
Crawford, Thos., Bolsover.
Crawford, Wm., Carlingford.
Crichton, Jas., Scarboro Junction.
Crosman, Jas., Taunton
Crowell, Wm., Oshawa.
Culbert, Wesley, Saintsbury.
Cundick, E. & B., Watford.
Dale & Son, Geo., Seaforth.
Dalgety Bros., London.
Dalrymple, Wm., Cromarty.
Darroch, A. G., Cotswold.
Davidson, Jas., Avonton.
Davidson, Jas. I., Balsam.
Davidson, J. F., Wingham.
Davidson, John, Ashburn.
Davidson, Thos. A., Cobourg.
Davidson & Sons, Geo., Cherrywood.
Davidson & Sons, Peter, Fergus.
Davies, Robert, Todmorden.
Dawson, Adam, Cannington.
Devitt & Sons, I., Freeman.
Devitt, Robert, Brougham.
Devitt, S. A., Cadmus.
Dickieson & Son, Guelph.
Dingman, W. J., Whitby.
Doan Bros., Sable.
Doherty, Alex., Wexford.
Douglas, Alex., Markham.
Dougherty, L. R., Sandusk.
Douglas & Sons, T., Strathroy.
Downer, Wm., Little Britain.
Downing, H., Simcoe.
Downs, T. E. A., Oshawa.
Doyle, Bros., Mt. Carmel.
Drewery, Geo., Landerkin.
Drover, Wm., Chiselhurst.
Dundas, R. D., Springville.
Dunlop, Chas., Rideau View.
Dyer, W. D., Columbus.
Dyment, S., Barrie.
Eadie, A. G., Vars.
Eadie, J. D., Vars.
Eadie, J. R., Russell.
Eaid, Chas. E., Simcoe.
Eagleson, E. A., Cold Springs.
Edwards, Wm., Saurin.
Edwards & Co., W. C., Rockland.
Elliott, C. E., Mitchell.
Elliott, J. F., Oxford Centre.
Eiliott, T. D., Bolton.
Elliott, W. F., Coleman.
Elmore, Ed., Ekfrid.
Elsom, J. F., Brooklin.
Esdon, Jas. H., Bainsville.
Evans, Jas., Claremont.
Evans, Thos., St. Mary's.
Fallows, H. S., Evelyn.
Faris, P. M., Bradford.
Faulds, W. M., Muncey.
Ferguson & Son, J. D., Mapleton.
Ferguson, Alex., Sonya.
Ferguson, S., Conn.
Ficht, Val., Oriel.
Fieghen, Wm., Ravenna.
Fierheller Bros., Mt. Elgin.
Forgie, Jno., Claremont.
Forrester, Geo., Gormley.
Forster, W. D., Markham.
Forsyth, G. M., North Claremont.
Foster Bros., Grattan.
Franklin, Frank, Shirley.

Through Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association.—Continued.

Freel, J. C., Thamesford.
French, Jas., Unionville.
Frisby, A. E., O'Sullivan's Corners
Fuller, Ed., Mitchell.
Gardhouse, J. M., Weston.
Gedcke, J. A., Fordwich.
Gibson, T. A., Wroxeter.
Gilbertson, John, Hagersville.
Giles, John, Christina.
Gillies, John, Marden.
Gleason, Jas. J., Markham.
Good, E. H., Richmond.
Gordner, Jacob, Mitchell.
Gormley, A. G., Unionville.
Gracey, A., Fallowfield.
Graham, J. S., Udora.
Graham, John, Derry West.
Graham, John, Fenelon Falls.
Graham Bros., Claremont.
Graham Renfrew Co., Bedford Park.
Grant, Ernest, Dunblane.
Grant, Ryerson M., Bradford.
Gray, Jno., Atwood.
Greenless, Hugh, Bowmanville.
Gregg, Thos., Claremont.
Groat, W. M., Holstein.
Guest, J. L., Fanshawe.
Guest, R. L., Fanshawe.
Gundry, John, Vittoria.
Gunn & Son, D., Beaverton.
Hadden & Sons, Geo., Wick.
Hahn Bros., Hawkesville.
Hales, Jas. J., Chatham.
Hall, T., Columbus.
Hall, W. L., Cedar Valley.
Hand, Jas., Tancred.
Harkness, W. K., Brampton.
Harris, Leamon, Mount Elgin.
Hassard, T. H., Markham.
Hastings Bros., Crosshill.
Hastings, Ed., Almira.
Hayes, Geo., Columbus.
Hay, W. J., Tara.
Henderson, A., Jerseyville.
Henderson, Jas., Belton.
Hepburn, Wm., Foley.
Hickling, A., Minesing.
Hill, David, Staffa.
Hird, Anthony, Brantford.
Hislop, Jas., Stratford.
Hodgins, A. H., West McGillivray.
Hodgins, W. T., Hazeldean.
Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton.
Hogate, J. B., Weston.
Holtby, R. M., Manchester.
Holtby, W. E., Brougham.
Holtby, W. W., Manchester.
Hoover, Eli, Stouffville.
Hoover, J. H., Ringwood.
Howard & Son, W. J., Concord.
Howden, T., Milton West.
Hummason, F., Embro.
Hunter, J. C., Danforth.
Hutchinson, John, Millbrook.
Innes, Alex., Brooksdale.
Innes, Alex., Clinton.
Innes, Jas. W., Woodstock.
Innes, Donald, Brooksdale.
Innes & Schaefer, Woodstock.
Jackson, Richard, Alma.
Jackson, S. W., Oxford Centre.
Jackson & Son, Geo., Downsview.
Jamieson, G. G., Ennotville.
Jardine, Geo., Bondhead.
Jenkins, Jas., Oshawa.
Jewell, W. E., Bowmanville.
Johnston Bros., Otterville.
Johnston, Jas., Otterville.
Johnston, J. R., Springford.
Johnston, John, Woodbridge.
Johnston, Jno. S., Ravenshoe.
Jones, Hugh, Thorndale.
Kennedy, Michael, Pickering.
Kennedy, Wm., Nobleton.
Kent, A. L., Oakville.
Kernick, Wm., Hay.
Kester, Orvil, Stouffville.
King, Frank, Fingerboard.
King, Marmaduke, Fingerboard.
Kinnell, R. R., Dromore.
Kneeshaw, J. J., Bradford.
Knister, Elmer, Ruscom Station.
Knox, Andrew, Tuscarora.
Kydd, Wm., Uxbridge.
Lambkin, Elisha, Brigden.
Landsell, Fred., Lumber.
Langton, Thos., Braemar.
Larkin, J. D., Queenston.
(M. Slingerland, Mgr., Niagara-on-the-Lake.)
Lavin & Richardson, Harriston.
Lawrie, John, Malvern.
Lee, Alex., Greenbank.
Lee Bros., Galt.
Leek, Geo., Headford.
Leonard, Jas., Schomberg.
Leonard, W., Craigvale.
Lester, Ellery, Forest.
Little, J. O., Mayfield.
Lofthouse, W. P., Sandusk.
Lougheed, H. P., Heathcote.
Lowes, J. W., Bethany.
Lumley, Jos. E., Minesing.
Lyons, Marshall, Dundas.
McAlpine, A. A., Edy's Mills.
McArthur, Alex., Oro Station.
McArthur, A., Holiday.
McBeth, D. G., St. Paul's Station.
McCague, Geo. A., Victoria Square.
McCallum, John, Iona Station.
McCallum & Bro., Brampton.
McCaugherty, D. H., Streetsville.
McCorquodale, W. M., Bennington.
McDiarmid, John, Lucknow.
McDonald Bros., Woodstock.
McDougal, Jas., Toronto, 57 Adelaide St. E.
McDougall, Silas, Edgeley.
McEachran & Son, P. R., Eldon Station.
McElheron, Neil, Chatsworth.
McEwan, Jas., Clifford.
McFarlane, John, Dutton.
McGavin, J. J., Leadbury.
McGeachy, A. & D., Dutton.
McGregor, Alex., Uxbridge.

Through Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association.—Continued.

McIntosh, Donald, Braemar.
McIntyre, Sharzel, St. Mary's.
McKee, Alex., Sandhill.
McKeigan, Colin, Strathroy.
McKenzie, John, Keward.
McKinnon, N. E., Coningsby.
McKinnon & Sons, D., Hillsburg.
McMichael, T., Seaforth.
McMillan, Alex., Dutton.
McMillan, John, North Keppel.
McMillan, R. J., Seaforth.
McNabb, Mungo, Lawrence Station.
McNeight, D. H. St. Mary's.
McNiven, Alex. F., St. Thomas.
McPhee, H. H., Parkhill.
McPherson, D., Bolsover.
McQuade, Geo. A., Omemee.
McRae, Dan. K., Strathburn.
McRae & Sons, Jas., Cherrywood.
McTavish, Alex., Shakespeare.
McTavish, John, Shakespeare.
Mackey, Robert, North Gower.
Major Bros (A. E. Major), Whitevale.
Major, O. A., Hurdman's Bridge.
Martin, Robert, Wexford.
Martin, T. H., Duncrief.
Mason, Leslie, L'Amaroux.
Matthewson, R. W., Brooklin.
Maxwell, Jas., Locust Hill.
Maynard, John, Brooklin.
Meadows, Chas. E., Maplewood.
Meharey, Wm., Russell.
Menzies, J. A., Wingham.
Mercer, Thos., Markdale.
Merriam, N., Chatsworth.
Meyer, E. M., Cashel.
Middleton, G. & W., Claremont.
Miller, John J., Gowrie.
Miller, Robert, Stouffville.
Milne, Jas. A., Fergus.
Milne & Sons, R., Green River.
Mitchell, J. & J., Tormore.
Mitchell, Robert, Ivan.
Moffatt, Jas., Teeswater.
Moffatt, R. N., Fenelon Falls.
Moffatt, Wm., Carluke.
Moore & Son, Jno., Queensville.
More, Jas., Kirkton.
More, W. R., Almonte.
Morgan, D. M., Claremont.
Morrison, Duncan, Saurin.
Morrison, J. D., Argyle.
Morrow, Hugh, Russell.
Mossip, Wm., Rannock.
Munro, John A., Argyle.
Murdock, Wm., Palmerston.
Murphy, Thos., Brechin.
Murray, Alex., Palmerston.
Murray, John, Embro.
Murray, Wm., Avonton.
Myles, Jas. A., Heathcote.
Newman, Robert, Bognor or Woodford.
Nicol, Robert, Brussels.
Nicol, Geo., Waubuno.
Nichols, R., Hagersville.
Northgraves, Chas., Nantyre.
Norton, W. H., Brougham.
Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Brantford.
O'Brien, T. R., Ponsonby.
Ogle, Ryerson, Blytheswood.
Oke, Wm., Enniskillen.
O'Neil & Co., London.
Ormiston, R. W., Cresswell.
Ormiston & Sons, John, Columbus.
Ormiston & Sons, Wm., Columbus.
Orr, Kennedy, Fergus.
Osborne, T. C., Whitby.
Pallett, Wm., Summerville.
Parker & Sons, Thos., London.
Patterson, En., Norwood.
Patterson Bros., Millbrook.
Paton, Jas., Swinton Park.
Pearson & Son, Wm., Hamilton (103 York St.).
Perrin, Fernando, Newcastle.
Pettit, R., Glen Willow.
Pinkerton, D., Pinkerton.
Pinkerton, R. R., Essex.
Plunket, Robert, Woodbridge.
Pollock, Wm., Seagrave.
Porter, Thos. H., Brooklin.
Potts, O., Simcoe.
Prouse, S. J., Ingersoll.
Prout, Geo., Cedar Brae.
Pugh, W. D., Claremont.
Purtill, James, La Salette.
Rae, Walter, St. Paul's Station.
Ramsay, W. J., Mongolia.
Ratcliffe Bros., Anderson.
Redmond, S. F., Peterboro.
Reeson, Herbert, Columbus.
Reid & Co., R., Hintonburg.
Rennie & Son, Jas., Blackwater.
Richardson, A. H. A., Hazeldean.
Richardson, Frank P., Columbus.
Richardson, Fred., Columbus.
Richardson, Wm. P., Columbus.
Roadhouse, Silas, Comber.
Robertson, A. J., Shakespeare.
Robinson, Ed., W., Markham.
Robinson, Wm., Markham.
Robinson & Sons, Mrs., St. Mary's.
Rossiter, A., Crampton.
Rothwell, Benj., Ottawa.
Rusnell, Francis, Cedarville.
Rutherford, Dixon, Campbell's Cross.
Scharff, Adam, Cumming's Bridge.
Scott, R. J., Brussels.
Scott, Wm., Claremont.
Selby, N. T., Newcastle.
Semple, Hugh, Hereward.
Semple, Jno., Milverton.
Semple, Robert, Beeton.
Simpson, Fred. O. R., Newmarket.
Slimmon, W. W., Glen Allan.
Sloane, A. C., Bradford.
Smillie, A. G., Hensall.
Smith, David, Carluke
Smith, Jas., Unionville.
Smith, J. W., Stewart.
Smith, Neil, Brampton.
Smith, Ozro, Tyrrell.
Smith, R. B., Columbus.
Smith, Wm., Columbus.

Through Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association.—Continued.

Smith & Richardson, Columbus.
Sonley, R. Frank, Utica.
Sorby, O., Guelph.
Spear, Thos., Cobourg.
Spearin, Geo., St. Mary's.
Spencer, C. H. J., Beaverton.
Stanley, W. J., Pickering.
Staples, J. F., Ida.
Steckley, Peter, Bethesda.
Stevenson, Jas., Melbourne.
Stevenson, Wm., Melbourne.
Stewart, Jas., Salem.
Stewart, John, Appleton.
Stewart, Robert, Winfield.
Story, Harry, Picton.
Storey & Son, Robert, Crossland.
Stouffer, N., Stouffville.
Sullivan, John, Centralia.
Summerfeldt, L., Unionville.
Sutherland, Donald, Parliament Bldgs. Toronto.
Taylor, Wm., Baldwin.
Thompson, Andrew, Watford.
Thompson, G. H., Farewell.
Thompson, Nathaniel, Orangeville
Timmons, A. C., Winchester.
Tole, E. B., Blenheim.
Torrance, Jas., Markham.
Tran, W. H., Cedar Grove.
Trott & Son, E., Christina.
Turner, J. B., Stouffville.
Umphrey, W. H., Udora.
Vance, David, Tavistock.
Vance, John, Tavistock.
Veale, John, Sr., Beaverton.
Vipond, John, Brooklin.
Wagg, Nelson, Claremont.
Wagg, Vincent, Unionville.
Waldbrook, Wm., Hagersville.
Walden, T. H., Lindsay.
Wallace, G. A., Ponsonby.
Wallace, W. W., London.
Ward, F. H., Bethany.
Watson, Henry, Sprucedale.
Watson, John, Seagrave.
Watson, Robert, Dublin.
Watson, T. H., Sonya.
Watson, Wm. J., Bradford.
Watt, J. A., Salem.
Way, R. G., Trenton.
Webster, W. W., Lindsay.
Webster Bros., Whitby.
Weitzel, Jno. N., Cassel.
Wells, J. H., Eversley.
Welsh, Henry, Weston.
White, Job, Ashburn.
White & Sons, R., Linton.
Whiteside, T. M., Innerkip.
Whiteway, G. G., Seagrave.
Whyte, Geo. H., Clifford.
Wilkin, W. G., Harriston.
Williamson, A., Ingersoll.
Wilson, I. L., McGarry.
Wilson, Jas. A., Elginfield.
Witherspoon, A. J., Humber.
Wood, T. A., Bradford.
Wood, Wm., Bradford.
Woodley, Wm., Dundas.
Yake, P., Kintore.
Young & Sons, Wm., Mt. Bridges.

Through Canadian Pony Society.

Brodie, G. A., Bethesda.
Cartmel, John, Brantford.
Cox, T. A., Brantford.
Gardhouse, J. M., Weston.
Graham Renfrew Co., Bedford Park
Hanmer & Hodgson, Brantford.
Harkness, W. K., Brampton.
Keeler, Edwin, Maitland.
Mead, W. R., Toronto (Kingston Rd.).
Miller, Robert, Stouffville.
Robinson, H. M., Toronto.

MEMBERS OF THE DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1909 AND 1910.

NAME AND ADDRESS.	BREED.
Abbott, Fred, Harrietsville	Holstein-Friesians.
Adamson, Edgar, Erindale	Holstein-Friesians.
Agricultural College, Guelph	Ayrshires.
Algodale Farm, Cass Bridge	Ayrshires.
Anderson, J. W. Winnipeg, Man.	Galloways.
Anderson, Thos., Mount Forest	———.
Armstrong, M., Tillsonburg	Holstein-Friesians.
Ashworth, David A., Maple Grove	Ayrshires.
Auld, A. F. & G., Eden Mills	Shorthorns.
Bailey, W. J., Nober	Holstein-Friesians.
Bald, Wm. J., Sebringville	Holstein-Friesians.
Baldwin, Geo. A., Dunnville	Holstein-Friesians.
Bales, O. D., Lansing	Holstein-Friesians.
Ballantyne, W. W., Stratford	Ayrshires.
Barber, Frank, Villa Nova	Holstein-Friesians.
Barnett, Robert, Currie's	Holstein-Friesians.
Barnett, Jas. W., Brooklin	Shorthorns.
Barr, B. R., Harrietsville	Holstein-Friesians.
Barr, John, Blyth	Shorthorns.
Barton, John M., Vankleek Hill	Ayrshires.
Bass, Wm., Newboro	Ayrshires.
Batty, W. F., Brooklin	———.
Bedggood, Thos. E., McWilliams	Holstein-Friesians.
Begg, James, St. Thomas (Box 88)	Ayrshires.
Begg, Victor, Moose Creek	Ayrshires.
Bell, Wm., V.S., Vars	Ayrshires.
Benfield, N. G., Woodstock	———.
Benning, James, Williamstown	Ayrshires.
Biglow, Samuel, Canning	Ayrshires.
Binnie, James, Erin	Aberdeen-Angus.
Black, J. Allan, Kingston	Ayrshires.
Blais, Adolphe, Glen Sandfield	Ayrshires.
Blayney, J. E., Lynnville	Holstein-Friesians.
Bogart, J. W., Morewood	Ayrshires.
Bollert, Clarence R., Tavistock	Grades.
Bollert, H., Cassel	Holstein-Friesians.
Bowley, Walter W., Napperton	Ayrshires.
Bowman, Jas., Guelph	Aberdeen-Angus.
Bowman, Thos. R., Guelph	———.
Boyer, C. W., Silver Hill	Holstein-Friesians.
Boyd, N., Carberry, Man.	Galloways.
Bray, Samuel, Enfield	———.
Broadfoot, Thos. B., Fergus	Aberdeen-Angus.
Brock, B. R., Jarvis	Holstein-Friesians.
Brown, J. & Son, Galt	Shorthorns.
Brown, John, Oxford Centre	Holstein-Friesians.
Brown, John C., Stamford	Holstein-Friesians.
Bryant, Wm. A., Cairngorm	Holstein-Friesians.
Buchanan, J. & Son, Kerwood	Aberdeen-Angus.
Buchanan, John, Elia	Holstein-Friesians.
Buckrell, John, Beaconsfield	Holstein-Friesians.
Burt, D., St. George	Holstein-Friesians.
Burt, J. W., Coningsby	Aberdeen-Angus.
Butler, Edwin, Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Callander, James, North Gower	Ayrshires.
Campbell, John, Dalmeny	Ayrshires.
Campbell, John, Vankleek Hill	Ayrshires.
Campbell, John R., Dalkeith	Ayrshires.
Campbell, Peter, Russell	Ayrshires.
Canadian Pacific Ry. (Farm Dept.), Caledonia Springs	Ayrshires.
Carlisle, G. F., Newtonbrook	Holstein-Friesians.
Carter, Maynard, Aylmer	Ayrshires.
Cassie, Geo., Fergus	Grades.
Caughell, David, Yarmouth Centre	Holstein-Friesians.
Caughell, G. H., St. Thomas	Holstein-Friesians.
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa	Ayrshires.
Chambers, Edwin C., Fairfield Plain	Holstein-Friesians.
Christie, Peter, Manchester	———.
Clare, Herbert, Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Clark, Wm. Meyersburg	Ayrshires.
Clarkson, John, Summerville	Holstein-Friesians.
Clemons, G. W., St. George	Holstein-Friesians.
Cline, John W., Boston	Holstein-Friesians.
Clute, Mr. Justice, R. C. (Osgoode Hall), Toronto	Ayrshires.
Cohoe, D. B., New Durham	Holstein-Friesians.
Cohoe, D. P., New Durham	Holstein-Friesians.
Cohoe, W. J., New Durham	Holstein-Friesians.
Cohoon, E., Harrietsville	Ayrshires.

Comfort, Albin M., Elcho ..... Ayrshires.
Coke, Jas., Erin ..... Aberdeen-Angus.
Cook, B. G., Ingersoll ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Covell, H. N., Lombardy ..... Ayrshires.
Creighton, J. C., Hawley ..... Ayrshires.
Cumberland, Barlow, Port Hope ..... Ayrshires.
Cumming, A. J., Heckston ..... Ayrshires.
Cumming, Donald, Lancaster ..... Ayrshires.
Cumming, D. Russell ..... Ayrshires.
Currie, John, Barrie Hill ..... Shorthorns.
Daniel, Charlie, Verschoyle ..... Ayrshires.
Darragh, E. J., Pendleton ..... Ayrshires.
Davis, Geo. & Sons, Alton ..... Aberdeen-Angus.
Day, M. L., Delta ..... Ayrshires.
Death, Geo. T., Dixie ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Deeks, Thos. L., Williamsburg ..... Ayrshires.
Deeks, John H., Dunbar ..... Ayrshires.
Dennis, Edgar, Newmarket ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Dent, T. H., Woodstock ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Denyes, H. K., Foxboro ..... Ayrshires.
Dickieson, John, Rockwood ..... Grades.
Dickieson, W. J., Hespeler ..... Grades.
Dillon, Jacob, Ellisville ..... Ayrshires.
Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa ..... ————.
Douglas, James, Caledonia ..... ————.
Douglas, W. A., Tuscarora ..... ————.
Douglas, W. J., Vankleek Hill ..... Ayrshires.
Drummond, D. J. ..... ————.
Duff, John, Rockwood ..... Galloways.
Dunkin, T. L., Norwich ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Dunn, Andrew, Ingersoll ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Durnin, W. R., Lucknow ..... Grades.
Dryden, W. A., Brooklin ..... ————.
Dyment, N., Clappison's Corners ..... Ayrshires.
Dyment, S., Barrie ..... Shorthorns.
Eadie, A. G., Vars ..... Ayrshires.
Eastman, John W., Russell ..... Ayrshires.
Eastwood Bros., New Toronto ..... ————.
Ede, P. D., Oxford Centre ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Edmonson, Chris, Brantford ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Edwards, Isaac, Beachville ..... Ayrshires.
Ellams, D., Sask. Landing, Sask ..... Galloways.
Elliott, Geo. S., Tillsonburg ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Elliott, W. F., Coleman ..... Holstein-Friesians.

Empey, Adam M., Springfield ..... Ayrshires.
Emmett, C. D., South End ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Eyre, H. E., Chantry ..... Ayrshires.
Fairbairn, T. L., Billings Bridge ..... Ayrshires.
Farlinger, W. K., Morrisburg ..... Ayrshires.
Ferguson, Arch., Galt ..... Grades.
Ferguson, Fred S., Inverary ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Fergusson, Geo. A., Tillsonburg ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Ferguson, John, Camlachie ..... Ayrshires.
Fierheller, C. D., Mt. Elgin ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Fierheller, E. E., Mt. Elgin ..... Holstein-Friesians.
File, Dr. A. J., Ameliasburg ..... Ayrshires.
Fisher, M. Vicars, Glanworth ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Fitzsimmons, R. and Sons, Clinton ..... Grades.
Flatt, D. C., Millgrove ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Flatt, J. I., Millgrove ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Forester, A. C., Oakville. ..... Aberdeen-Angus.
Forrest, Thos., Guelph ..... ————.
Fraser, Mrs. Agnes, Weston ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Fried, Allan, Roseville ..... Shorthorns.
Fried, Lawrence, Roseville ..... Shorthorns.
Fyles, F. F., Abercorn, Que. ..... Ayrshires.
Gardhouse, John, Highfield ..... Shorthorns.
Gerow, C. W., Guelph ..... Grades.
Gibbons, W. T., Northcote ..... Ayrshires.
Giles, C. R., Heidelberg ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Gilbert, H. J., Deerham Centre ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Gilroy, Joshua, Lyn ..... Ayrshires.
Goodfellow, John, Myre Hall ..... ————.
Gray Nuns, The, Ottawa ..... ————.
Gregg, F. H., Salford ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Griffin, F. J., Burgessville ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Groat, Charles, Brooklin ..... ————.
Guy, F. T., Darlington ..... Ayrshires.
Hales, Ernest A., Guelph ..... Grades.
Haley, M. H., Springford ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Haley, M. L., Springford ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Hallman, A. C., Breslau ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Hamill, H. C., Box Grove ..... Ayrshires.
Hanmer, E. E., Norwich ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Harris, Frank, Mt. Elgin ..... Ayrshires.
Harrison, Geo., Kincardine ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Harrison, James E., Kincardine ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Harrison, Joshua, York Mills ..... Holstein-Friesians.

MEMBERS OF THE DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1909 AND 1910.—*Continued.*

NAME AND ADDRESS.	BREED.
Hartley, Miles, Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Hartley, Stephen, New Durham	Holstein-Friesians.
Hartley, Thos., Downsview	Holstein-Friesians.
Hartley, W. A., New Durham	Holstein-Friesians.
Heeney, Fred V., Ingersoll	Holstein-Friesians.
Henderson, B. N., Morton	Ayrshires.
Hendy, Charles, Campbellford	Ayrshires.
Hensman, W. G., Essex	Ayrshires.
Herbst, Geo., Alsfeldt	Holstein-Friesians.
Herron, J. H., Courtland	Holstein-Friesians.
Hicks, R. F., Newtonbrook	Holstein-Friesians.
High, Isaac W., South Cayuga	Holstein-Friesians.
Hill, J. W., St. Thomas	Holstein-Friesians.
Holtby, Benj., Belmont	Holstein-Friesians.
Homer-Dixon, Mrs., Niagara Falls South	Ayrshires.
Hulet, A. E., Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Hume, Alex., & Co., Menie	Ayrshires.
Hunt, B. J., Ottawa South	Ayrshires.
Hunter, Robert, Maxville	Ayrshires.
Hunter, R. R., Maxville	Ayrshires.
Hunter, Wm., Maxville	Ayrshires.
Immerson, C. J., Lyn	Ayrshires.
Irwin, H. D., Markdale	Galloways.
James, D. A., Nilestown	Ayrshires.
Jardine, David S., Nelson	Holstein-Friesians.
Jerome, Holbert, Glanford	Holstein-Friesians.
Johnson, Wm. H., Avon	Holstein-Friesians.
Jull, George, Ranelagh	Holstein-Friesians.
Kains, Alfred, Byron	Ayrshires.
Kelly, Arthur, Vanessa	Holstein-Friesians.
Kelly, Byron, Kelvin	Holstein-Friesians.
Kelly, John, Shakespeare	———.
Kelly, R. J., Tillsonburg	Holstein-Friesians.
Kellington, John, Ravenshoe	———.
Kennedy & Son, A., Vernon	Ayrshires.
Kennedy, A., Ayr	Holstein-Friesians.
Kinsey, Joseph, Doon	Ayrshires.
Kitchen, D. D., Renton	Holstein-Friesians.
Kitchen, F. D., Tyrrell	Holstein-Friesians.
Kitchen, S. G., St. George	Holstein-Friesians.
Klock, Alonzo J., Aylmer	Ayrshires.
Knight, Joshua, Elginburg	Ayrshires.
Kyle Bros., Ayr	———.
Laidlaw, E. W. H., Aylmer	Holstein-Friesians.
Laidlaw, Geo. A., Aylmer	Holstein-Friesians.
Laidlaw, Lloyd K., Aylmer	Holstein-Friesians.
Lambkin, W. L., Fordwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Lear F. L., Orland	Ayrshires.
Leask, Jas., Greenbank	Shorthorns.
Lee, J. W., Simcoe	Holstein-Friesians.
Leeson, F., Aylmer	Holstein-Friesians.
Leitch, David, Cornwall	Ayrshires.
Lemon, Samuel, Lynden	Holstein-Friesians.
Lemon, Wilbur, Lynden	Holstein-Friesians.
Leslie & Pearen, Acton	———.
Leslie Bros., Rockwood	———.
Lester, H. A., Burford	Holstein-Friesians.
Liddycourt, N. D., Clappison's Corners	Ayrshires.
Loche, John, Campbellford	Ayrshires.
Lorch, Albert, Elmira	Holstein-Friesians.
Loveless, R. M., Agincourt	Holstein-Friesians.
Low, John, Elora	Aberdeen-Angus.
McCaskill, Alex., Barb	Ayrshires.
McConnell, Ross, Luton	Ayrshires.
McCormick, Chas. R., Ratho	Holstein-Friesians.
McCubbin, John, Warkworth	Ayrshires.
McCrae, D., Guelph	Galloways.
McDonald, John A., Williamstown	Ayrshires.
McDougall, H., Guelph	———.
McDowell, M., Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
McEwing, A. W., Harlock	Aberdeen-Angus.
McFarlane, G. A., Preston Vale	Ayrshires.
McGhee, Robert, Beachville	Holstein-Friesians.
McGhee, S. J., Beachville	Holstein-Friesians.
McInnes, John D., Glenpayne	Ayrshires.
McIntosh, G. S., Seaforth	Aberdeen-Angus.
McIntosh, Peter, Cass Bridge	Ayrshires.
McKee, H. & J., Norwich	Ayrshires.
McKenzie, G. H., Thornhill	Holstein-Friesians.
McKenzie, John, Willowdale	Holstein-Friesians.

McKinnon, Alex., Hillsburg ..... Aberdeen-Angus.
McLaren, P. S., McGarry ..... Ayrshires.
McLean, W. F., Donlands ..... Ayrshires.
McLennan, John, Laggan ..... Ayrshires.
McLeod, John D., Moose Creek ..... Ayrshires.
McMillan, D. E., Laggan ..... Ayrshires.
McMillan, D. P., Alexandria ..... Ayrshires.
McMillan, T. M., Lineham, Alta. ..... Galloways.
McMillan, G. D. & J. A., Greenbank ..... ———.
McPherson, James, Dundalk ..... ———.
McQuarie, K. C., Belwood ..... Aberdeen-Angus.
McQueen, T. W., Tillsonburg ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Macklin, S., Weston ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Macoun, Charles, Campbellford ..... Ayrshires.
Martin, R. B., Elmira ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Mason, Wm. E., Tyrrell ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Meharey, Robert, Russell ..... Ayrshires.
Melick, Aaron, Smithville ..... Ayrshires.
Merryweather, A., Bridgeburg ..... Ayrshires.
Michener, Martin, Dunnville ..... Ayrshires.
Miller, Robert J., Fonthill ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Mitchell, Wm., Lancaster ..... Ayrshires.
Mittlefehldt, A., Elcho ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Mittlefehldt, Jas. H., Elcho ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Mode, G. D., Vankleek Hill ..... Ayrshires.
Montmorency, Geo. de Woodstock ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Moore, Benj. L., Burgessville ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Morden, A. A., Wellington ..... Ayrshires.
Morrison, John R., Menie ..... Ayrshires.
Motheral, Jas., Drumbo ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Moynihan, J., Don ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Murray, B. J., Martintown ..... Ayrshires.
Nelles, Lorne C., Boston ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Newton, J. L. Chapman ..... Ayrshires.
Nichols, Ira, Norwich ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Nixon, Howden, Ingersoll ..... Holstein-Friesians.
North, George, Guelph ..... Holstein-Friesians.
O'Connor, Jeremiah, Campbellford ..... Ayrshires.
Oliver, George, Bright ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Oliver, G. T., Cobourg ..... Ayrshires.
Oliver, John, Campbellford ..... Ayrshires.
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph ..... ———.
Ormiston, Wm., & Sons, Columbus ..... ———.
Owens, S. W., Antrim ..... Ayrshires.

Paget, John, Sundridge ..... ———.
Pallett, Geo. W., Summerville ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Palmer, B. J., New Durham ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Palmer, Geo. R., Summerstown ..... Ayrshires.
Parkinson, G. & W., Guelph ..... ———.
Parkinson, L., Eramosa ..... ———.
Passmore, F. S., Brantford ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Paterson, T. G., Rayside ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Patten, Walter, St. George ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Patterson, A. L., Harriston ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Patterson, H. F., Alford Junction ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Paul Bros., Chrysler ..... Ayrshires.
Peacock, Grace E., Mt. Salem ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Pearce, Arthur, Cornell ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Pearce, Thos., Cornell ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Pearce, W. M., Tillsonburg ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Penhale, R. A., St. Thomas ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Percival, G. W., Glen Buell ..... Ayrshires.
Pettit, F. E., Burgessville ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Pollock, Wm., Seagrave ..... ———.
Poole, Chauncey, Norwich ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Poole, Samuel, Norwich ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Porteous, D. W., Ormond ..... Ayrshires.
Pound, W. F., Aylmer ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Pritchard, Geo. B., Fergus ..... ———.
Prouse, G. T., Ostrander ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Prouse, Thos., Dereham Centre ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Prouse, Wm., Dereham Centre ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Ramsey, Geo. M., Byng ..... Ayrshires.
Rannie, Wm., Menie ..... ———.
Reid, W. H., Kingston ..... ———.
Reid, Wm., Murillo ..... Ayrshires.
Rennelson, R., Galt ..... ———.
Rettie, James, Norwich ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Rice, Geo., Tillsonburg ..... Ayrshires.
Richardson, J. W., Caledonia ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Richardson, Matt., Caledonia ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Rife, David, Hespeler ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Rife, Wm. A., Hespeler ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Rivers, Walburn, Folden's ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Robbins, C. V., Wellandport ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Roberts, Griffith, Elora ..... ———.
Robertson, David, M. D., Milton ..... Holstein-Friesians
Robinson, A. E., Markham ..... Holstein-Friesians

MEMBERS OF THE DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1909 AND 1910.—*Continued.*

NAME AND ADDRESS.	BREED.
Roblin, W. H. C., Ameliasburg	Ayrshires.
Robson, Capt. T. E., Elora	———.
Rogers, A. S., Sparta	Holstein-Friesians.
Ross, J. B., Streetsville	Ayrshires.
Rothwell, B., Ottawa	Ayrshires.
Row, Fred, Currie's	Holstein-Friesians.
Rowson & Sons, E. J., Athens	Ayrshires.
Sandilands, John, Williamstown	Ayrshires.
Saunders, Albert, Sykeston	Ayrshires.
Scheifele, A. W., Heidelberg	Holstein-Friesians.
Schell, Walter S., Woodstock	Holstein-Friesians.
Scott, John, Innerkip	Ayrshires.
Sexsmith, M. W., Ridgeway	Ayrshires.
Sharp, James, Rockside	Aberdeen-Angus.
Shaw, Robert, Brantford	Galloways.
Shearer, Wm. S., Listowel	Holstein-Friesians.
Shellington, Robert, Harley	Holstein-Friesians.
Sherriff, Wm., & G. G., Clarence	Ayrshires.
Shuttleworth, H. P., Ingersoll	Holstein-Friesians.
Sifton, Chas., Cairngorm	Holstein-Friesians.
Simmons, W. H., New Durham	Holstein-Friesians.
Simpson, James, South Augusta	Ayrshires.
Sinclair, Thos. B., Brigden	Holstein-Friesians.
Slaght, Wm., Bealton	Holstein-Friesians.
Sloper, Wm., Cobourg	Ayrshires.
Smiley, S. H., St. Thomas	Holstein-Friesians.
Smith, A. E., Millgrove	Holstein-Friesians.
Smith, A. W., Maple Lodge	Shorthorns.
Smith, C. E., Scotland	Holstein-Friesians.
Smith, Frank W., Scotland	———.
Smith, G. W., Dundas	Holstein-Friesians.
Smith, Ozro, Tyrrell	Holstein-Friesians.
Smith, Reginald J. A., Fairfield Plains	Ayrshires.
Smith, Robert, Millgrove	Holstein-Friesians.
Smith, Wm., Columbus	———.
Smith, Wm. C., Burgessville	Holstein-Friesians.
Snyder, Elias, Burgessville	Holstein-Friesians.
Somers, John, Rockford	Holstein-Friesians.
Spratt, T. A., Billing's Bridge	Holstein-Friesians.
Stanley, N., 520 Bay St., Ottawa	———.

NAME AND ADDRESS.	BREED.
Steacy, R. G., Lyn	Ayrshires.
Steele, W. J., Newington	Ayrshires.
Stephens, Byron, Brigden	Holstein-Friesians.
Stewart, Fred, Elfrida	Holstein-Friesians.
Stewart, Sr., Jas. & Co., Menie	Ayrshires.
Stewart, W. & Son, Jr., Menie	Ayrshires.
Stewardson, Wm., Vienna	Ayrshires.
Stokes, Geo. H., Tweed	Ayrshires.
Stone, Jos., Saintfield	Shorthorns.
Strobridge, Frank, Thamesford	Holstein-Friesians.
Stroud, Thos., Tillsonburg	Holstein-Friesians.
Suddaby, Milton, Heckston	Ayrshires.
Suhring, Otta, Sebringville	Holstein-Friesians.
Suhring, Wm., Sebringville	Holstein-Friesians.
Swance, B., Tillsonburg	Holstein-Friesians.
Tackell, Wm., Zenda	Holstein-Friesians.
Talbot, Robert, Everton	———.
Tapley, W. F., Norwich	Holstein-Friesians.
Taylor, J. H., Scotland	Holstein-Friesians.
Taylor, Jno. J., Cassburn	Ayrshires.
Taylor, F. W., Wellman's Corners	Ayrshires.
Taylor, J. M., Guelph	———.
Teeft, Thaddeus N., Smithville	Ayrshires.
Teeple, A. H., Currie's	Holstein-Friesians.
Telfer, John B., Milton	Galloways.
Telfer, Thos. G., Ingersoll	Holstein-Friesians.
Thomson, P. A., Hillsburg	Aberdeen-Angus.
Thomson, Wm. E., Woodstock	Holstein-Friesians.
Thorn, Wm., Lynedoch	Ayrshires.
Tinnsey, T. H., Medicine Hat, Alta	Galloways.
Toms, Fred A., Simcoe	Ayrshires.
Touchette, Esdras, Ste. Anne de Prescott.	Ayrshires.
Tran, W. H., Cedar Grove	Ayrshires.
Treffrey, W. J., Hawtrey	Holstein-Friesians.
Treverton, T. C., Poucher's Mills	Ayrshires.
Turner, A. S., Ryckman's Corners	Ayrshires.
Tweedie, Robert, Whitevale	Ayrshires.
Van Patter, J. M., Aylmer, R. R. No. 1	Holstein-Friesians.
Varcoe, John, Carlow	Aberdeen-Angus.
Wagler C., Baden	Holstein-Friesians.

Walker, A. T., Beaconsfield ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Walker, Chas. E,, Norwich ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Walker, Jr., Thos., Wellman's Corners .. Ayrshires.
Wallace, Oswald, Burgessville ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Wallcott, W. M. ..... ———.
Walch, John, Mosborough ..... ———.
Walter, Herbert, South Mountain ..... Ayrshires.
Ward, E. G., Springvale ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Waring, J. E., Newark ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Watson, Jas., Sonya ..... ———.
Watt, Alex., Lancaster ..... Ayrshires.
Watt, J. A., Elora ..... ———.
Weaver, Roy H., Norwich ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Welsh, Henry, Weston ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Whittaker & Sons, H. J., Williamsburg . Ayrshires.
White, Homer, Bloomfield ..... Ayrshires.
Williams, Albert, Port Perry ..... ———.
Willis, R., Aylmer ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Wilson, E. P., Waterford, R. R. No. 2.... Holstein-Friesians.
Wooddisse Bros., Rothsay ..... Ayrshires.
Woodley, Elmer V., Waterford ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Woodley, Fred V., Boston ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Woodley, Geo. L., Villa Nova ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Woods, John G., New Hamburg ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Wood, Tig., Mitchell ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Wright, Dan, Ponsonby ..... ———.
Wyckoff, D. J., Norwich ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Wyckoff, I. G., Tyrrell ..... Holstein-Friesians.
Yates, Mahlon, Athens ..... Ayrshires.
Yuill, A. C., Carleton Place ..... Ayrshires.
Zoeller, A. M., New Hamburg..... Holstein-Friesians.

MEMBERS OF THE DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1909 AND 1910.

Allan, George, Burford..... Cotswolds.
Allan, John, Orillia..... Leicesters.
Allard, Mandoza, St. Esprit, Que..... Leicesters.
Andrews, George, Millfield, Que..... Leicesters.
Arkell, Henry & Son, Arkell..... Oxfords.
Arkell, Peter & Sons, Teeswater..... Oxfords.
Armstrong, Geo. B., Teeswater..... Leicesters.
Armstrong, James, Shawville, Que..... Oxfords.
Armstrong, W. A., Shawville, Que..... Leicesters.
Arthur, Fred. A., Knowlton, Que..... Leicesters.
Aulsebrook, Wm., Paris..... Shropshires.
Bagshaw, W. A., Uxbridge..... Cotswolds.
Bailey, Sam., Uttoxetter..... Cotswolds.
Baker, George, Simcoe..... Southdowns.
Baker, George W. A., Oakville..... ———.
Baldwin, H. G., Coaticook, Que..... Leicesters.
Balfour, John, Bannerman, Man..... Shropshires.
Barbour, E., Erin ..... Oxfords.
Barr, John, Blyth..... Leicesters.
Baxter, David, North Georgetown, Que.. Leicesters.
Bell, Robert, Hurondale..... Leicesters.
Bellemare, Adrian, Yamachiche, Que..... Leicesters.
Bellerose, Dephis, St. Elizabeth, Que..... Cotswolds.
Bennet, D., Edenvale ..... Shropshires.
Bennet, Finlay G., Canterbury, Que..... Oxfords.
Bergerson, Arthur, St. Pie, Que..... Leicesters.
Bertrand, Benjamin, St. Hermas, Que..... Shropshires.
Biggs, F. C., West Flamboro..... Hampshires.
Bonnycastle, Chas. E., Campbellford..... Cotswolds.
Booth, George K., Melboro, Que..... Leicesters.
Boswell, A. H., Marshfield, P.E.I..... Oxfords.
Bourassa, Theo., Yamachiche, Que..... Leicesters.
Boutet, Chas., Victoriaville, Que..... ———.
Boutet, Joseph, Victoriaville, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Bowlby, Frank, Simcoe..... Cotswolds.
Bowman, James, Guelph..... Suffolks & Dorsets.
Brisson, T., Warwick..... Leicesters.
Brown, David, St. Jochim de Montmorency, Que..... Leicesters.
Bryant, W. A., Cairngorm..... Oxfords.
Bryson, James, Brysonville, Que..... Leicesters.
Campbell, John & D. J., Woodville..... Shropshires.
Campbell, P. M., Balderson..... Oxfords.
Carter, T. Edwin, Bathurst, N.B..... Leicesters.
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.... Shropshires & Dorsets.
Cerswell, J. A., Bond Head..... Oxfords.
Chartier, Albert, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que.. Oxfords.
Clark, Alex., Campbellton..... Oxfords.
Clarke, L. G., Alton..... Shropshires.
Cleland, Jas. R., Genoa, Que..... Leicesters.

MEMBERS OF THE DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1910 AND 1910.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Breed.
Cloutier, Narcissi, Banliende, Three Rivers, Que.	Leicesters.
Cloutier, Joseph, Riviere aux Chiens, Que.	Leicesters.
Colson, John, Hornby	———.
Colwill, A. A., Newcastle	Cotswolds.
Connell, Tim, Vine	Cotswolds.
Cooper & Nephews, Toronto	Southdowns.
Cote, Samuel, Rimouski, Que.	———.
Cote, C., Baie St. Paul, Que.	Leicesters.
Cottrelle, G. R., Temple Bldg., Toronto.	———.
Cousins, John E., Harriston	Oxfords.
Coutee, Pierre, St. Felix de Valois, Que.	Cotswolds.
Couture, Freres, St. Augustin, Que.	Leicesters.
Couture, Jos., Lorette, Que.	Leicesters.
Courberon, Thos., Cacouna Centre, Que.	Leicesters.
Cowieson, J. B., Queensville	———.
Creighton, Robert, Genoa, Que.	Leicesters.
Crozier, A., Beachburg	Leicesters.
Cunelley, W. H., Fullarton	Leicesters.
Dauphin, Felix, St. Elizabeth	Cotswolds.
Denis, Arsene, St. Norbert, Que.	Shropshires, Leicesters, Lincolns, Cotswolds.
Dillon, Jacob, Ellisville	Shropshires.
Douglas, Jas., Caledonia	Leicesters.
Downey, James, Fordwich	Leicesters.
Drew, Jas. A., Beach Ridge, Que.	Leicesters.
Drummond, Sir. Geo., Beaconsfield, Que.	Southdowns.
Drysdale, Thos., Allan's Corners, Que.	Leicesters.
Dunnet Bros., Lythmore	Leicesters.
Duprie, Wil, Vercheres, Que.	Leicesters.
Easton, Abram, Appleby	Leicesters.
Edwards, Geo. B., Covey Hill, Que.	Leicesters.
Enke, Max, Galiano Island, B.C.	Shropshires.
Evans & Son, D., Somenos, B.C.	Southdowns.
Ewart, James, Wayside	Oxfords.
Fontaine, Francois, Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Que.	Leicesters.
Forster, A. S., Oakville	———.
Fortin, Jos. C., Baie St. Paul, Que.	Leicesters.
Frank, R. W., Kingsbury, Que.	Leicesters.
Freak, E. J., Walton, N.Y.	———.
Frechette, Jos., St. Felix de Valois, Que.	Cotswolds.
Gagnon, Thimontie, St. Arsene, Que.	Leicesters.
Garceau, Gideon, Point du Lac, Que.	Leicesters.
Garceau, Phil, Point au Lac, Que.	———.
Gardhouse, J. M., Weston	Leicesters.
Gardhouse, J. & Sons, Highfield	Leicesters.
Gareau, J. J., St. Roch l'Achigan, Que.	Hampshires.
Gibson, J. T., Denfield	Lincolns.
Gibson, W. H., Beaconsfield, Que.	———.
Gifford, E. E., Canan, Maine	Leicesters.
Gilroy, Joshua, Lyn	Oxfords.
Gilroy, John H., Coe Hill, Ont.	Cotswolds.
Glanville, W. J., Chilliwack, B.C.	Shropshires.
Glass, James, Roxham, Que.	Leicesters.
Goff, Arthur, Leeds Village, Que.	Leicesters.
Goff, H. F., Cookshire, Que.	Cheviots.
Goodall, Wm., St. Louis de Gonzaque, Que.	Leicesters.
Goucher, Alix, St. Damase, Que.	Cotswolds.
Gosnell, John S., Highgate	Lincolns.
Gouin, Aime, St. Norbert, d'Arthabaska, Que.	Leicesters.
Granby, R. C., Springville	Shropshires.
Graham, T. J., Brittannia Bay	Shropshires.
Grenier, Maxime, Bournival, Que.	Leicesters.
Gurney, C. G., Paris	———.
Hall, J. W., Bensfort	Leicesters.
Hanmer, D. G., Burford	Shropshires.
Hanmer, J. G., Brantford	Shropshires.
Harding, R. H., Thorndale	Dorset Horns.
Hastings Bros., Crosshill	Leicesters.
Herbert, Bernard, St. Constance, Que.	Leicesters.
Heron, J. A., Billings Bridge	———.
Heslop, Arthur, Appleby	Leicesters.
Hindmarsh, George, Allsa Craig	Shropshires.
Hine, R. J., St. Mary's	Oxford Downs.
Hodgson, C., Brantford	———.
Ingram, Thos., Manitowaning	Cotswolds.
Innes, Donald, Tobique River, N.B.	Cotswolds.
Irving A., Scotstown, Que.	Leicesters.

Jasper, Thos., Harding, Man. ..... Leicesters.
Jaques, H. Percy, Ingleton, Alta. ..... Suffolks.
Jackson, John & Son, Abingdon ..... Southdowns.
Jaques Bros., Ingleton, Alta. ..... Suffolks.
Johnston Bros., Underwood ..... Leicesters.
Johnston, W. F., Uxbridge ..... Cotswolds.
Jones, J. Lloyd, Burford ..... Shropshires.
Johnston, Peter, Inverness, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Joynt, Simeral, Merrickville ..... Leicesters.
Jull, M. A., Victoria, B.C. ..... ———.
Kelley, Frank, Aylmer ..... Leicesters.
Kelly, John, Shakespeare ..... Leicesters & Hampshires.
Kelsey, John R., Woodville ..... Shropshires.
Kerr, Robert, Riverfield, Que. ..... Dorsets.
King, John H., Smith's Creek, N.B. ..... Shropshires.
Lachapelle, Edouard, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que. ..... Leicesters & Cotswolds.
Lachapelle, Napoleon, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Laferriere, Elie, St. Felix de Valois, Que. ..... Cotswolds.
Lafontaine, Edward, Plessisville, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Laing, Adolphe, St. Leon, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Lalonde, C., St. Hermas, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Lang, John, Cairnside, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Lavallie, Louis, St. Guillaume, Que. ..... Cotswolds.
Lavallie, Paul, Berthierville, Que. ..... ———.
Lavigne, J. P., St. Gertrude, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Lee, J. W. & Sons, Highgate ..... ———.
Legris, Ulderic, St. Leon, Que. ..... Shropshires.
Letourneau, Eudore, Ste. Famille, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Letourneau, Paul Mike, Ste. Famille, Que. ..... ———.
Levert, Napoleon, Cote St. Vincent, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Loiselle, Jos., St. Marc, Que. ..... Cotswolds.
Loiselle, Ovide, St. Marc, Que. ..... ———.
Luplen, E. E., Louisville, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Luxton, A. G. H., Mt. Forest ..... Dorset Horns.
Love, H. W., Irma, Alta. ..... ———.
Lyons, S. J., Norval ..... Leicesters.
Lyster, C. N., Kirkdale, Que. ..... Cotswolds.
Macdonald College, Macdonald College, Que. ..... Shropshires.
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man. ..... Leicesters, Shropshires.
Manseau Freres, Nicolet, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Martin E. E., Canning ..... ———
Martin Tousslant, St. Laurent, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Maynard, J. T., Chilliwack, B.C. ..... Dorset Horns
Mayhew, Orian, Canterbury, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Miller, Jos., Ephraim, Greenbush ..... Oxfords.
Middleton, C. B., Clinton. ..... Leicesters.
Miller, Robert, Stouffville ..... Shropshires and Cotswolds.
Milne, R. & Son, Green River ..... Shropshires.
Milot, Hercule, Yamachiche, Que. ..... Oxfords.
Milot, Honori, Yamachiche, Que. ..... Cotswolds and Shropshires.
Mode, Russell, Vankleek Hill ..... Shropshires.
Monkman, W. D., Bond Head ..... Shropshires.
Morgan, E. H., Stanbridge, Que. ..... Shropshires.
Morgan, L. E., Milliken ..... Cotswolds.
Morrin, D. T., Lachute, Que. ..... Leicesters.
McCrae, D., Guelph ..... Southdowns and Cotswolds.
McCue, Jas. & Son, Melanchton ..... Leicesters.
McDiarmid, Richard, Covey Hill, Que. ..... Leicesters.
McDonald, Roderick, Manitowaning ..... Cotswolds.
McDonald, R. L., Cranbrook ..... ———
McEwen, Robert, Byron ..... Southdowns.
McKay, A. J., McDonald, Man. ..... Leicesters.
McKillican, W. E., Vankleek Hill ..... Leicesters.
McKenzie, D., Hyde Park. ..... Shropshires.
McLaren, P. S., McGarry ..... Oxfords.
McLean, A. B., Foam Lake, Sask. ..... Oxfords.
McLean, John G., Beachburg, Ont. ..... Oxfords.
McPhee, D. A., Vankleek Hill ..... Oxfords.
McRobie, Fred., Haddo ..... Leicesters.
Napoleon, Levert, Cote St. Vincent, Que. Leicesters.
Ness, R. R., Howick, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Newton Bros., Clifford ..... ———
Nicholls, Jas. H., Dundalk ..... Leicesters.
Noiseux, Frederic, St. Cesaire, Que. ..... Leicesters.
Orr, John, Galt. ..... Shorthorns.
Ouimet, Clovis, St. Francois de Sales, Que. ..... Lincolns.
Page, T. W., Bolton Glen, Que. ..... Leicesters.

MEMBERS OF THE DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1910 AND 1910.—*Continued.*

NAME AND ADDRESS.	BREED.
Parkinson, G. & W., Eramosa.	Leicesters.
Parkinson, L., Guelph.	
Parker, J. H. M., Lennoxville, Que.	Leicesters.
Partridge, A. W., Crown Hill	Leicesters.
Patterson, R., Jerseyville	
Pelletier, L. C., Montreal, Que.	Oxfords.
Pepin, Ludger, St. Norbert, Que.	Leicesters.
Perreault, Camille, Joliette, Que.	Cotswolds.
Perreault, T., St. Esprit, Que.	Cotswolds.
Pernier, Alex., La Bataille, Que.	Oxfords.
Perrier, Octave, Laprairie, Que.	Cotswolds and Oxfords.
Picard, Telesphore, St. Theodore d'Acton, Que.	Leicesters.
Pichette, Donat, St. Lin, Que.	Cotswolds.
Pillins, John H., Knowlton, Que.	Leicesters.
Potter, A. B., Kennedy, Sask.	Leicesters.
Potter, A. B., Montgomery, Sask.	Leicesters.
Provencher, Edouard, St. Norbert, d'Arthabaska, Que.	Leicesters.
Puckrin, Thos., Audley	Cotswolds.
Purcell, John, Huntingdon, Que.	Leicesters.
Quain, John, Reedsdale, Que.	Leicesters.
Quest, J. & W., Hallerton, Que.	Cotswolds.
Quinton, Ephrem, Mt. Johnston, Que.	
Reed, Isaac & Son, Ardtrea	Leicesters.
Rettie, James, Norwich	Dorset Horns.
Riopel, Aime, St. Esprit, Que.	Leicesters and Hampshires.
Rivert, Napoleon, St. Liguori, Montcalm Co., Que.	Oxfords.
Robertson, Jas. & Son, Milton	Dorset Horns.
Robinson, Chas., Odelltown, Que.	Cotswolds.
Rodrique, Paul, Beauceville, Que.	Leicesters.
Rosevear, E. A., Roseneath	Dorset Horns.
Ross, John, Kinnear's Mills, Que.	Leicesters.
Roy, Jos., Bornholm	Leicesters.
Ruddell, A., Hespeler.	Shropshires.
Rutherford, R. H., Glen Morris	———
Rye, Jos. & Sons, Duagh, Alta.	Suffolks.
School of Agriculture, La Trappe, Que.	Shropshires.
Seminaire de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, Que.	Shropshires.
Shields, A. & A., Caistorville	Shropshires.
Shopland, J. S. & Sons, Sandwich, B.C.	Oxfords and Hampdowns.
Sigfussion, John, Clarkleigh, Man.	Oxfords.
Silver, H. G., Danville, Que.	Leicesters.
Skinner, F. T., Indian Head, Sask.	Shropshires.
Slater, John, North Georgetown, Que.	———
Smith, A. W., Maple Lodge	Leicesters.
Smith, C. M., Lacombe, Alta.	Oxfords and Hampshires.
Snaden, Miss Annie E., Danville, Que.	Leicesters.
Snell, Jos., Clinton	Leicesters.
Snell, J. V., Snelgrove	
Snobelan, J. B., Blenheim	Oxfords.
Sockett, John, Rockwood	Cotswolds.
Stevens, J. M., Bedford, Que.	Leicesters.
Stevenson, A., Atwood	Oxfords.
Stewart, Alex., Living Springs	Oxfords.
Stinson, R. H., Horning's Mills	Cotswolds.
Strachan, John, Pope, Man.	———
Sutton, Mark, Ospringe	Leicesters.
Sylvester Bros., Clairvaux, Que.	Oxfords.
Talbot, George, St. Norbert, Que.	———
Telfer Bros., Paris	Southdowns.
Tessier, Herman, St. Majoric, Que.	Shropshires.
Thompson, Jos., Chilliwack, B.C.	Suffolks.
Thomson, Adam, Shakespeare.	Leicesters.
Todd, T. R., Hillview, Man.	Oxfords.
Thouin, Louis, Repentigny, Que.	———
Tolton, Edwin, Walkerton	Oxfords.
Tolton, Jas. L., Walkerton	Oxfords.
Tolton, Jas. & Son, Walkerton	Oxfords.
Tracy, Henry, Midhurst	Cotswolds.
Trehan, Edward, Yamachiche, Que.	Oxfords.
Tremblay, Achille A., Les Eboulements, Que.	Leicesters.
Trottier, Jos., St. Norbert, Que.	———

Trudel, Theophile, St. Prosper, Que. ...———
Turenne, Dephis, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que..Leicesters.
Turnbull, Oliver, Walton .....
Underhill, Jos., Claremont .....Shropshires and Cotswolds.
Vance, Robert & Son, Ida. .....Cotswolds.
Walker, Graham, Ilderton .....Lincolns.
Wallace, John H., Renfrew .....Shropshires.
Wallace, Thos. J., Kinnear's Mills, Que.Leicesters.
Watson, John J., Geneva, Que. .....Shropshires.
Weir Bros., Malvern .....Oxfords.
Westington & Leon, Plainville .....Leicesters.
Whitelaw, A. & W., Guelph .....Leicesters.
Widdifield, J. W., Uxbridge .....Oxfords.
Wilson, Norman F., Cumberland .....Shropshires.
Wood, E. R., Appleby .....Leicesters.
Wood, Wm., Palermo .....Leicesters.
Wood, C. & E., Freeman .....Leicesters.
Wright, John, Chesley .....Leicesters.
Wright, W. E., Glanworth .....Shropshires.

MEMBERS OF THE DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1909 AND 1910.

Abra, Moses, Blair .....Yorkshires.
Adair, T. H., Stettler, Alta. .....Berkshires.
Adams, H. A., Newcastle .....Yorkshires.
Agricultural College Farm, Truro, N.S...Yorkshires.
Aldous, R. B., Lorlie, Sask. .....Yorkshires.
Allison, David, Roland, Man. .....Berkshires.
Arkell, Peter & Sons, Teeswater .....Berkshires.
Arpin, Eugene, St. Ours, Que. .....Yorkshires.
Bailey, James, Sardis, B.C. .....Poland Chinas.
Banford, Wm., Chilliwack, B.C. .....Tamworths.
Banting, T. E. M., Wawanesa, Man. ....Tamworths.
Barker Bros., Okotoks, Alta. .....Yorkshires.
Beckley, Wm., Red Deer, Alta. .....Berkshires.
Becksted, G. A., Morrisburg .....Berkshires.
Bell, J. J., Islay, Alta. .....Yorkshires.
Bennett, F. G., Canterbury, Que. .....Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Bennett, George, Charing Cross .....Chester Whites.
Benson, Stephen, Neepawa, Man. .....Yorkshires.
Bergevin, Elzear, St. Martine, Que. .....Berkshires.
Bissett, James, Rosebud, Man. .....Berkshires.
Blight, Emerson, Bavelaw, Sask. .....Berkshires.
Boden, James, Danville, Que. .....Yorkshires.
Booth, E. J., City View .....Berkshires.
Boutet, Jos., Victoriaville, Que. .....Chester Whites.
Bowman, Dr. A. E., Amherstburg .....Berkshires.
Bowman, T. E., High River, Alta. .....Berkshires.
Boyle, J. W., Woodstock .....Yorkshires.
Boynton, Wm., Dollar .....———
Bradley, R. J., Beech Ridge, Que. .....Berkshires.
Brandow, J. L., Walsingham Centre. ....Yorkshires.
Bray, James, Portage la Prairie, Man...Berkshires.
Brayshay, Wm. H., Kelloe, Man. .....Berkshires.
Brethour, J. E., Burford .....Yorkshires.
Brien, E. & Son, Ridgetown .....Berkshires.
Bright, John, Myrtle Station .....Berkshires
Brodeur, Philias, St. Cesaire, Que. .....Berkshires.
Brodie, D. C., Burwell Rd. .....Yorkshires.
Brodie, Peter, Little York, P.E.I. .....Berkshires.
Brooks, J. D., Plum Coulee, Man. .....Poland Chinas.
Brown, F. W., Portage la Prairie, Man...Berkshires.
Brown, John C., Stamford .....Tamworths.
Brown Bros., Ellisboro, Sask. .....Berkshires.
Brownridge, Wm., Ashgrove .....Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Bruce, J. M., Lashburn, Sask. .....———
Bull, L. J. C., Brampton .....———
Bull, B. H. & Son, Brampton .....Berkshires.
Bulstrade, C. G., South Qu'Appelle, Sask.Berkshires.
Caldwell, F. E., Manotick .....Chester Whites.
Callbeck, J. W. Summerside, P.E.I.....Yorkshires.
Cameron, G. P., Finch .....Yorkshires.
Campbell, Mac & Sons, Harwich .....Duroc Jerseys.
Capes, Henry, Kertch .....Chester Whites
Carswell, E., Penhold, Alta. .....Yorkshires.
Carter, T. Edwin, Bathurst, N.B.....Chester Whites
Caswell, A. W., Neepawa, Man. .....Tamworths.
Cauchon, Chas., Chateau Richer, Que....Yorkshires.
Cavan, George, Toronto .....Berkshires.
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa ....Yorkshires.
Cerswell, J. A., Bond Head .....Yorkshires.
Chabot, Arthur, La Presentation, Que...Yorkshires.

MEMBERS OF THE DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1909 AND 1910.—*Continued.*

NAME AND ADDRESS.	BREED.
Chapman, F. M., Pickering	Yorkshires.
Choate, E. T., Brampton	Berkshires.
Choquette, Theophile, Euclid, La Patrie, Que.	Yorkshires.
Churchill, W. A., Lakeside, N.S.	Yorkshires.
Circle Agriculture, St. Agnace, Que.	Chester Whites.
Clark, H. G., Georgetown	———
Clifton, J. G., Folden's	Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Coates, Wm., Malton	———
Cogswell, Walter S., Centreville, N.B.	Chester Whites.
Cole, T. J., Bowmanville	Yorkshires.
Cohin, Jas. A., Sedgwick, Alta	———
Collins, P. O., Bowesville	Yorkshires.
Colley, F. L., Stettler, Alta.	Berkshires.
College de l'Assomption, l'Assomption, Que.	Yorkshires.
Colwell, A. A., Newcastle	Tamworths.
Copeland, H., Hubrey	Chester Whites.
Corbett, G. H., Lakeville, N.B.	Chester Whites.
Corbin, Oscar, St. Esprit, Que.	Yorkshires.
Corning, H. W., Chegoggin, N.S.	Chester Whites and Berkshires.
Cowieson, J. B., Queensville	Berkshires.
Court, Leonard, Donaldson, P.E.I.	Chester Whites.
Corbiel, Onesime, Ste. Rosalie, Que.	Chester Whites.
Cox, T. A., Brantford	Berkshires and Yorkshires.
Cote, J. Arthur, St. Augustin, Que.	Yorkshires.
Crockett, George, York, P.E.I.	Berkshires and Yorkshires.
Crowe, John C., Gilbert Plains, Man.	Chester Whites.
Crowell, W. N., Napinka, Man.	Berkshires
Crozier, C. A., Northcote	Berkshires.
Currie, C., Morriston	Tamworths and Yorkshires.
Curry, Hugh & Son, Ingleton, Alta.	Berkshires.
Curry, Wm., South Qu'Appelle, Sask.	Berkshires.
Daigneault, Henry, Richelieu, Que.	———
Darling, Adam N., Mildmay	Yorkshires.
Davis, Alex., Ladner, B.C.	———
Davis, H. J., Woodstock	Yorkshires.
DeCourcey, D., Bornholm	Yorkshires and Chester Whites.
De Lisle, G., Lloydminster, Sask.	Yorkshires.
Denis Arsene, St. Norbert, Que.	Yorkshires.
Denison, W. S., Denison's Mills, Que.	Chester Whites.
Derbyshire, C. J., Wheatley	Duroc Jerseys.
Descoteaux, J. F., St. Monique, Que.	Berkshires.
Desgogues, Odelou, Ille aux Choudres, Que.	Yorkshires.
Desrosiers, Jos., St. Felix De Valois, Que	Yorkshires.
Disney, W. F., Greenwood	Yorkshires.
Dolson, H. A., Alloa	Berkshires.
Dolson, W. J., Norval Station	———
Dolson, Samuel, Norval Station	Berkshires.
Donaldson, Jas., Dewittville, Que.	Chester Whites.
Douglas, D. & Son, Mitchell	Tamworths.
Douglas, Robert M., Tantallon, Sask.	Berkshires.
Duck, John, Port Credit.	Yorkshires.
Duck, R. F. & Sons, Port Credit	Yorkshires.
Dufour, Gideon, Dufour, Que.	———
Dugre, J. O., Point du Lac, Que.	Yorkshires.
Dulude, Jos., St. Martine, Que.	Yorkshires.
Durham, W. H., Toronto (Box 1052)	Berkshires.
Duthie, Jas., Hartney, Man.	Berkshires.
Edwards, H. W., Coaticook, Que.	———
Edwards, W. V., Souris, Man.	Berkshires.
Ego, R. J., Jarratts	Yorkshires.
Ellenton, J. G., Hornby	Berkshires.
Ellenton, John & Sons, Hornby	Berkshires.
English, W. H., Harding, Man.	Berkshires and Yorkshires.
Enke, Max, Galiano, Island, B.C.	Berkshires.
Elliott, E. N., Wawanesa, Man.	Berkshires.
Erbe, W. A., Sussex, N.B.	Chester Whites.
Esdon, Jas. H., Bainsville	Berkshires.
Evans, George, Stamford	———
Fallis, John A., Redvers, Sask.	Yorkshires.
Farough, Nicholas, Maidstone	Duroc Jerseys.

Featherston, Jos. & Son, Streetsville ....Yorkshires.
Feeley, M. H., Buchanan, Sask. .....Yorkshires.
Fetterly & Son, Martin, Russell .....Berkshires.
Field, W. H. & J. O., Vanessa .....Berkshires.
Flatt, D. C. & Son, Millgrove .....Berkshires.
Fleury, Alfred, Ange Gardien, Que. .....Yorkshires.
Foley, J. A., St. Thuribe, Que. .....Yorkshires.
Forrest, H. C., Wardsville .....Yorkshires.
Fortier, Paul, St. Pierre Baptiste, Que... Berkshires and Yorkshires.
Forget, E., Baie St. Paul, Que. .....Yorkshires.
Forth, D. J., Glen Buell .....Yorkshires.
Foster, A. H., Twin Elm .....Yorkshires.
Garbutt, R. J., Belleville .....Yorkshires.
Garceau, Gideon, Point du Lac, Que. ....Yorkshires.
Garden, Norman, Ellisboro, Sask. .....Berkshires.
Gareau, J. J., St. Roch l'Achigan, Que...Yorkshires.
Gaucher, Alex., St. Damase, Que. .....Chester Whites.
German, Herbert, St. George .....Tamworths.
Gillespie, W., Roblin, Man. .....Yorkshires.
George, E. D., Putnam .....Chester Whites.
George, H. E., Crampton .....Chester Whites.
Gibson, Wm. J., Marshfield, P.E.I. .....Tamworths.
Gies, C. R., Heidelburg .....Poland Chinas.
Giffin, A. & G. H., Lethbridge, Alta. .....Berkshires.
Gillaland, W. J., Jericho .....Berkshires.
Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta. .....Yorkshires.
Glendenning Bros., Harding, Man. .....Yorkshires.
Glenhodson Co., Myrtle .....Yorkshires.
Goslin, R. J. & Sons, Essex .....Poland Chinas.
Gouin, P. A., Three Rivers, Que. .....Tamworths.
Goodliffe, S. J., Sussex, N.B. .....Yorkshires.
Graham, G. H., Udora .....Yorkshires.
Graham, Jas., Grand Valley .....Berkshires.
Grantham, John J., Gladstone, Man. ....Berkshires.
Green, F. L., Greenwood .....Yorkshires.
Greer, Max, Spring Valley .....Tamworths.
Grove, J. L., Ringwood .....Yorkshires.
Gunn, D. & Son, Beaverton .....Yorkshires.
Hadwen, G. H., Duncan's, B.C. .....Berkshires.
Hallman, A. C., Breslau .....Tamworths.
Harber, W. W., Camrose, Alta. .....Yorkshires.
Harding, R. H., Thorndale .....Chester Whites.
Hardy, Wellington, Roland, Man. .....Yorkshires.
Harrison, Richard, Coppice Hill, Alta...Berkshires.
Harvey, John, Frelighburg, Que. .....Berkshires.
Hauser, Ignatius, Weissenburg .....Yorkshires.
Havens, Thos. N. & Sons, Aldboro .....Yorkshires.
Haw, John Virden, Man. .....Berkshires.
Hebb, J. W., Bridgewater, N.S. .....Berkshires.
Hecko, Peter, Clover Bar, Alta. .....Berkshires.
Henders, R. C., Culross, Man. .....Berkshires.
Hinse, Hippolyte, St. Pierre Baptiste, Que. . . . .Yorkshires.
Hill, John, Canboro.....Yorkshires.
Hillier Bros., Albuna .....Chester Whites.
Hogle, S. G., Violet .....Yorkshires.
Honey, R., Brickley .....Yorkshires.
Hood, G. B., Guelph .....Yorkshires.
Hoover, Henry H., Model Farm, Sask....Yorkshires.
Hope, G. A., Wadena, Sask. .....Berkshires.
Horne, Peter, Regina, Sask. .....Yorkshires.
Hoskin, Bertram, The Gully .....Tamworths.
Howlett, Ira L., Keldon .....Yorkshires.
Hughes, A. & Sons, Sarnia .....Berkshires.
Hulet, A. E., Norwich .....Yorkshires.
Hume, Alex., & Co., Menie .....Yorkshires.
Hutchison, Lew, Duhamel, Alta. .....Berkshires.
Ings, S. R., Pownal, P.E.I. .....Berkshires.
Ingles, W. D., Foster, Que. .....Yorkshires.
Irving, J. D., Buctouche, N.B. .....Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Irwin, Gilbert, Cameron .....Yorkshires.
James, Clarence M., Rosser, Man. .....Yorkshires and Berkshires.
James, Walter & Son, Rosser, Man. ....Yorkshires.
Jasper, Thos., Harding, Man. .....Berkshires.
Jeffs, E. & Son, Bond Head .....Berkshires.
Jewitt, John R., Macinquac, N.B. .....Chester Whites.
Johnson Bros., Underwood .....Yorkshires and Tamworths.
Johnston, Wm., Delta .....Berkshires.
Jones, D., jr., Caledonia .....Yorkshires.
Jones, Wm., Zenda .....Yorkshires.
Keith, Wm. & Son, Listowel .....Tamworths.
Kellough, J. H., Pense, Sask. .....Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires.
Kelly, J. W., Hagersville .....Yorkshires.

MEMBERS OF THE DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1909 AND 1910.—*Continued.*

NAME AND ADDRESS.	BREED.
Kelly, R. J., Hagersville	———
Kelly, John & Son, Shakespeare	Berkshires.
Kennedy, G. J., Walkerville	Yorkshires.
Ketchen, D. W., Box 484, Belleville	———
Ketcheson, Mrs. J. H., Chisholm	Tamworths.
Kettlewell, Gervase, Davidson, Sask.	Yorkshires.
Koelln, H., Glen Allan	Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Lachapelle, Louis, St. Pie de Bagot, Que.	Chester Whites.
Lalanne, Pierre, Mont Johnston, Que.	Chester Whites.
Lalime, L., St. Hyacinthe, Que.	———
Lamarche, Peter, Wheatly	Duroc Jerseys.
Langelier, Gus A., Cap Rouge, Que.	Yorkshires.
Larkin, John D., Queenston	Berkshires.
Lavallie, Louis, St. Guillaume, Que.	Yorkshires.
Lavallie, Paul, Berthier en Haut, Que.	Yorkshires.
Lavallie, Pierre, St. Norbert, Que.	Yorkshires.
Lawrence, J., Oxford Centre	Berkshires.
Lea, Richard, Bridge Creek, Man.	Berkshires.
Leclerc, Joseph, St. Charles de Bellechasse, Que.	Yorkshires.
Lee, Jos. & Sons, Dunham, Que.	Chester Whites.
Legge, A., Minto, N.D.	Berkshires.
Legris, Ulderic, St. Leon, Que.	Yorkshires.
Lemare, Jos., St. Majorique, Que.	Yorkshires.
Lemare, S., Kettleby	Berkshires.
Lincourt, Robert, Berthierville, Que.	Chester Whites.
Little, T., jr., Kirkwall	Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Little, Thos., Cheltenham	———
Lloyd, Jas. H., St. Lin, Que.	Yorkshires.
Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N.S.	Berkshires.
Loiselle, Ovide, St. Marc, Que.	———
Lorraine, Alfred, St. Jerome, Que.	Yorkshires.
Lucas, W. M., Appleby	Chester Whites.
Lyall, Chas. F., Strome, Alta.	Berkshires.
Lyons, S. J., Norval	Berkshires.
Lyon, Wm., Moffat, Sask.	Berkshires.
Mabon, Walter, Neelin, Man.	Berkshires.
Macdonald College, Que.	Berkshires and Yorkshires.
Malott, Gavan, Leamington	Poland Chinas.
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	Berkshires.
Mansfield, Geo., Manotick	Chester Whites.
Maquire, A. S., Elgin, Man.	Yorkshires.
Mark G. H., Little Britain	Berkshires.
Markle, D. G., Lamont, Alta.	Berkshires.
Martin, E. E., Canning	Berkshires.
Martin, W. A., Gilead	Berkshires and Yorkshires.
Martin, W. H. & Son, Warden, Que.	Berkshires.
Maynard, J. T., Chilliwack, B.C.	Essex and Duroc Jerseys.
Melbourne, Frank, Virden, Man.	Berkshires.
Menzies, W. D., Rising Sun, Alta.	Yorkshires.
Mercer, Thos., Markdale	Yorkshires.
Messenger, R. J., Bridgetown, N.S.	Yorkshires.
Metcalfe, H. W., Lacombe, Alta.	Yorkshires.
Miller, H. J., Lorenz	Yorkshires.
Miller, Marshall, Brome Centre, Que.	Chester Whites.
Milot, Hercule, Yamachiche, Que.	———
Milltimore, E. S., Knowlton, Que.	Tamworths.
Mooney, John A., Box 44, Regina, Sask.	Yorkshires.
Moonie, R. D., Abernethy, Sask.	Berkshires.
Moore, H. B., Innisfail, Alta.	———
Moore, W. H., Scotch Lake, N.B.	Yorkshires.
Morgan, E. L., Milliken	Berkshires.
Morrow, R. O. & Son, Hilton	Tamworths.
Morse, P. Lloyd, Berwick, N.S.	Yorkshires.
Moss, Walter, Sheppard, Alta.	Berkshires.
Motson, W. H. & Son, Rapid City, Man.	Yorkshires.
Murdock, F., Greenway, Man.	Poland Chinas.
Murdock, Wm., Palmerston	Yorkshires.
McAllister, Milton M., Ameronto	Yorkshires.
McBeth, Alex. A., Marshfield, P.E.I.	Yorkshires.
McColeman, John B., Grimsthorpe	———
McDiarmid, H. S., Fingal	Yorkshires.
McDonald, A. D., Napinka, Man.	Berkshires and Yorkshires.
McDonald, Peter, Virden, Man.	Berkshires.
McDonald, Roderick, Manitowaning	Yorkshires.
McEwen, P. J., Kerten	Berkshires.

McGarr, Patrick, Guelph .....——
McGill, J. A., Neepawa, Man. .....Berkshires.
McGhee, Wm., jr., Beachville .....Berkshires.
McGrath, P., Oak Bluff, Man. .....Poland Chinas.
McGregor, Jas. D., Brandon, Man. .....Berkshires.
McGregor, Jos. & Sons, Manitou, Man...Yorkshires.
McIver, John, Langley, B.C. .....Chester Whites.
McKean, Geo., St. John, N.B. .....Yorkshires.
McLean, John & Son, Alboro. .....Yorkshires.
McLean, W. F., Donlands.....Yorkshires.
McLeod, John, Milton West.....Berkshires.
McLeod, W. C. & Sons, Loch Lomond, N.S.Chester Whites.
McNally, W. J., Walkerton.....Yorkshires.
McPherson, W. T., Wadena, Sask. .....Berkshires.
McRorie, J. A., Lauder, Man.....Berkshires.
Neil, F. H. & Sons, Lucan.....Tamworths.
Nicoll, J. A., Rosendale, Man.....Yorkshires.
Noble, Thos., Daysland, Alta.....Tamworths.
O'Donell, Thos., Gad's Hill.....Berkshires.
O'Neil, A. & Son, Birr.....——
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph....Yorkshires.
Orchard, Frank, Graysville, Man.....Tamworths.
Orchard, Harold, Lintrathen, Man.....Tamworths.
Ottawa Valley Journal, Ottawa.....Berkshires and Yorkshires.
Owens, Hon. Wm., Monte Bello, Que....Yorkshires.
Parker, J. H. M., Lennoxville, Que.....Chester Whites.
Patterson, Thos., Boissevain, Man. .....Berkshires.
Patton, David, Paris Station.....Tamworths.
Pearson, S. J. & Son, Meadowvale.....Berkshires.
Pelletier, L. C., Montreal, Que.....Chester Whites.
Perreault, Toussaint, St. Esprit, Que....Chester Whites.
Perrier, Octave, Laprairie, Que.....Yorkshires.
Peterson, August, Weyburn, Sask.....Berkshires.
Phenix, Berthius, Miquelon, Que.....Chester Whites.
Phillips, Thos., Essex.....Poland Chinas.
Phillips, W. H., Battleford, Sask.....Berkshires.
Plaunt, N., North Cote.....Berkshires.
Pope, J. C., Regina, Sask.....Yorkshires.
Porter, Alex., Alexander, Man.....Berkshires.
Porter Bros., Appleby.....Berkshires.
Potter, A. B., Kennedy, Sask.....Yorkshires.
Pritchard, R. J., Roland, Man.....Berkshires.
Pritchard, R. J., Roblin, Man.....Berkshires.
Pryor, Jas. A., Lemburg, Sask.....Berkshires.
Quebec, H. M., Clover Bar, Alta.....Tamworths.
Reed, Isaac, Ardtrea.....Berkshires.
Reid, R. & Co., Ottawa.....Tamworths and Berkshires.
Rettie, Jas., Norwich.....——
Rich, W. P., Salmon Arm, B.C.....Berkshires.
Riopel, Anne, St. Esprit, Que.....Berkshires.
Ritchie, Robert, Forester's Falls.....Yorkshires.
Robbins, Colver V., Wellandport.....Tamworths.
Roberge, J. P., St. Pierre, Que.....Yorkshires.
Robinson, B. W., Arcola, Sask.....Yorkshires.
Root, Geo. F., Red Deer, Alta.....Berkshires.
Roth, Jacob, Haysville.....Yorkshires.
Ross, Geo. W., Maxwell.....Berkshires.
Roulean, A., St. Gregoire, Que.....Yorkshires.
Rudd, C. C., Guelph.....Berkshires.

Sales, H. Bruce, Merlin.....Berkshires.
Schmidtke, H. R., R. No. 1, Lisbon, N.D.Berkshires.
School of Agriculture, La Trappe, Que..Yorkshires.
School of Agriculture, St. Anne, la-Procatiere, Que.....Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Scott, John, Atha.....Berkshires.
Scott, Robert, Russell.....Yorkshires.
Seminaire of Quebec, Mastal, Que.....Yorkshires.
Semple, J. R., Brule, N.S.....Berkshires and Yorkshires.
Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C.....Berkshires.
Shanks Bros., Pettaplece, Man.....Berkshires.
Shaule, Alex., Bruce Mines.....Yorkshires.
Shepard, Frank, Weyburn, Sask.....Berkshires.
Sheppherdson, W. J., Walter's Falls....Berkshires and Tamworths.
Sheppard, Rice, Strathcona, Alta.....Berkshires.
Shields, W. A., Milton.....Berkshires.
Sinclair, F. G., Grahamsville.....Berkshires.
Sinclair, J. Peter, Brocksden.....Yorkshires.
Sisters of St. Joseph, St. Hyacinthe, Que.——
Skinner, Fred. T., Indian Head, Sask..Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Smith, Ben, Boharm, Sask.....Berkshires.
Smith, Geo. M., Edmonton, Alta.....Yorkshires.

MEMBERS OF THE DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1909 AND 1910.—*Continued.*

NAME AND ADDRESS.	BREED.
Smith, G. M., Haysville	Yorkshires.
Smith, Jno. W., Comber	Berkshires.
Smith, W. H., 44 Spencer Ave., Toronto	———
Smith, W. M., Scotland	Poland Chinas.
Smith Bros., South Woodslee	Berkshires.
Snider, Irwin A., Floradale	Yorkshires.
Snider, T. & S. E., Dawn Mills	Duroc Jerseys.
Snowden Bros., Bayfield	Berkshires.
Sparrow, J. B., St. Agathe, Que	Yorkshires.
Standish, John E., Rougemont, Que	Chester Whites.
Standish, Matthew, Rougemont, Que	Chester Whites.,
Stevens, John M., Bedford, Que	Tamworths and Chester Whites.
Stewart, Jas. B., Deloraine, Man	Yorkshires.
Stewart, J. C., Dalmeny	———
Stewart, Robert, Winslow, P.E.I	Yorkshires.
Stewart, Shirley, Uphill	Yorkshires.
Stoneycroft Stock Farm, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que	Yorkshires.
Stover, Jacob, Springford	Chester Whites.
Strachan, John, Crandall, Man	Yorkshires.
Strachan, John, Pope, Man	Yorkshires.
Straub, Adam, Elmira	Yorkshires.
Strong, Wm. C., North Sutton, Que	Berkshires.
Switzer, W., Brandon, Man	Yorkshires.
Sylvester Bros., Clairvoux, Que	Chester Whites.
Taylor, Robert, Goodwood	Yorkshires.
Teasdale, Frank, Concord	———
Teasdale, Thos., Concord	Berkshires.
Tees, W. E., Tees, Alta	Berkshires.
Thomson, Adam, Shakespeare	Berkshires.
Thompson, Douglas, Woodstock	Berkshires.
Thompson, Jos., Sardis, B.C	Yorkshires.
Thouin, Louis, Repentigny, Que	Yorkshires.
Tibbets, John W., Knowlton, Que	Yorkshires.
Thurston, R. E., Bobcaygeon	Yorkshires and Tamworths.
Todd, J. W., Corinth	Berkshires and Tamworths.
Tran, W. H., Locust Hill	Yorkshires.
Trann, W. L., Crystal City, Man	Tamworths and Poland Chinas.
Trappists, R.R.P.P., St. Norbert, Man	———
Tregillus, W. J., Calgary, Alta	Yorkshires.
Trimble, Benjamin, Brampton	Berkshires.
Trudel, Theophile, St. Prosper, Que	Yorkshires.
Turnbull, T., Manitou, Man	Yorkshires.
Turner, John, Carroll, Man	———
Vance, A. D., Prescott	Yorkshires.
Vance, Robert & Sons, Ida	Berkshires.
Vanhorn, Sir Wm., East Selkirk, Man	Yorkshires.
Wakefield, Wm., Clover Bar, Alta	Yorkshires.
Walker, Jas. W., Nutana, Sask	Poland Chinas.
Wallace, John H., Renfrew	Berkshires.
Wallace, Wm. A., Kars	Berkshires.
Warner, D. W., Edmonton, Alta	Berkshires.
Watson, A. R. M., Weyburn, Sask	Berkshires.
Webb, Horatio, Sardis, B.C	Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Weightman, M. C., Menteith, Man	Berkshires.
Westney Bros., Audrey	Yorkshires.
White, Edward H., Battleford, Sask	Yorkshires.
Wieneke, F. H., Stoney Mountain, Man	Poland Chinas.
Wigg, Wm., Lewisville, Alta	Berkshires.
Wiley, J. C., Sanford, Man	Berkshires.
Wilson, Arthur S., Hornby	Berkshires.
Wilson, J. C., Sine	Berkshires and Tamworths.
Wilson, J. J., Milton	Berkshires.
Wilson, J. & Son, Fergus	Yorkshires.
Wilson, Wm. C., & Son, East Oro	Yorkshires.
Wood, G. J. T., Islington	Berkshires.
Woodburn, Mrs. R. F., Lisgar Station, Que	Yorkshires.
Woodnoiss, E. Sydney, Binscarth, Man	Berkshires.
Woolings Bros., Englehart	Berkshires.
Wright, W. E., Glanworth	Chester Whites.
Wright, Wm. & Son, Oakdale	Chester Whites.
Wylie Bros., Cardinal	Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Young, Jas. M., Newdale, Man	Yorkshires.
Younghusband, Geo. H., South March	Yorkshires.

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT WINTER FAIR, 1909.

Name and Address.	Variety.
Abbott, C. C., Stratford	Buff Orpingtons.
Adams Bros., 127 Hamilton Rd., London	Partridge Wyandottes.
Aldis, Salem G., 265 Park St. E., Chatham	S. C. White Leghorns.
Alexander, W. J., Ashgrove	Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks.
Allison, Clarence, Brampton	Buff Wyandottes.
Amos, Thos., Moffatt	Dressed Poultry.
Andrew, Thos., Pickering	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Andrews, F. A., 161 Oxford St., London	White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, Orpingtons.
Archer, Wm., Paisley	White Wyandottes.
Arthur, James, 731 Lorne Ave., London	Silver Laced Wyandottes.
Auld, A. G., 4 May Square, Toronto	White Wyandottes.
Bailey, Geo., 463 Delaware Ave., Toronto	Pigeons.
Bailey, J. E., 287 Ross St., St. Thomas	Black Leghorns, Birchen Game Bantams.
Bailey, J. R., 5 Neeve St., Guelph	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Baker, George, Simcoe	White Turkeys.
Baker Bros., Springfield Farm, Guelph	Andalusians, White Turkeys, Geese. Ducks, Black Cochin Bantams.
Baldwin, L. H., Forest Hill Rd., Toronto	White Wyandottes, Utility Fowls.
Baptie, James, Springville	Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Turkeys.
Barber, R. H., 8 Wilson St., Guelph	Partridges Wyandottes, Games.
Barber, W. & Co., 118 Roncesvalles, Toronto	Games, Game Bantams, Black Leghorns.
Barbour, Miss Z., Erin	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Utility Fowls.
Barker, R. K., Rowenwood Ave., Toronto	Pigeons, Cavies.
Bawden, John, Ridgetown	Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons.
Beardmore, Miss H. L., Guelph	Black Sumatra Games, Buff Orpingtons.
Beardmore, T., Acton West	A. O. V. Fowls.
Becker, H. F., Waterloo	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Becker, Peter P., Waterloo	Partridge Wyandottes, A. O. V. Fowls.
Bedford, John, 25 Hunter St., Toronto	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Bell, Guy, Brampton	White Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Silver Grey Dorkings, Red Caps.
Bell, W. J., Angus	R. C. White Leghorns, Turkeys, Pigeons.
Benson & Tregwin, Midland	Pigeons.
Bibby, W. H., sr., 124 Northumberland, Guelph	R. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Birk, George, 390 Main St. E., Hamilton	White Orpingtons.
Black, G. A., Acton	Partridge Wyandottes.
Blyth, C. M., Marden	Orpingtons, Embden Geese, Utility Fowls.
Bogart, F. C., Napanee	White Orpingtons.
Bogue, David, Lambeth	White Cochins, White Dorkings, Houdans.
Bogue, G. & J., Strathroy	White Cochins, Black Wyandottes, Javas, Houdans, Spanish, Creve Cœurs, La Fleche, Polands, Hamburgs, Sultans, Ducks.
Bolton & Simpson, 8 Garth St., Guelph	Black Rose Comb Bantams.
Bower, Thos., Wingham	Pyle Game Bantams.
Bradley, John, Milton	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Bradley & Ouguar, 618 Crawford, Toronto	S. C. Black Minorcas.
Bricker, A. C., & H. Godard, Listowel	Buff Plymouth Rocks, Andalusians, Houdans, Birchen Game Bantams.
Bridge, W. J., Guelph	Wyandottes.
Brierly, George, 96 Water St., Guelph	White Wyandottes.
Brill, L. Austin, 737 Princess Ave., London	Bantams, Japanese Bantams.
Brothers, G. W., Strathroy	Indian Game Bantams.
Brown, J. L., Seaforth	White Plymouth Rocks.
Brown, Peter, Galt	S. C. White Leghorns.
Brown & Reid, 413 York Rd., Guelph	S. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Burgess, John, Chelsea Green	Black Langshans, Partridge Wyandottes.
Burn, George, Tillsonburg	White Cochins, Dominiques, Games, Black Leghorns, White Dorkings, Silver Polands, A. O. V. Fowls, Game Bantams, Geese, Ducks.
Burns, G. A., Ayr	Silver Grey Dorkings.
Burrows, George, 90 Queen St. E., Guelph	Silver Pencilled Wyandottes.

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT WINTER FAIR, 1909.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Variety.
Butler, J. A., Baden	White Plymouth Rocks.
Cadman, Wm., Dereham Centre	Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, Partridge Cochin Bantams.
Campbell, J. M., Crosshill	Buff Plymouth Rocks.
Carbert, G. B., Campbellville	Dominiques, A. O. V. Games, Geese.
Carter, Wm., Constance	Colored Dorkings, Houdans, Hamburgs, Pigeons.
Casey, Will, Mitchell	Indian Games.
Chaplin, A. D., 240 Raleigh St., Chatham	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Clark, J. W., Cainsville	Buff Orpingtons, Utility Fowls.
Cole, T. J., Bowmanville	Cochins, Black Langshans, G. L. Wyandottes. Black Javas, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.
Colwell, Miss Mary, Paris Station	Indian Games, Geese, Ducks.
Coker, Jas. W., Jerseyville	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Cornwall, Nate K., Thamesville	Buff Leghorns.
Cosh, H. V., Bobcaygeon	Andalusians.
Cox, Alfred H., 142 Balsam Av., E. Toronto	Buff Wyandottes.
Craig, R., High St., Collingwood	White Plymouth Rocks.
Crane, Alfred C., Guelph	Turkeys, Geese.
Crawford, John & Sons, Mitchell	Partridge Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Indian Games.
Crimmons, Denis, Ariss	Dressed Poultry.
Crowe, C. R., 284 Woolwich St., Guelph	Game Bantams.
Crowe, John, 275 Woolwich St., Guelph	Pyle Game Bantams, Black Cochin Bantams.
Dale, Wm., Brampton	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Dallimore, Ed. K., 18 Spruce St., Toronto	Pigeons.
Daniel, Wm., Plattsville	Wyandottes.
Daniels, C. J., 196 River St., Toronto	Partridge Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Sumatra Games, Black Orpingtons.
Davidson, Miss E., Collingwood	R. C. Rhode Island Reds, R. C. Brown Leghorns, African Geese, Pheasants.
Davidson, Robt., 230 Maitland St., London	Silver Pencilled Wyandottes.
Dawson, W., London East	White Wyandottes.
Day, C., Highgate	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Houdans.
Devitt, A., 10 Homewood Ave., Berlin	White Wyandottes, Utility Fowls.
Dickie, Robt., 395 Oxford St., London	Light Brahma Bantams.
Dinner, R., Wilson Ave., St. Thomas	Black Wyandottes, Indian Games.
Doan, A. E., Watford	Black Wyandottes, Black Leghorns, White Dorkings.
Doidge & McNeil, 30 Cartwright St., London	Bantams, Indian Game Bantams.
Doncaster, E. P., Bowmanville	Houdans, R. C. White Leghorns.
Donovan, H. B., 14 Bank St., Toronto	Silkies, Bantams, Game Bantams, Japanese Bantams.
Douglas, D., & Sons, Mitchell	S. C. White Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese.
Dundas, Jas., 16 Marlboro Cres., Toronto	Buff Wyandottes.
Dunne, Henry, 1492 Queen St. W., Toronto	S. C. Black Minorcas.
Durst Bros., Benmiller	S. C. White Leghorns.
Earl, Cecil H., Milton	Black Red Games, Indian Games, Andalusians.
Edsall, J. H., Bowmanville	S. C. White Leghorns, Black Leghorns.
Elliott, W. J., St. Catharines	Black Red Games, Pyle Games, S. C. Black Minorcas.
Elwood, John, 197, Victor Ave., Toronto	Pigeons.
Engel, A. J., Waterloo	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Everett, E. J., 135 Crawford St., Sarnia	Buff Orpingtons.
Eyer, J. H., 580 Avenue Road, Toronto	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, R. C. White Leghorns.
Farley, James, 68 Flora St., St. Thomas	S. Sebright Bantams, Japanese Bantams.
Faulds, T. A., 11 Victor St., London	S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas.
Ferguson, F. K., 37 Queen St., Berlin	Orpingtons.
Ferguson, W., 249 West St., Brantford	S. C. White Leghorns.
Fisher, F. R., Newmarket	R. C. Black Minorcas.
Flawn, Alfred, 130 Horton St., London	Wyandottes, G. Sebright Bantams.
Fleming, R. R., Bathurst and St. Clair, Toronto	White Wyandottes, Rabbits.

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT WINTER FAIR, 1909.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Variety.
Forbes, W. D., 6 Carfrae St., London	Pigeons.
Ford, James, & Son, Drumquin	G. L. Wyandottes, Turkeys.
Foreman & Harrison, Collingwood	S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Black Minorcas.
Foster, H. B., Bowmanville	S. C. White Leghorns.
Foster, J. S., Highgate	Games.
Fox, Wm., 597 King St. W., Toronto	Cavies.
Fraleigh, E., St. Mary's	Orpingtons.
Fraleigh, H., Forest	Black Cochin Bantams.
Furminger, S. D., St. Catharines	Ducks.
Furneaux Bros., St. Catharines	S. C. White Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs.
Fyfe, George, Gourock	Dressed Poultry.
Gallinger, F. H., Southend	Black Leghorns.
George, A. J., 52 Clarence St., London	A. O. V. Fowls.
Gibson & Fisher, Ingersoll	G. Sebright Bantams.
Glass, S. F., London Jct.	Partridge Wyandottes.
Goebel, A., Mitchell	S. C. Black Minorcas.
Goldie, Roswell, Guelph	Silver Grey Dorkings, Ducks, Pheasants.
Gormley, John, Pickering	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Gorvett, Chas., Sparta	S. C. Black Minorcas, Andalusians.
Gould, Chas., Glencoe	S. C. Black Minorcas, Black Orpingtons, Turkeys, Barred Rocks.
Gould, Peter, 287 Waterloo Ave., Guelph	Buff Plymouth Rocks, Polands.
Graham, A. W., 16 Margaret St., St. Thomas	Golden Laced Wyandottes, R. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Graham, R. B., 92 McNaughton St., Galt	Buff Leghorns.
Greenshields, J. S., Danville, Que.	Pigeons.
Greensides, C. H., Mt. Forest	S. C. White Leghorns.
Grier Bros., Owen Sound	Rhode Island Reds, A. O. V. Fowls.
Grieve, G. W., Parkhill	White Wyandottes, Partridge Wyandottes.
Grigg, A. J., Clinton	Games, Game Bantams.
Gurney, W. A., 908 Princess Ave., London.	Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Utility Fowls.
Guy, H. J., 85 Division St., Kingston	White Cochin Bantams.
Hahn, J. C., 226 Queen St. S., Berlin	Buff Plymouth Rocks.
Hales, Ernest A., Guelph.	Pheasants, Dressed Poultry.
Hall, Chas., & Son, Trafalgar	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Hall, Frank, Clinton	Houdans.
Halle, R. J., Oakville	Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas.
Hamilton & Scoyne, 29 Orchard St., London	Black Orpingtons.
Hamilton, Wm. L., Collingwood	Andalusians, Toulouse Geese.
Handley, John, Galt	Partridge Cochins, Indian Games.
Hart & Grimoldby, Owen Sound	Game Bantams.
Hedden, Arthur, 125 Cathcart St., London	Partridge Wyandottes.
Hellyer, A. W. E., 69 Belmont Ave., Ottawa	Buff Orpingtons.
Henderson & Billings, St. Mary's	R. C. Brown Leghorns.
Henderson, G. G., Prospect St., Hamilton.	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Henry, J. F., 18, London Rd., Guelph	Black Cochin Bantams, Pigeons.
Hewitt, E. A., 10 Clinton St., Guelph	White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns.
Hewitt Bros., Collingwood	Light Brahma Bantams, Buff Orpingtons.
Hillhouse, A. P., Bondville, Que.	S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Dressed Poultry.
Hockin, A., 112 Dundas St., London	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Hocking, John, Mitchell	S. C. Black Minorcas.
Hodge, James, East Toronto	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Hodgkin, F. W., 29 Edwin St., Guelph	Black Leghorns, Fancy Stock.
Hoffman, H. A., Ridgetown	Orpingtons.
Hoggarth, Wm. E., Hensall	White Plymouth Rocks.
Holden, Geo. F., Port Dover	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Orpingtons.
Holmhurst Poultry Yards, Whitby	Buff Cochins.
Hood, W. J., 17 McTague St., Guelph	Silver Grey Dorkings.
Hope, J. R., Villiers	Golden Laced Wyandottes.
Houden, Jos., Elmvale	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns.
Howard, Geo. T., Guelph	Andalusians. A. O. V. Bantams.
Hughes & Taylor, Court House, London	Rhode Island Reds.

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT WINTER FAIR, 1909.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Variety.
James, W. J., 8 Arthur Ave., St. Thomas.	Black Red Games.
Jameson, Geo. A., Granton	Black Orpingtons.
Johnson, George W., 430 Mary St., Hamilton	Buff Wyandottes.
Johnson, J. R., Leamington	Partridge Wyandottes.
Karn, H., 174 Water St., Guelph	A. O. V. Ducks.
Kedwell, H. M., Petrolea	White Plymouth Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes.
Kelly, Jos., & R. D. Robson, Peterborough.	Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas.
Kemp & Waterman, 39 Elmwood Ave., London	Black Orpingtons.
Kiley, T. J., 855 Maitland St., London	Game Bantams, Sebright Bantams, Bantams, Japanese Bantams, Pigeons.
Kinder, Geo. W., Strathroy	Red Caps.
King, Fred. D., Aylmer West	S. C. Black Minorcas, W. C. B. Polands, Black Hamburgs.
Klager, J. E., Hespeler	Rhode Island Reds, Pigeons.
Knight, Alfred, Davisville	Pigeons.
Knight, Isaac T., Arkell	Geese, Ducks, Dressed Poultry.
Krouse, F. W., Guelph	Buff Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Houdans, Black Javas, G. Sebright Bantams.
Laidlaw, J. R., Paisley	S. C. White Leghorns.
Lawrence, Wm. T., 191 Gray St., London.	Orpingtons.
Lawrie, G. J., Maple	Black Cochin Bantams, Ducks.
Leesh, Harry T., 182 Dublin St., Peterborough	White Cochins, G. S. Hamburgs.
Lemon, Wilber, Lynden	Wyandottes.
Lenehan, W. T., 758 York St., London	Pigeons.
Limon, Herbert, 10 St. Alban's St., Toronto	Pigeons.
Luscombe, John, Merton	R. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Luxton, A. G. H., Mt. Forest	Dominiques, Games, Dorkings, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Pheasants.
Magill, J. H., Port Hope	Golden Laced Wyandottes, Pigeons.
Male, Thos., Listowel	R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Spanish, Black Hamburgs.
Marrs, John, Teeswater	White Wyandottes.
Martin, Irvin K., Galt	R. C. White Leghorns.
Massey, Chas., Port Hope	White Wyandottes.
Meadows, J. A., 29 Bartlett Ave., Toronto.	Pigeons.
Middlemiss, Robt. C., Brantford	Columbian Wyandottes, W. C. B. Polands, Pigeons.
Mibm, Wm. J., 225 Waterloo Ave., Guelph.	S. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Millard, I. K., Dundas	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Mills, W. C., Woodstock	R. C. Black Minorcas, S. P. Hamburgs.
Minshall, C. K., Lennoxville, Que.	Black Orpingtons.
Mitchell, Douglas, Guelph	Pigeons.
Moffatt, H. E., Woodstock	A. O. V. Fowls, Geese, Ducks.
Moore, F. H. J., 199 Cannon St. E., Hamilton	White Orpingtons.
Moore, Wm., Monroe St., Hamilton	White Orpingtons.
Montgomery, Ernest F., Guelph	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Morton, G., Carluke	Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas.
Mounce, J. E., Armstrong Mills	Dressed Poultry.
Mountjoy, B. J., London	R. C. Black Minorcas.
Moyer, A. C., Waterloo	White Minorcas.
Murray, W. G., Strathroy	Sebright Bantams, Bantams, Japanese Bantams.
Mutton, A., & Son, Mitchell	Partridge Wyandottes.
Mackintosh, Dr. P. A., Spencerville	Cochins, Leghorns, Houdans, Red Caps.
Macpherson, John, 57 Dundas St., London.	Golden Laced Wyandottes.
Macrae, Dr. J. N., Galt	R. C. Black Minorcas, Black Cochin Bantams.
McAree, J. V., Mimico	Pigeons.
McCauley, John, Mitchell	R. C. Black Minorcas.
McCormack, Jas. L., Brantford	S. C. White Leghorns.
McCormack, Jas. M., Rockton	Dorkings, Geese.
McCullock, A. C., O.A.C., Guelph	A. O. V. Fowls.

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT WINTER FAIR, 1909.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Variety.
McCurdy, R., 176 St. George St., London..	Black Langshans.
McCutcheon, H. W., 870 Dundas St., London	Partridge Wyandottes.
McDiarmid, Jas. S., Ingersoll	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
McDonald, W. R., Petrolea	Buff Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, White Orpingtons, Light Brahma Bantams.
McDougall, A., & Son, Milton West	Turkeys, Geese.
McDougall, J. A., Galt	S. C. White Leghorns.
McKee, Harry H., Norwich	Silver Grey Dorkings.
McLean, G. D., Ridgetown	Buff Plymouth Rocks.
McLeod, Ken. A., Brantford	Leghorns.
McLeod, Norman, 129 John St., London..	White Wyandottes.
McLeod, W. J., 26 Evergreen Ave., London	Black Leghorns.
McMaster, W. A., Guelph	S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Brown Red Game Bantams, Pheasants.
McNeil, Wm., 778 Waterloo St., London..	Polands, A. O. V. Fowls.
McTaggart, Thos., London Road, Guelph	White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.
Nickell, Wm., 167 Penrose St., Sarnia....	Black Minorcas
Nixon, Fred, Thornton	Black Red Games.
Noble, E., Sault Ste. Marie	———.
Northey, J. A., Forest Hill Rd., Toronto..	Buff and Black Cochin Bantams.
Oke, Richard, London	Javas, Creve Couers, La Fleche, Hamburgs, Sultans, Sebright Bantams, Bantams.
Orr & Creedon, 54 Albion St., Brantford..	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Osgoode & Meyers, Preston	Pigeons.
Packard, F. J., Galt	Black Cochin Bantams, S. C. Black Minorcas.
Pantler, W. E., Preston	White Plymouth Rocks.
Parkinson, John, Crumlin	Games.
Parrott, Thos., Collingwood	Games, Polands.
Partlo, H. W., Ingersoll	Light Brahmas.
Paterson, R. M., Agincourt	R. C. Brown Leghorns , White Orpingtons, Golden Polands.
Patterson, Robert, Guelph	Silver Pencilled Wyandottes.
Patterson, Roy G., St. Mary's	Red Caps.
Patterson, W. J., Newmarket	White Wyandottes.
Pearson, J. J., Cooksville	A. O. V. Geese.
Pearson, Wm., 249 Suffolk St., Guelph...	Langshans, Rhode Island Reds, Game Bantams, Cochin Bantams, Pigeons.
Peep O'Day Poultry Farm, London	Silver Laced Wyandottes.
Peer, Gideon, Guelph	White Wyandottes, Black Orpingtons, A. O. V. Fowls, Muscovy Ducks.
Penwarden, E. O., St. Thomas	Houdans.
Phaneuf, J. A., 101 Benoit St., Montreal..	Wyandottes.
Phenix, Wm., St. Thomas	Houdans.
Philpot, Jack, Guelph	Selling Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds.
Pine Grove Pigeon Lofts, Ottawa	Pigeons.
Pringle, John, 187 Wortley Rd., London..	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes.
Ramsden, Horace, 73 Ashdale Ave., Toronto	Buff Wyandottes, Black Orpingtons.
Rawlings, E. A., Forest	Black Orpingtons.
Readwin, A. & T., Guelph	Black Wyandottes, Leghorns, Pigeons.
Red Feather Yards, 15 St. Andrew St., London	R. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Reid, W. H., 35 Union St., Kingston	Colored Dorkings, Black Hamburgs.
Rice, Chas. F., Bowmanville	Spanish.
Rice, Frank G., 239 Dundas Rd., Guelph..	Pigeons.
Ridler, L., 46 Yorkshire St., Guelph	Games, Pigeons, Rabbits.
Robertson, Geo. A., St. Catharines	White Plymouth Rocks.
Robertson, Geo., Box 242, Ottawa	———.
Roberts, J. W., 34 West Ave., St. Thomas.	Black Red Games.
Rose, H. A., Welland	Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silkies, Bantams, Pigeons.
Rose, James, Hespeler	S. C. Brown Leghorns.

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT WINTER FAIR, 1909.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Variety.
Ross, H. A., 45 Waterloo Ave., Guelph	White Wyandottes.
Rosser Bros., 60 Close Ave., Toronto	Cochin Bantams.
Rooke, Jos., 461 Drew St., Woodstock	Columbian Wyandottes.
Routledge, G. H., 14 Palace St., London	Indian Game Bantams.
Rundle, S., 26 Clark St., Guelph	Partridge Wyandottes.
Russell, Jos., 437 Jarvis St., Toronto	White Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Ryley, J. P., Lindsay	R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Silkies.
Sage, L. C., 583 Princess Ave., London	Dark Brahmas, Dressed Poultry.
Samuel, J. Hughes, Norway	Buff Wyandottes.
Sanders, R. H., Ealing	Golden Laced Wyandottes.
Saunders, E., Maitland St., London	Silkies.
Saunders, Sid, 392 Elora Rd., Guelph	White Wyandottes.
Scanlon Bros., Ennottville	White Plymouth Rocks, Toulouse Geese, Embden Geese, Dressed Poultry.
Schelly, S. J., Brantford	Columbian Wyandottes.
Schlueter, G. A., Preston	Barred Plymouth Rocks, R. C. Brown Leghorns.
Schultz, E. A., East End Incline, Hamilton	White Orpingtons.
Scott, Hugh A., Caledonia	Buff Orpingtons.
Scott, Peter, Guelph	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Scott, R. M., 228 Brock Ave., Parkdale	Pigeons.
Scott, T. H., 39 Elgin St., St. Thomas	Columbian Wyandottes.
Shaw & McIntosh, Forest	Buff Cochin Bantams, Light Brahma Bantams.
Shea, Thos. M., Fergus	Geese, Ducks.
Sheardown, Harry, Bolton	Leghorns.
Shether, A. E., 228-15th St., Brandon, Man.	Partridge Cochins.
Sheward, Bert, 169 Neeve St., Guelph	R. C. Black Bantams, Rouen Ducks, Pigeons.
Sheward, John A., Guelph	Pigeons.
Shields, Jas. W., 12 Frances St., Hamilton.	White Plymouth Rocks.
Sleeman, John H., Guelph	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Slessor, W. J., 520 Adelaide St., London.	G. Sebright Bantams, White Cochin Bantams.
Small, J. Alvin, 502 St. Clarens Ave., Toronto	Polands.
Smith, Adolphe, Guelph	Andalusians, A. O. V. Fowls.
Smith, Howard, Winona	R. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Smith, J. R., Strathroy	Black Wyandottes, White Cochin Bantams.
Smith, R. (F. Vaughn Co.), Lambton Mills	S. C. Black Minorcas.
Spiars Bros., Guelph	Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, Duckwing Game Bantams, R. C. White Bantams.
Spies, Samuel C., 27 Flora St., St. Thomas.	W. C. B. Polands, Hamburgs.
Spry & Mick, 144 Dundas St., Toronto	Buff Wyandottes.
Stapleford, S., Watford	White Plymouth Rocks, Black Red Games.
Steer, W., 170 Hamilton Rd., London	Pigeons.
Story, John, 189 First Ave., Toronto	Pigeons.
Strieb & Becker, West Lorne	Golden Laced Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Sutherland, A. G., 12 Clark St., London	Pigeons.
Sutherland, R. F., Newmarket	Buff Leghorns.
Swartout, Ross, Newport	R. C. Black Minorcas.
Syer, E., Milton	S. C. White Leghorns.
Taskin, W. G., Ponsonby	Dressed Poultry.
Taylor, J. G., Woodstock	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Teale, W. J., 21 McTague St., Guelph	A. O. C. Langshans, W. Booted Bantams, Pigeons.
Telfer, Jos., Milton West	Games, Silver Grey Dorkings, Turkeys.
Teskey, R. J., St. Mary's	S. C. Black Minorcas, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes.
Tew, Richard, Norway	Rhode Island Reds.
Tilt, C. A. R., Doon	Dark Brahmas, Black Cochins, Black Langshans, Golden Bearded Polands, Buff Cochin Bantams, Geese, Ducks.
Thompson, Bros., Port Dover	Orpingtons, A. O. V. Fowls.
Thorne, H. E., 225 Burwell St., London	R. C. White Leghorns.
Thorpe, J. M., 41 Briscoe St., London	Houdans, Partridge Cochins, Bantams.

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT WINTER FAIR, 1909.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Variety.
Topping, Nathan, Tambling's Corners	Indian Games.
Tovell, C. H., Galt	Buff Leghorns.
Tozer, H. R. K., 509 Richard St., London.	Black Sumatra Games, Partridge Cochin Bantams.
Trebilcock, A. H., 889 Lorne Ave., London.	Game Bantams.
Tregwin, W., St. Mary's	Houdans.
Trimble, Geo. H., 240, Willoughby Ave., West Toronto	Pigeons.
Tyson, A. W., Guelph	Game Bantams.
Vance, George, 89 Light St., Woodstock.	Pyle Game Bantams.
Vance, Jas. L., & Son, Ingersoll	Rhode Island Reds, Black Leghorn Bantams.
Vickers, Thos., Owen Sound	White Minorcas.
Vidal, H. F., Beamsville	Black Orpingtons.
Virene, Andrew L., Sault Ste. Marie	Games, Dressed Poultry.
Vout, R. W., Brockville	White Wyandottes.
Vrooman, W. J., Tutela	Columbian Wyandottes.
Wales, F., Milton	Partridge Cochins, S. C. White Leghorns, Turkeys, Geese, Rabbits.
Walker, W. R., 43 Surrey St., Guelph	Game Bantams.
Wankel, Emil, & Son, Waterloo	R. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Warrington, J. H., Cornwall	Spanish, Colored Dorkings, White Dorkings, La Fleche.
Waters, Mrs. C., 13, McIntyre St., St. Thomas	W. C. B. Polands.
Watt, Percy, 637 Shaw St., Toronto	Pigeons.
Webb, John T., 9, Fisher St., Toronto	Andalusians.
West, Frank, 31, Sunnyside Ave., Toronto.	Rabbits.
Westman, A. H., Granton	White Orpingtons.
White, Geo. J., 163 Main St., Hamilton	———.
Whitney, C. J., Galt	White Plymouth Rocks.
Wheadon, R. L., Bracebridge	Black Hamburgs, R. C. Black Bantams.
Williman & Goetz, Brantford	S. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Wilson, C. H., Hawkestone	Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, R. C. Brown Leghorns.
Wilson, Wm., Guelph	White Wyandottes.
Wismer, H. F., 69 Elizabeth St., St. Thomas	Buff Plymouth Rocks.
Woodley, C. E. T., & Son, Knowlton, Que.	S. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Woodrow, H. J., & Son, Beaconsfield	Dressed Poultry.
Worthington, C. D., 43 Ontario St., Guelph.	Rhode Island Reds, Andalusians, A. O. V. Fowls, Utility Fowls, Dressed Poultry.
Wright, W. E., Glanworth	Red Caps, Turkeys.
Wyatt, Hugh, London	Buff Cochins.

MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW. 1910.

Name and Address.	Variety.
Adams Bros., 127 Hamilton Rd., London.	Partridge Wyandottes.
Aird, P. E., 16 Bellingham Rd., Outremont, Que.	Buff Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, A. O. V. Game Bantams.
Alexander, D. B., Shawville	S. C. Buff Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Plymouth Rocks.
Alexander, S. E., Beachburg	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Dressed Poultry.
Arnold, Wm., Westboro	White Wyandottes.
Audet, Isaie, Iberville, Que.	Buff Wyandottes.
Baker Bros., Guelph	Andalusians, A. O. V. Cochin Bantams.
Baker, George, Simcoe	Turkeys.
Baptie, Jas., Springville	Wyandottes, Silver Grey Dorkings, Hamburgs, White Cochin Bantams.
Barber, W., 118 Roncesvalles Ave., Toronto.	Games, S. C. Black Leghorns, Game Bantams, Dressed Poultry.
Barker, R. K., 124 Beaconsfield Ave., Toronto	Pigeons.

MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW, 1910.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Variety.
Barrett, J. A., 13 Glen Ave., Ottawa	W. C. B. Polands.
Belford, J. A., 22 Creighton St., Ottawa	S. C. Black Leghorns, Pigeons.
Benjamin, E. H., 337, Slater St., Ottawa	Old English or Pit Games, Dressed Poultry.
Benson, Maynard, Billing's Bridge	S. C. White Leghorns, White Minorcas, Dressed Poultry.
Binning, D. M., 1090 St. Luke Rd., Cote Des Neiges, Quebec	White Orpingtons, Pyle Game Bantams, Pigeons.
Blake, Fred J., Almonte	Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns.
Blakely, R. E., 68 John St., Ottawa	Buff Wyandottes, Pigeons.
Bradley, Geo. R., Carsonby	Turkeys.
Bureau, Arthur, 202 Bolton St., Ottawa	Pigeons, Dressed Poultry.
Byrd, Wm. H., 17 Johnston Ave., Sherbrooke, Que.	R. C. Brown Leghorns.
Carleton, W. H., 110 Stanley Ave., Ottawa.	S. C. White Leghorns, Dressed Poultry.
Casselman, A. A., Winchester	Andalusians.
Chant, (Rev.) J. H., Newburgh	Black Minorcas, S. S. Hamburgs.
Cole, T. J., Bowmanville	Cochins, Langshans, Black Javas, B. B. Red Games, W. C. B. Polands, A. O. V. Cochin Bantams, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.
Collins & Cornish, Ottawa	S. C. Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Pigeons, Dressed Poultry.
Cooper, J. E., 560 McLeod St., Ottawa	White Plymouth Rocks.
Craig, George, 29, Herridge St., Ottawa	Old English or Pit Games.
Craig, W. J., 254 Flora St., Ottawa	White Plymouth Rocks.
Crouch, Mrs. S., Billing's Bridge	S. C. White Leghorns, White Orpingtons, Hares, Dressed Poultry.
Cumming, D., Russell	C. Indian Games (laced), Leghorns, Silver Grey Dorkings, Black Hamburgs, Geese, Turkeys, Ducks.
Cunningham, Hugh, 55 Park Ave., Ottawa.	Buff Cochin Bantams.
Dallimore, Edward K., 18 Spruce St., Toronto	Pigeons.
Despres, A. C., 62 Albion St., Hull	S. C. Buff Leghorns, Buff Cochin Bantams, Pigeons.
Dickson, Wm., Winchester	R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Dressed Poultry.
Ellis, Sidney E., Renfrew	S. C. Buff Leghorns, Dressed Poultry.
Ellis, Wm., Prescott	S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas.
Fallis, R., 165 Hopewell Ave., Ottawa	White Wyandottes, Dressed Poultry.
Fidler, J. E., Brockville	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Wyandottes.
Foster, A. H., Twin Elm	Dressed Poultry.
Fraleigh, Howard, Forest	Cochin Bantams.
Frith, E. R., Maxville	Columbian Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Pigeons, Dressed Poultry.
Gadbois, Louis V., Aylmer East, Que.	C. Indian Games (laced), Old English Games, Black Minorcas.
Gallipeau, G., Smith's Falls	Wyandottes.
Gill, John I., 173 Friel St., Ottawa	R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Dressed Poultry.
Gillespie Bros., Ventnor	S. C. Buff Leghorns, Andalusians.
Glass, S. F., London Jct.	Partridge Wyandottes.
Goodall, Ernest L., 305 Wellington St., Ottawa	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Gormley, John, Pickering	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Graham, A. W., 16 Margaret St., St. Thomas	Golden Wyandottes, R. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Grant, John, Rockland	Dressed Poultry.
Grant, R. H., Hazeldean	Dressed Poultry.
Greenshields, J. S., Danville, Que.	Pigeons.
Grey, Geo. F., Ottawa	Dressed Poultry.
Griffith, W. H., Sherbrooke, Que.	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Gunning, John, 50 Queen St., Sherbrooke, Que.	Andalusians.
Halliday, Wm. D., Spencerville	Dark Brahmas, Cochins, Old English Games, Red Caps.

MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW, 1910.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Variety.
Hamilton & Scoyne, 29 Orchard St., London	A. O. V. Orpingtons.
Hellyer, A. W. E., 69 Belmont Ave., Ottawa	Buff Orpingtons.
Hiawatha Pigeon Lofts, 635 St. Patrick St., Ottawa	Pigeons.
Higman, Geo., Jr., 97 College Ave., Ottawa.	Wyandottes, Dressed Poultry.
Higman, Geo., Sr., 61 Sussex St., Ottawa..	Golden Wyandottes, Dressed Poultry.
Hillhouse, A. P., Bondville, Que.	Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Silver Grey Dorkings, Dressed Poultry.
Hintonburg Poultry Yards, 981 Wellington St., Ottawa	Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, C. Indian Games (laced), Black Minorcas, Orpingtons, Dressed Poultry.
Hoover, M. R., Locust Hill	Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, Dressed Poultry.
Hume, Geo. C., 429 Cooper St., Ottawa...	A. O. S. V. Bantams.
James, F. A., 153 Centre St., Ottawa	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Dressed Poultry.
Kerr, W. J., 253 Bell St., Ottawa	Wyandottes, Buff Cochin Bantams.
Lachance, Jos., 54 St. Peter St., St. John, P.Q.	Houdans.
Lake, G., 155 Russell Ave., Ottawa	White Wyandottes, Dressed Poultry.
Lambertus, John A., Eganville	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Dressed Poultry.
LaRose, Chas., Cornwall	Barred Plymouth Rocks, C. Indian Games (laced), Andalusians, Black Hamburgs, Bantams, Dressed Poultry.
Lawless, Edward, Grafton	Orpingtons, Turkeys.
Lawson, J., Almonte	Games.
Leslie, H. A., Wakefield, Que.	S. C. Black Leghorns, Dressed Poultry.
Lush, Harry T., 182 Dublin St., Peterboro.	White Cochins, Black Hamburgs, S. S. Hamburgs.
Mailhot, Chas. H., Iberville, Que.	Golden Wyandottes.
Marsh, F. D., Napanee	Leghorns, Spanish, Ducks.
Mason, John, & Son, 183 Turner St., Ottawa	Buff Wyandottes, Dressed Poultry.
Matheson, G. M., 69 Russell Ave., Ottawa.	Partridge Wyandottes.
Milroy, M. R., Athens	Leghorns, Dressed Poultry.
Moore, Wm., Carleton Place	Red Caps.
Mountjoy, B. J., 132 Mt. Pleasant Ave., London	Black Minorcas.
Moyer, A. C., Waterloo	Minorcas.
Mulligan, Lawrence, Harbord	Pigeons.
Mulville, J. V., Westport	A. O. V. Orpingtons.
Mutchmor, Bros., 64 3rd Ave., Ottawa ...	Game Bantams, Pigeons.
McCormick & Westbury, 920 Elias St., London	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
McCulloch, A. C., Epsom	A. O. V. Fowls.
McCurdy R., 176 St. George St., London..	Langshans.
McCutcheon, H. M., Dundas St., London..	Partridge Wyandottes.
McIntosh, Dr. P. A., Spencerville	Dark Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Wyandottes, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Pyle Games, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Andalusians, Silver Grey Dorkings, Houdans, Black Hamburgs, Red Caps, A. O. V. Fowls, Geese.
McKellar, Donald, Hawkesbury	S. C. White Leghorns, Dressed Poultry.
McLean, C. W., Spencerville	Black Javas, Spanish.
McLeod, Kenneth K., Dunvegan	Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons.
McMaster Bros., Laggan	Geese.
McNeil, Wm., 778 Waterloo St., London..	Polands, A. O. V. Fowls, Dressed Poultry.
Nantel, W. B., St. Jerome, Que.	Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, W. C. B. Polands.
Oke & Murray, London	Hamburgs, A. O. V. Fowls, Bantams.
Osborne, W. M., Brockville	S. C. Black Leghorns, White Minorcas.
Parker, J. A., 68 Rochester St., Ottawa..	Silver Wyandottes, Bantams.

MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND VARIETIES ENTERED AT THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW, 1910.—*Continued.*

Name and Address.	Variety.
Patterson, Robert, Guelph	A. O. V. Wyandottes, Andalusians, Red Caps.
Peaker, J. M., 193 McKay St., Ottawa	Black Minorcas, B. (R. C. B.), Bantams, Dressed Poultry.
Phaneuf, J. A., 101 Benoit St., Montreal, Que.	White Wyandottes.
Plante, W., 25 Garland St., Ottawa	A. O. V. Game Bantams, Pigeons.
Point Fortune Poultry Yards, Point Fortune, Que.	Black Javas, Games, Silver Grey Dorkings, Hamburgs, Polands, A. O. V. Fowls, B. (R. C. B.) Bantams.
Pranschke, W. C., 86 Concord St., Ottawa	Columbian Wyandottes.
Pritchard Bros., North Wakefield, Que.	Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, C. Indian Games (laced), Dressed Poultry.
Prichard, E. B., Longueuil, Que.	White Plymouth Rocks.
Pringle, John, 187 Wortley Rd., London	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes.
Readwin, A. & T., Guelph	Wyandottes, Leghorns, Pigeons.
Reid, W. H., 35 Union St., Kingston	Brown Red Games, Colored Dorkings, Black Hamburgs, Pigeons, Dressed Poultry.
Robertson, Geo., Ottawa	Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, Ducks, Dressed Poultry.
Robinson, Stanley F., Gananoque	Black Minorcas.
Rock, F., Mechanicsville P.O., Ottawa	Old English Game.
Rolland, Jean, Ste. Adele St., Mont Rolland, Que.	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Rook Bros., Prescott	Game Bantams.
Roy, J. B. A., St. Pie, Que.	S. C. Brown Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, A. O. V. Cochin Bantams.
Russell, Jos., 1308 Queen St. E., Toronto	White Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Saunders, James H., Carleton Place	Buff Cochins.
Shaw, W. W., 17 Dominion Ave., Sherbrooke, Que.	Pigeons.
Sheward, Bert, 169 Neeve St., Guelph	Pigeons.
Swerdfeger, Jos., Carleton Place	Red Caps, Dressed Poultry.
Slinn, W. H., 208 Patterson Ave., Ottawa	Dressed Poultry.
Snetsinger, Jas., Eamer's Corners	Dark Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Golden Wyandottes, Leghorns, Spanish, Orpingtons, Dorkings, Red Caps, Turkeys, Ducks.
Stoate, Geo. H., 8 Thornton St., Ottawa	Dressed Poultry.
Wadsworth, Gordon F., 96 Carling Ave., Ottawa	Columbian Wyandottes.
Wallace, M. C., Iroquois	G. P. Hamburgs.
Warrington, J. H., Cornwall	Black Javas, Brown Red Games, Spanish, White Minorcas, Dorkings, Creve Coeur, La Fleche, Polands, A. O. V. Fowls, Ducks.
Williams, J. H., 96 Sterling Ave., Ottawa	Buff Cochins.
Wilson, C. H., Hawkestone	Dark Brahmas, R. C. Brown Leghorns.
Woodley, C. E. T., & Son, Knowlton, Que.	S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Dressed Poultry.
Wright, Bowman, Domville	Partridge Cochins, Langshans, S S. Hamburgs, Red Caps, Ducks.
Zavitz, L. V., 536 Sussex St., Ottawa	Black Minorcas, Bantams, Dressed Poultry.

REPORT

OF THE

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1910

PART I.—FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

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To the Honourable JOHN MORISON GIBSON, K.C., LL.D., etc., etc., etc.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of your Honour the Report of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario for 1910.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto, 1911.

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Farmers' Institutes of Ontario, 1910

To The Honorable Minister of Agriculture:

I have the honor to submit herewith the sixteenth annual report of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, published in Part I. and Part II., the latter containing list of meetings, speakers and their subjects, statistics, financial statement, etc.

The attendance at regular Farmers' Institute meetings remains about the same from year to year. There are some localities showing a marked increase in interest and effectiveness of work during the past season, while in some districts the work has been disappointing. In those districts where the work is prospering it is due largely to the untiring efforts of the officers in charge. During the past season there has been a strong demand for short courses in stock judging, forty-three being held. Fruit Institutes, cheese factory and creamery meetings, and special poultry meetings continue to hold a prominent place in the work of this Department.

The farmers of Ontario are coming to appreciate more and more the value of local organizations, known as Farmers' Clubs, organized for the purpose of enabling the farmers to discuss their own problems in their own way. Through these organizations, interchange of information and views has been of great benefit, and the greatest value derived from the literature sent out by the Department. We now have over two hundred local Farmers' Clubs and are issuing a special booklet on this feature of work which will be mailed to officers and directors of Farmers' Institutes and to others who may make application for the same.

Our Women's Institute work continues to grow in extent and effectiveness. There are some six hundred and fifty societies with a membership of over nineteen thousand and an attendance for the year of one hundred and fifty thousand. Women's Institutes have already done much towards perfecting home-making in Ontario by guiding its members in a more judicious selection of household supplies, simplifying methods of work, widening the interests of the women, and providing healthful social advantages, where in many cases isolation was the rule. The young, middle aged and old all have a part and a place in the Institute work. In New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia a beginning has been made in this feature of work. The activity in Women's Institutes, which stand for efficiency in home-making and home-keeping, healthful and sound sociability, a stronger and purer community life, and all that tends to the uplift and happiness of women and girls in the home, cannot but have a beneficial influence upon the life of the present as well as the coming generations.

Following your advice, we have not covered a very large field in this volume. We wish to draw the attention of those who receive this report that all members of Farmers' Institutes are entitled to the following publications, Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Experimental Union, Farmers' Institutes, Part I.; Dairymen's Associations, Live Stock Associations, including Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association; Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, Ontario Poultry Association, Provincial Winter Fairs, Ontario Horse Breeders' Association and Exhibition, Ontario Spring Stallion

shows, Bulletins of the Agricultural College and Department of Agriculture. It will not be out of place to draw the attention of our readers to some of the articles which appear in the 1910 reports to which members of the Institute for 1911 are entitled:

Ontario Agricultural College Report, 1910:
- Mustard Spraying Experiments.
- Report on Drainage throughout the Province.
- Cattle and Sheep Feeding Experiments.
- Egg Production—cost and yield.
- Alfalfa Experiments.

Live Stock Report for 1911:
- Production of Clover Seed and Alfalfa Seed.
- Co-operative Egg Circles.
- Different Types of Horses.
- Beef Cattle Industry.
- Protection of Sheep and Taxation of Dogs.
- Swine Experiments.
- Pastures and Supplementary Fodder Crops.
- Growing and Feeding of Roots and Barley.
- Seed Corn and Corn as a Food for Stock.
- Construction of Silos.
- The Dairy Situation.
- Feeding and Selling Poultry.

Agricultural and Experimental Union Report, 1910:
- Co-operative Experiments in Agriculture, Fertilizers, etc.
- Control of Swarming Bees.
- Agriculture in Schools.
- Noxious Weed Seeds.

Eastern and Western Dairymen's Association Report, 1910:
- Cow Testing Movement.
- Common Sense in the Cow Stable.
- Feeding and Handling Dairy Herds.

Bulletins:
- Farm Poultry.
- Tuberculosis in Fowls.

From the above it will be seen that the members of the Institute are each year furnished with a good deal of literature, which is for the most part highly appreciated.

The success of the Farmers' Institute work in the past has been due largely to the hearty co-operation of prominent farmers who have given their time and thought to the work with little or no remuneration, and we are pleased to report that this same co-operation continues to exist and we are encouraged by the renewed interest in many sections. There is no doubt but that while the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario have accomplished much in the past they have a still greater work before them.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. PUTNAM, *Superintendent.*

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 1911.

Farmers' Institutes of Ontario, 1910

A meeting of Farmers' Institute and Farmers' Club Delegates was held in City Hall, Toronto, November 17th and 18th, 1910.

H. GLENDINNING, Esq., Manilla, who has been prominent in Farmers' Institute and Dairy Association circles for many years, presided, and conducted the proceedings in his characteristic way. In opening the meeting he said:—I am pleased to see so many here. The ladies, however, have the advantage over us in numbers, and if any of you had been at the meeting last night in the University Convocation Hall you would have thought that the Women's Institutes are something of importance in this country. They had a vast audience composed largely of ladies, with only a sprinkling of men.

This is not the first Farmers' Institute workers' convention that has been held in this Province. It has been customary to hold such meetings for some years now, sometimes in the city of Guelph at the time of the Winter Fair and also in the city of Toronto during the Exhibition week. There is so much to take the attention of the people at these two great fairs, that it was deemed advisable by Mr. Putnam and the Department to have the meeting called at this time, as there would not be so much to divert the attention of the members, and at the same time we would have the advantage of the cheap rates given to the Horticultural Exhibition which is being held in the city of Toronto at this time.

The Superintendent, and the Department of Agriculture, do not believe that all of the agricultural wisdom of this country is bound up within the four walls of the Parliament Building, nor do they think that the men whom they employ to travel around the country to speak to the farmers possess all of that knowledge. They believe that a good deal of knowledge, in fact most of it, is outside of this body, and that is one of the objects in calling a Convention at this time, so that they may get ideas from those interested in the work of agriculture in this country.

A great deal has been accomplished in the past and there is a great deal still to be accomplished. I am now going to ask Mr. Putnam to talk to you on the plans he has laid out for us during the coming season, and he will be very pleased to have all the advice you can give him and to have a free discussion. We believe that in the combined wisdom of the Department of Agriculture, here, in Toronto, and the assistance of the people outside, that much good can be accomplished. The Farmers' Institutes of this country have done a great deal of good, but there is still a great deal to be done, and it is for the farmers that are here and those who are interested in this work to discuss this matter thoroughly and see if we cannot help the good work along.

ADDRESS.

G. A. PUTNAM, B.S.A., SUPERINTENDENT.

I am more than delighted to welcome you this afternoon. I would have been well satisfied with half your numbers at the opening session; therefore, it is par-

ticularly gratifying to have such a representative gathering at this time. There are other meetings going on which Institute men are interested in, and our numbers will be considerably increased to-morrow.

We had a most excellent representation from the very best rural homes in this Province at our Convention in University Convocation Hall yesterday afternoon, last night and this afternoon, and we hope you will all go up there to-night. President Falconer, C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and several women will give addresses.

I have just returned from rather strenuous duties at a meeting in Washington, where I had the honor of presiding over the annual convention of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers. At that meeting we did not have so many people as we have here this afternoon. They, like yourselves, were representative men, mostly directors of Institutes in the various States and Provinces on this Continent. There is a growing interest in Institute work, and the great possibilities in agricultural advancement through taking information, and giving demonstrations bearing upon farm practices, throughout the length and breadth of the land are only beginning to be realized.

I believe that the greatest good will result from a thorough and free discussion of the various points as they are brought before you on the programme, rather than for me to outline at this time any particular work which I think would be of special interest or value.

In preparing my address for the Washington meeting I looked over the addresses of the Presidents for several years past, and found that they covered very much the same ground from year to year. They were all good addresses; but in that review I came to the conclusion that long addresses were not what was called for; so I made a comparatively brief address, placing before the Convention, in as concise a form as possible, some of the chief needs of Institute work, and I do not know that I can do better this afternoon than to give you some portions of my remarks upon that occasion, but, before doing so, shall take occasion to refer briefly to Institute work as we find it in Ontario at the present time.

We have heard it stated for the past twenty years that the Institutes were no good, that they were not doing the work which they should do, that they did not reach the number of farmers that they should reach, that they did not get hold of the farmers who are most in need of the instruction which the Institute was intended to give. That has been the history of Institute work in all countries. We recognize that the Institute is not getting hold of the people as it should, and we recognize that it never has gotten hold of them as it should, or, to put it in another way, all persons who have been connected with institute work have been discouraged in many cases because they could not induce the people whom they were seeking to benefit to take that personal interest in the work which its importance demands. You will note from our annual report that there is a slight falling off in attendance. Our membership is considerably above last year, and I do not think we should be discouraged after looking at the statics as a whole; but I know that some of you are discouraged, and I know that I am discouraged in comparing the work in some districts with the work that has been done in former years. We must remember, however, that conditions are somewhat different. In the first place, farmers have much better Agricultural Journals than they had some years ago, and are well satisfied with that literature, and then they get much literature from the Department, and they are anxious to get it and make good use of it; but some do not attend the meetings with the same readiness that they did before. You all know that the labor problem is a very serious one, and the farmer

and his wife have not now the same freedom in getting to meetings that they had some years ago. We are very pleased with the Short Course work, about which you will hear something before the Convention is over. This feature of work has been remarkably successful and our special fruit Institutes have also been a decided success. Results have followed the holding of these special meetings which cannot be secured by holding a regular Institute meeting. However, I shall not dwell on this question at length, because it will be taken up separately later on.

Just a word regarding the Club Work. There is no question in my mind but that a local organization gives the farmers of a locality an opportunity which they cannot get at the regular Institute meetings. The club work supplements and strengthens the regular Institute work; it gives the farmer an opportunity to exchange experiences, to learn through reports and bulletins of the best methods in other districts, to apply underlying principles to local conditions; in short, to study their own problems in their own way, and cannot but prove of great benefit to the community and the individual. I think the strongest demonstration of this statement is found in the history of the Women's Institutes. I am inclined to think that the Women's Institute work would not have grown any faster or extended any further than the Farmers' Institute work did in the early days, had we not from the beginning thrown the responsibility largely upon the women. We said to the members, if you will hold four meetings a year, and secure a certain minimum membership we will give you a grant, and we will send speakers to you once or twice a year to give you addresses on subjects of interest to the home-makers. It is not that we have sent them good lecturers, although this has helped, but it is that we have directed these people how they can best help themselves that success has been attained. One evidence of the beneficial effects of Institute work is shown in the fact that private corporations, public utilities, and agricultural colleges are to-day doing work similar to that which has been and is being done by the Institutes, and there is room for all. We have only broken the outskirts of the vast plain which lies before us, and practically none of the ground covered has been worked intensively. The locality which shows the beneficial effects of Institute work to the greatest extent appreciates to the full the value of the work and asks for continued assistance. The section which has made a name for itself as a producer of good beef cattle sends the strongest appeal for instruction in the selection, production, care and feeding of that class of stock; the district which is already known as a producer of first class fruits is loudest in its call for specialists in cultivation, pruning, grafting, spraying, packing, etc.; and the dairy section known for its good butter or cheese is strongest in its appeal for up-to-date methods along dairy lines. The call is great, the need is greater; the stability of the nation depends upon the quality of the Agricultural instruction of the future. Agricultural advancement is the barometer which indicates the progress of the country; and it is high time that national and state legislatures, municipal organizations and local societies of farmers should unite forces and give to agriculture that encouragement, assistance, and direction which it merits. As a national business investment, the wise expenditure of large sums in Agricultural investigation, instruction and demonstration in this province would be returned to the people many fold in increased production.

The success of Institute work, or rather increased production on the farms, means as much or more to the business men of the country as it does to the producer. The success of practically all business and industry is dependent upon the success of the man who tills the soil, and we are firmly convinced that associations

composed of business men, as well as the individual business man who deals directly or indirectly with the farming community, would do well to give encouragement and what assistance they can to the introduction of up-to-date agricultural instruction or demonstration work in the interests of the tiller of the soil.

Efficient Institute work should make for three things:—

(a) Increased production.

(b) A better home and community life in the rural districts.

(c) A lessening of the all too wide margin which now exists between the prices received by the producer and the prices paid by the consumer.

Increased Production.—We are told that the great republic to the south will not long continue to be an exporter of agricultural products. While we cannot successfully contradict this in the light of statistics bearing upon production, exports and population, we maintain that the agricultural output of nearly every state in the Union, as well as the older Provinces of the Dominion, could be doubled within the next decade by the introduction of intensive up-to-date methods.

It is possible and there is a danger of placing too much emphasis in our Institute work upon profits in agriculture. We must continue, however, to devote most of our energies to instructing the farmer in ways and means whereby the greatest net returns may be secured at the least risk and at a minimum of labor and expense. Details as to seed selection, sowing, cultivating, harvesting, marketing, feeding, etc., will continue to be sought after with keen interest by the farmer: and we must furnish Institute speakers qualified by practical experience (and that recent practical experience) to give reliable instruction along these lines. When you are able to convince the farmer that the methods you advocate are practicable, you establish a confidence in the underlying principles which you may wish to advance. To illustrate, the farmer with an orchard of three or four acres will listen with apparent interest from year to year to statements of large profits (say, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per acre) resulting in other sections from approved methods in caring for the orchard. In very few cases will he show full confidence in the statements made by introducing such methods in his own operations. If, however, a demonstration in the immediate neighborhood substantiates the claims made, the practical demonstrations will be copied by a large proportion of the farmers; whereas, a mere statement of fact, without an object lesson or demonstration will have comparatively little influence.

With the continued increase in the urban and the relative decrease in the rural population, it becomes such forces as the Farmers' Institute to bring every influence to bear not only to increase the profits upon the farm, but to induce a wise expenditure of those profits, as well as a just proportion of the State and National appropriations, in making the conditions surrounding rural life more nearly approach the few good and attractive things which we would like to transfer from the city to the country, and to make the most of the many advantages which a rural population always enjoys.

With rural mail delivery, local telephone systems, better roads, the school the centre of the social as well as educational life of the community, and the substantial profits that are possible under the present high prices, the attractiveness of rural life should not only hold those who are born in the country but induce some at least of our city residents, the poor as well as the rich, to live upon the land, *i.e.*, settle upon it, and make a living therefrom. The fresh air, freedom from continuous noise, opportunities for healthful amusements and employment, social intercourse, and intellectual improvement in the rural districts cannot but pro-

duce a race of intelligent citizens with a high moral standard, and this is, after all, the best product of the nation.

Many of our country districts are more attractive in every way as a place of residence than the cities. With the trolleys running to the city, advantage is taken of the educational and entertainment facilities, which cannot be duplicated in the rural sections, while the local Women's Institute affords all women of the locality an opportunity to meet upon equal ground for a common object—the uplift of home and country. At the monthly meetings of our six hundred societies questions of interest to the home-maker are dealt with by practical, capable women, who have shown their ability in the management of their own homes; not only this, but lecturers are sent to occasional meetings to instruct in "Home Nursing," "Sanitation," "Personal and Home Hygiene," "The Relation of the Parent to the Teacher and the Attitude of Each to the Scholar," "Labor-saving devices," "Food values," etc., etc. These local organizations upon which we place the responsibility of arranging for and conducting much of the work intended for the material, intellectual and moral advancement of the individual and community have already shown marked results. In some respects, however, we have just made a beginning in this very important work.

Co-operation.—In order that the farmer may take full advantage of his investment of capital, labor, and thought, it is essential that he co-operate with his fellow farmers in such ways as will insure a just proportion of the retail values for the producer. The margin which now exists between the retail price and the returns to the producer are altogether out of proportion. Co-operation has been one of the strongest factors in Agricultural advancement in some of the most prosperous countries. Why should the Institute not make this a prominent feature in its work, especially along poultry, dairy and fruit growing lines?

How are we going to accomplish all this?

The relative merits of practical men, with and without scientific training, as compared with the purely scientific men, for effective work, have been fully considered by directors of Institute work, and we are agreed, I think, that there is a place for both in the work to be done. We must, if we are to secure and hold the confidence of the farmer, always have practical men upon the force of workers; but as the years advance there will be a greater call for the scientifically trained. The man of greatest value in the work of the future will no doubt be the man with scientific training who has subsequently been engaged in practical agriculture.

The railway manager appreciates the value of the services rendered by the surveyor, engineer, bridge-builder, accountant, detective, and other specialists; so the farmer who makes a close study of his industry values the services which can be rendered by the chemist, entomologist, botanist, dairyman, and live stock specialists. While the entomologist or chemist as such cannot be relied upon to successfully manage a farm, the farmer appreciates him as a person able to give timely information and direction in his own particular branch. There is a work for all these men in co-operation with the farmer; and while the farmer cannot hope to fully master the details of these sciences in their relation to agriculture, he cannot farm successfully without calling those specially trained to his assistance.

We hear a great deal regarding demonstration work—experiments carried on by experiment stations, live stock judging demonstrations, etc., and they all have their place and are an effective means of interesting and instructing the people. There is no doubt, however, but that the society which can induce the individual member to carry on experiments on his own account or to keep exact

records of his regular farming operations or certain departments of his farming operations, will have information of great value which will be thoroughly appreciated and will have a great influence towards inducing the *ordinary* farmers of the locality to make greater effort along lines which have thus been demonstrated as effective and successful.

We shall now proceed with the programme before you.

PROGRAMMES.

J. H. Wismer, Port Elgin.

I am sorry to impose a paper on this intelligent audience, but I have my reasons for doing it. One of them is that I would like to be in a position to defend myself not only here but at another place where I will have to report at the end of the year. My paper is short, and if what I say serves to open up a discussion that is all I intend.

When our worthy superintendent invited me to take a first part in deliberating on the topic of "Programmes," he certainly assigned to me the responsibility and honor of leading in the discussion of the most important subject connected with the regular, supplementary and special meetings that are continually being held by our Farmers' Institutes throughout this Province of Ontario.

In opening this subject, I speak on the assumption that by the term Programme is meant a full outline or order to be pursued in conducting a public meeting.

The success of our local meetings has always depended, and always will *have* to depend, on the way they are conducted, and we see the supreme importance of clean, edifying and inspiring programmes when we take into consideration that they not only affect sentiment at Institute sessions, but also leave their impress, for good or otherwise, on many minds long after the close of the meeting. Moreover, I venture to state that a serious investigation of the opinion and respect in which the Farmers' Institute is held in the average district, whether they be favorable or unfavorable, would be found traceable to the superior or inferior programmes, as the case may be, which the officers are accustomed to place before their audiences.

Personally, I believe the Department of Agriculture, through our esteemed and capable Superintendent, is doing everything that is possible from that quarter to furnish us with the best speakers available, and lending assistance in every other possible way, though some of us, we must admit, are very hard to satisfy. But it may as well be said, because it is true, that indifference on the part of some local officials is more blameable for lack of success than any other one circumstance. I am speaking of myself when I say that I know of Secretaries who are not the best men in the world for the position. And then, again, do not most of us know of cases where the secretary is the *whole* Institution, doing not only his own work, but attempting also to do about all the work that properly belongs to perhaps twenty men all over the district of thirty or forty miles in extent? Under such conditions, is it any wonder that the programme suffers?

I am a firm believer in entertainment, preferably by voluntary and free local talent, at our evening meetings, and in certain localities, where for any reason first class local help cannot be procured, and where the financial and other Insti-

tute conditions warrant, I think the expenditure of a few dollars for orchestra or other professional music should not be considered a misappropriation of funds. A few dollars judiciously spent in this way will be much better for the Institute that the employment of loose, frivolous or unworthy means. To gain and hold the respect of the audiences, and in order that the addresses given by the delegates may become the most effective possible, we must respect our own organization to the extent of excluding all questionable or undignified matter.

The nature of the programme cannot be decided upon by any one person. It should be modified according to the locality and environments, but everywhere it should be of such a nature as will attract the younger men, and get those in attendance to help the speakers develop the subjects under discussion by frequent questions and by prudent or profitable criticisms. Sometimes taking a vote on a warmly debated topic causes amusement and makes an old subject decidedly interesting.

As to the wisdom of announcing local speakers, there are differences of opinion. My experience leads me to the conviction that this should be sparingly done. It does not take an extraordinarily imaginative mind to see some of the reasons. Not that I would favor the *exclusion* of locals, but a prudent chairman will frequently see just the time and place where a local man may be wisely called upon.

In West Bruce, where we have three Women's Institute organizations in active operation, there is no doubt that they tend to increase the interest in the Farmers' Institute. Our women are on the average quite as well informed and qualified to speak from the public platform as men are, and their contributions relating to household matters, farm work, education, sanitation, etc., are intensely enjoyed and appreciated by our Farmers' Institute audiences.

I think that in the regular order of routine business at our annual meetings, the subject of programmes should have a place. A morally responsible committee should be appointed in every vicinity where evening meetings are to be held, for the secretary cannot do this work properly or satisfactorily; and in conclusion, allow me to suggest that it requires the very best effort on the part of all the Institute officials to make its meetings efficient, and that with this view each officer must do his part.

R. H. McCurdy, East Elgin: I quite agree with the speaker, that the question of programmes is one of the most important we have to deal with. We have to deal largely with the rising generation, and in order to get them to institute meetings we must have something else than the ordinary programme we usually have, and I think music is one of the very best things to attract the young people. It is very important to advertise the meetings thoroughly beforehand. In East Elgin I have found that the Institute meetings were over before one tenth of the farmers knew it was to be held. Then, again, our programmes have consisted largely of addresses by Departmental delegates, and very little else, and that does not attract very many of the younger people; we should try to get the young men and the young women out and have them interested in the work.

R. L. Crawford, West York: I have failed to understand whether this programme advice is for the evening or afternoon session. It seems that all the stress is laid upon the evening meetings, and in my opinion the afternoon meeting is the most important, the evening meeting being looked upon more as an entertainment. I am sorry to say that the farmers neglect to come out to the evening meetings because they do not realize that they can ask questions at the evening meeting. One speaker has said we should get the young people interested; but we do not want to get them interested only in the evening meetings, we want

to have them at the afternoon meetings. The old men come to the afternoon meetings and the young men to the evening meetings, which, I think, is a mistake. I think it is time that some of the young men took our places. I have failed for a number of years to get the young men to act on the Board of Directors or to take the place of the Secretary. I have been secretary of the West York Farmers' Institute for 25 years.

Wm. Bunt, North Grey: We do not seem to have much difficulty in getting attendance at our Institute meetings. We do not have music or local entertainment. We depend on the speakers the Government sends us, and we have good men. We were glad to have Mr. Glendenning with us, and we are glad to know that he is coming back. We print all the subjects on our bills, and we also print large posters and send out postcards to every member and people whom we think ought to attend the meetings, and our directors try to influence the people to attend. We used to have two sessions. At our evening meetings we used to have fine programmes and the young people gave recitations and the halls were filled to overflowing every night; but there was another place in an adjoining township that had no meetings, and we could not see very well how to give them one without giving up our evening meeting, and we did so in order to give them a chance; and we just have afternoon meetings and hold the evening meetings at the other place, and the Secretary tells me that they get more good and more interest is taken at the afternoon meeting than formerly at the evening meeting. The speaker in the afternoon is given a good deal of latitude, and the directors give him an idea as to what lines to talk on, and we find that in bringing up subjects in regard to horses we can capture the young man every time and the room is full of them at our meetings.

William Channon, Oakwood, West Victoria: There is not a man here who should not be delighted with the calling in which he is engaged. I do not think there is any profession superior to that which we are here representing. I agree and disagree with some of the things that have been said. The last speaker said that in his locality he arranged to have the speaker sent by the Government supply the talent. I appreciate the man that is sent by the Government, but I think it is a mistake not to bring out our home talent. We should get the men and the boys of our own locality to come and join hands and take part in the proceedings. The meetings are much better if everyone takes part. When I first took hold of the Farmers' Institute work it was difficult to get a man to stand up and ask the speaker a question, because they thought the Government man knew it all. I like evening meetings because we have the Women's Institute members with us. The Women's Institute is much younger in point of organization and yet they are doing more work. If you announce a joint meeting you will have the boys there whether there is a discussion in connection with horses or not.

Last year we sent out notices asking each man to bring four visitors with him, and we found it worked out very well. I am endeavoring to get our members to say, "Come to the Institute Meeting." We have a mixed population of Catholics and Protestants about Lindsay, and quite a number of Catholics would not come out, they felt that it was an organization for Protestants, and I went among them and said, "Here, boys, come out to the Institute meeting and you can tell us what you know and we will be glad to tell you anything we know." And if I could get the rest of the directors to take hold in that way we could get a large attendance. I believe in a friendly spirit, and I believe in holding joint meetings.

Mr. Emberson: I do not say that it is necessary to get men to talk on horses, but it is if it adds interest and brings out the people. We hold the Women's

Institute meeting at the same time as the men and they come out together, but they hold their meetings in a separate place and we have a good crowd at both meetings.

J. C. Biggar, South Brant: We hold the Women's Meeting at the same time as the men's, in the afternoon, and then have a union meeting in the evening. We appoint our directors so as to have a man for each locality, and he canvasses every house to sell tickets for membership for the Farmers' Institute, and in that way everybody is invited, and if you sell them a ticket you are almost sure to have them attend.

D. H. McDiarmid, Stormont: I have been secretary for a number of years and I have failed to get the directors to take part, but certainly think they should. I think the speakers should take up their practical subjects in the evening as well as in the afternoon.

Richard Anderson, Simcoe: If you have interesting speakers, there is no occasion to have music. The people ask questions and the meeting is usually very interesting. I think the Farmers' Institute meeting should be something different from the ordinary meeting and every moment should be taken up with practical subjects, and we should have men in the audience to ask questions of the speaker.

Mr. Kydd: I have listened to the addresses this afternoon, and I wish to speak especially with reference to one remark, that is, as to moving the delegates. If you have ever followed these meetings up for 30 days you would be the first to kick against them. If you have any idea of the work these men have to do in order to attend the meetings, you will never advocate two meetings in the same day in different places. It is evident you are all in favor of having music at the evening meetings, and I have nothing to say against this so long as you have evening meetings. But is it necessary to have evening meetings? Cannot we have morning and afternoon meetings? (Cries of "No," "No.") At Wheatley they have union meetings of two days, and they have 200 persons at the morning meeting. I think it is just a case of education.

A Member: They would have to get up about three o'clock in the morning in order to get the cows fed and milked to attend the meeting.

Mr. Kydd: It is evident that we must have music or some other entertainment at the evening meetings, and the addresses are supposed to take more or less the form of entertainment and be of light order. The speaker should deal with practical subjects only in the evening as well as in the afternoon. I know of one State in the Union where they have no evening meetings, only hold the meetings in the morning and afternoon. I think it is better to have fewer meetings than to have to go to so much trouble to get the people to attend the meetings.

E. F. Augustine, East Lambton: At one of our evening meetings last year we had an address on farm success, and it was of far more interest than any subject we had during the day. The audience kept the speaker until after eleven o'clock at night, and you could have heard a pin drop at any time. I think if you have a right subject in the evening it is fully as good as the afternoon meeting.

The Chairman: I would like to say a word or two with regard to this evening meeting. I do not think that we should make a hard and fast rule that would apply to all parts of the Province. Mr. Kydd spoke about morning meetings at Wheatley, and they certainly have splendid meetings in the morning there. Mr. Crawford said they could not get the cows milked, and there you have the two extremes. In the vicinity of Wheatley there is no dairying, they grow corn and

hogs; where Mr. Crawford lives, quite close to the City of Toronto, dairying is the largest business; and what would apply to one section would not to the other.

Mr. Kydd says he would like to cut off his evening address. I am just one ahead of him, I cut off mine last year. I have not got an evening address, and I do not intend to put one on. I believe in discussing good, live agricultural subjects at every meeting, and try to present them in such a way that they will be appreciated by the audience. We have men who can give splendid evening addresses and delight every person. Mr. Groh is one of them, but how many Grohs have we in the Province of Ontario? In reference to dividing the afternoon and evening meetings, and having them at two places, I hope that will be abandoned, because if you followed that up week after week you would get very poor addresses. I know that on Monday and Tuesday I can give better addresses than on Friday and Saturday, simply because I have had a rest on Sunday.

ADDRESS.

FRANK D. WARD, BATAVIA, N.Y.

I appreciate this opportunity very highly of meeting with the active Institute workers and farmers throughout Ontario who are interested in the welfare of Farmers' Institutes. We realize that the Farmers' Institute work in Ontario is of a very high character, and my coming over here to help you seems to me like bringing coals to Newcastle; but if I can drop any truths or any ideas that will be of benefit to you I am glad to do it. We are all one people, living side by side, and to me Lake Ontario seems to be getting a little narrower and the Niagara River is not quite so wide as it was 25 years ago, and I see by recent reports that there is a scheme to build a great monument to mark the peace that has existed between the United States and Canada so long, and very probably that monument is to be a great bridge across the Niagara River, and it will be one more opportunity for you and I to cross and get better acquainted with each other.

Some of you are travelling on dangerous ground. Some things that have been said this afternoon are good and some of them want to be studied carefully before you adopt them. One thing I would say is, never drop the evening meeting. I do not believe there is any time in the day between ten in the morning and ten at night that you can afford to have your Institute affairs standing still. You ought to be there doing business, and the successful Institute will provide for three sessions a day.

You can interest some people with a cock fight, but it does not help them very much; and you have no right to hold an Institute simply to interest, unless at the same time you can teach the people something that will be of benefit to them and make them better farmers. I do not mean necessarily that Farmers' Institutes should be confined to serious subjects. I know there is something beyond, broader and deeper than talking about a balanced ration for a dairy cow or problems of fertility or tile drainage or how to grow more or better fruit. These are all right in their place. But if the Institute fails to make men and women better farmers, better citizens, and better people, then the Institute has failed largely in what it should accomplish; and in this line of work I think you people in Canada and in Ontario are, perhaps, doing better work than we in New York State. I can frankly say that our Institutes are business-like, but it seems to me that your

Women's Institutes are doing great work along this line. We have spent too much time in the cow stable or out in the orchard, and we have not paid attention to these subjects that are of the greatest interest to the women and the young people of the farm. I sometimes think it is little wonder that the young people do not go to the Institutes; they want to be instructed and they ought to be interested. On the American side there is a feeling that Women's Institutes are out of place and I cannot understand why this is, because we have had some good Women's Institutes, and they seem to be the means of accomplishing great good. There is a feeling that women have no business to be going around the country attending Farmers' Institutes, but I think that idea is wrong. Our plan is to have one good woman worker with each Institute troop, and the afternoon session is given up to addresses by women, and they are the means of doing very much good.

"They talk about 'a woman's sphere' as though it had a limit;
But there is not a gift from earth to heaven,
There is not a boon to mankind given,
There is not a sorrow or a woe,
There is not a whisper 'Yes' or 'No,'
There is not a marriage or a birth
That has a feather's weight of worth—
Without a woman in it."

and I think we might well cultivate that branch of Institute work.

As I look back for twenty years, fifteen of which I have been engaged with the work of the Institute, I can see vast changes that have taken place in all parts of the State. One of the first five Institutes that was ever held in the State was held in our village, away back in the spring of '84, and every year since we have held an Institute meeting there. It is one of the largest Institutes in the State and I can see very great changes in the meetings since the first one was held. Evening lectures have been largely cut off and I do not believe there is any justification for it.

The yield of milk per cow has increased very materially. It is now 40 per cent. higher than it was at the time the Farmers' Institutes were first being held, and there has been an onward movement ever since as the result of Institute work; and I am sure it is the same in Ontario, and where Institutes have been held the longest there is the greatest demand for meetings.

What shall we teach, and who shall teach it?

One great problem that confronts the Farmers' Institute Department in Ontario is similar to what it is on our side, and that is the selection of proper help to do Institute work. In the beginning we depended quite largely on help from the Experiment Station and from the Agricultural College, and we felt that when these men came out we were going to get something that would be of great benefit to us, but the work has grown to such an extent that even the time which was first given by the men from the Experiment Station and from the College of Agriculture cannot now be given, and the Director of the Experiment Station has felt that it was not fair that the station staff should be called to do work at Farmers' Institutes, his claim being that the staff should devote themselves entirely to scientific investigations, and when they left to do Institute work their real work was lessened. At the present time we do not have much help from the Experiment Station. A few years ago they only had one hundred students at the Agricultural College, but now there are about nine hundred, and they have got to be cared for

and it means that assistance from the College cannot be depended upon, and, even if it could, it strikes me that the successful Institute worker will be an active practical farmer who has kept in close touch with the Station work and who has been in close touch with the scientific investigations and has applied these things on his own farm. Theory is all right; but theory that has not been worked out and has not been proved in actual farm practice is an unsafe thing to talk about at Farmers' Institutes. I want to say to you that an Institute worker who goes out and springs a theory on an audience that he has not worked out ought to be sent home on the first train and never permitted to go to another Institute meeting. The people should be made to feel that when the State sends a man out to instruct, that this man is capable to instruct and what he says is true.

Again, I say that a man at a Farmers' Institute should be a man who has got business ability and who is actively engaged in farming, but it is a very difficult thing to induce that man to leave his home and family and ride day and night on trains and lecture to people from day to day. You cannot afford to ask these men to undertake a meeting at one place in the afternoon and at another place in the evening; that man won't deprive himself of the comforts of home and leave his business unless it is done as a labor of love; and neither in Canada nor the United States will they pay money enough to compensate him for work of that kind.

How are We Going to Employ Help?—Institute work will never be further popularized by employing cheap help. You must have trained men. Institute speakers should never travel on thin ice and always keep well within the realms of truth. What we want are men who can tell the farmers how to get more milk and grow more wheat and oats. I remember an Institute meeting in our town where a young man, fresh from college, made a pretty strong statement about what to do, and an old gentleman got up and said, "Young man, have you ever done that?" "No, I never did it, but the books say so." That farmer sat down on his seat and folded his hands, and by doing so he threw a wet blanket over the whole audience and nobody paid any attention to the young man's remarks. You must have men who can speak from experience; men who have put theories into practice and find they work out well; and that kind of a man is hard to get.

Another important point is the character of your man. You cannot afford to send out a man unless he is morally clean, a man whom people will respect; and I am proud to say that is one of the great advantages we have in New York, that every man connected with the work has been that type of man.

Another thing I do not like is a platform in the hall where I speak. I like to get down to the front of the seats, where I can shake hands with the different farmers without any compromise of dignity. We ought to get down and adopt the rule of St. Paul of being "all things to all men" if by all means we may win some. A man away up on a platform at the end of a hall is handicapped in doing good Institute work. If you have charts you sometimes have to put them up there, but it is better to have a long pointer in order to reach the figures than to go away off to one end of the hall.

At the first Institute Miss Laura Rose addressed in New York she began talking standing on the floor in front of the people, and finally she turned around to me and said, "Mr. Ward, bring me a chair." I did not know what she wanted a chair for, but she jumped right up on that chair, and she said: "I just want to look you people in the face, I can see you so much better"; and that just brought every person in the room right up close to her, and they listened more intently because she wanted to look them right in the eyes. You have to get in close touch with your audience. When the Institute meeting is over, the worker

should not go out into the hall and put on his coat and go away. I would rather have a talk with six men who came there to gain information than to have the gallery full of people who came simply to see what is going on. You will find you can sit down with one or two or a half-dozen men after the session is over and do more good work right there than has been done in that session when the hall was full.

I suppose you farmers over here are very much like our own. When we go to town we want to go around back streets because we are farmers. A man who has a farm ought to carry his head about two inches higher on that account. I have gone down the streets of New York a good many times, and I have seen people living there between brick walls where they never have the sunshine on their backs or see a bit of green grass; and I just want to say to them, I am a farmer and I have come to New York to see you poor folk. We ought to be grateful that we are farmers, and we ought to be dignified and be in love with our profession, and the man who does not feel that way should never expect to have a cow that will give 20 thousand pounds of milk in a year. Respect your calling and love it, and always hold up your head and show the people that you are not ashamed to be a farmer.

The question of local speakers is a debatable one. Some of our workers have been developed from the start as local workers in their own town or section, and in perhaps one case in fifty it has been a benefit, and we have got hold of good reliable institute help. Some of our conductors have grown up in that same way. But where you will find one man of that kind you will find forty-nine of the other kind, and I would say that the local speaker is a dangerous element in Institute work. We have conferences and the local speakers are recommended at these conferences, and we eliminate local help that is not satisfactory. The trouble in the past has been that some good fellow that has some friend who has not good judgment would be called on to deliver an address. These addresses were sometimes trifling and more mistakes would be made in five minutes than a conductor could correct in five days. I have cold chills in my back when some men get up to speak. If you leave an untrue statement uncorrected it does a lot of harm.

I like recitations if they are not too long or too many, but I would not make a Farmers' Institute a vaudeville show by any means. If you have young people who are good singers, and they do not know it and do not sing too long, a little singing is good, but I would confine the local work to some entertainment of that kind. There are more intricate, complicated problems in agriculture than any other business under the sun, and we ought to have men who are educated; men who will go out and tell the truth and who know the truth.

Use of the Question Drawer.

F. D. Ward: I am very much interested in the use of the question drawer in Institute work, because I believe in it. We did more good work in this way than in any other direction, and the question box has always been a leading feature of our Institute work. The question box is taken up at the very beginning. Our Institute opens ordinarily at 10.30 the first day. Where there is a second day, the morning session opens at 10 o'clock, at 1.30 in the afternoon and 7.30 in the evening. The first hour or hour and a half is given up to the discussion of the question box.

When an Institute corps goes into a place it is impossible to know what troubles the farmers there have had, and the question drawer will bring out these troubles and in that way we can get into very close touch with the people. If I had two hours for an afternoon session, I would divide half of that time and give one hour to the question box. The questions that are put into the box should all pertain to some phase of agricultural work. Of course some Smart Aleck will try to make some fun and ask how many teeth a hen has. Such questions should be thrown out.

J. C. MALONE, South Waterloo: We have not done very much with the question drawer. We try to have good clean subjects for the farmers to take hold of, and the directors take an interest in the discussion and lead others out. We get a good, bright, clean programme and have it well advertised. We have a splendid secretary and the directors take an active part.

Mr. ANSON GROH, Waterloo: I remember the time when we had a question drawer, but that was before the people would stand up in the meeting and ask questions, but since they have started to do that the question drawer has gone out of use.

J. I. GRAHAM, Vandeleur: I think a man will accept education just about as easily as he will entertainment, if you present it in the right way. Men will not take exception to education, and if you present knowledge in the right form they will receive it.

Mr. CHANNON, West Victoria: We have the question drawer, but they do not come in very freely, and we have had better satisfaction by simply asking questions.

A. E. CAMPBELL, Alliston: I believe an ideal Institute meeting is where they have discussion between the speaker and the audience, and if the question drawer will help that along let us favor it. I think that at an Institute meeting an opportunity should be given to ask questions.

Mr. WARD: I have listened to this discussion with much interest and it seems to me that the situation in Ontario is that sometimes the question drawer has been tested and it has not given good results, because people do not like to put questions in for fear it would draw attention to themselves. Our method is that at the close of the morning session we ask the people to have their questions prepared at the beginning of the afternoon session. We then pass through the audience and the bashful boy who puts in a question does not attract the attention of other persons in dropping his question in the hat. Then we get these questions together, and the conductor is supposed to handle the question box discussion. He will get all the questions on poultry, and while the poultry men are discussing that subject he will put all the food questions into one block. Questions that are related to one another are put together and answered; by this means you can economize time and give the people advice on certain subjects in proper order.

Mr. GOTT, Spencer Port: I have been very much interested in the discussions that have taken place at this meeting this afternoon. I came over here to learn and not to speak. Our Commissioner wrote me some time ago instructing me to attend the meeting in Toronto, and he intimated indirectly that I was not to do any talking. I am very glad that I came.

This discussion about the question box is good, and I would dislike very much to see the question box turned out of the Institute. There are many men who attend the Institutes who are bashful; they will not speak out in the audience and ask you a question, but they will write it out and put it in the box, and by that means we get a class of farmers that are really in need more than those who

become accustomed to speaking on their feet. You seem to have a dearth of local matter in your programme. I have been making out programmes for nearly a month for our winter's work, and I never saw such an amount of local matter sent in by local correspondents. Some of them seemed to think that was their whole duty, to entertain the Institute speakers when they go to their places. We heard thirty or forty times the recitation of "Curfew shall not ring to-night," and it takes twenty minutes to do it. I like a little entertainment, but only a little. People who have listened to forty-minute addresses appreciate a chance to stand on their feet for a few minutes, and we try to have songs to bring that about.

I appreciate the fact that I am permitted to come over here and face this meeting of Institute Workers. It is a privilege to me. I wish to congratulate you on the good work I know you have been doing in the Province, and I bring greetings from the Commissioner of Agriculture of New York State and the State workers to Canada. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure we are all delighted in having our American cousins here to-day. They have given us good advice and have spoken to us words of wisdom. I think the question drawer is very much misunderstood. People get it into their heads that it interferes with the verbal questions that are asked. During the discussion on horses, a question on that subject is all right; but if a man wants to butt in and ask about tile drainage it would be very much out of place. I have heard people say after they have left an Institute meeting, "I did no care very much about it, because there was no discussion at that meeting in which I was interested." If you have a question drawer and the questions are properly handled you overcome that difficulty. My plan is to announce a question drawer in the afternoon and have slips of paper and hand them out to every person and let them carry them home, and when they come in the evening they put these questions into a hat and they are answered first thing in the Session.

There is only one institution in this country at which the people are punctual and that is the churches. When a church is called at seven they commence at seven. But if you call a Farmers' Institute meeting at seven, it will be half-past; and if you call it for half-past, it will be eight o'clock. If you have a question drawer, and the hour is fixed at half-past seven, then commence at half-past seven with these questions and carry that work up till eight o'clock and then commence your regular order of business. The speaker may talk on lines different from what people are interested in, and if so the question drawer is one of the best parts of the meeting. When a man comes in at eight o'clock and finds he has missed the bes part of the meeting, he will be sure to be at the next meeting at the proper hour, and in the course of a few years you will have a punctual people. Punctuality is one of the things we want to cultivate in this country in regard to our public meetings, and especially in regard to the Farmers' Institute.

LIVE STOCK JUDGING COURSES.

A. D. CAMPBELL, MORRISBURG.

We as young men go into our respective counties, and often at the meetings find ourselves addressing men many years our seniors; and to-day I find myself before a fair sized audience of old Institute men—I mean by that, men who have been long in the service of the Farmers' Institute—and it seems like the greatest presumption for me to come to talk to you. However, I am going to give a brief account of some of the work which we are attempting to do.

The ultimate object of a Short Course in Stock Judging is the advancement of the live stock industry, and to induce the people to adopt such methods as will improve that industry in this country is not an easy task. In sections where a few enterprising stockmen have at one time settled the general status of the industry, it is of a higher character than in less fortunate districts; but in localities where there have never been any outstanding men, the average farmer is content to continue in much the same way as did his father before him. This condition of affairs may be due to three causes, namely, lack of knowledge as to a better way of working, lack of necessary capital to undertake desired changes, and lack of will power to carry out one's convictions. In the majority of cases the lack of capital is not an insurmountable difficulty, in fact very often a man would be much further ahead in a few years were he to undertake some good investment instead of hoarding his money; where men fail to adopt methods which have been proven time and again to be superior to those in use, then the problem becomes a psychological one, and the solution can be found only in the rearing of a new generation of men trained early in life. The problem with which we have to deal then is the lack of knowledge.

For a long time much has been done by the Farmers' Institute lecturer, the Agricultural Fair, etc., but the lecture method of imparting information occupies a secondary place to the demonstration method.

If a number of demonstration stock farms in various parts of the Province were feasible, persons living within a reasonable distance would be given an opportunity of observing for themselves the results of good practice. This being yet in the distance, the Short Course in Stock Judging approaches more nearly a demonstration than does any other device.

Short courses, such as have been held during the past four years under the direction of the Provincial Farmers' Institute, have been modelled exactly after the two weeks' Short Course at Guelph and at Macdonald College, and there is no doubt that these courses have proven to be the most popular farmers' meetings held during that time. They have been conducted in the various counties where district representatives are stationed, and in a number of others as well. To this audience of men, actually engaged or deeply interested as you are in agricultural education, I need not enlarge upon the value of the information imparted by an expert judge with a class of excellent animals to work upon and an audience of farmers of all ages, but especially young men, before him. It will be sufficient to say that many fair to extra good judges experience difficulty in placing classes of live stock, and have still greater difficulty in giving reasons for their placing, and the amateur is often at a complete loss even when the task is not a difficult one, and for such a one a practical demonstration on high class stock is of the greatest possible value. I have frequently noticed indifferent audiences quickly aroused to a condition of intense interest as the expert judge slowly, methodically and deliberately outlined the desired type and conformation, and then measured the class of animals before him by that standard, and showed wherein they attained to or fell short of it.

One of the best standards whereby the worth of a Short Course may be determined is the reception with which it meets at the hands of people. Wherever one has been held, requests for another are made. In the town of Lindsay, Victoria County, it is an annual event. Large courses have been held each year for some years in Waterloo and Lanark counties. During the winter of 1909 and 1910 I myself conducted five courses, and the requests are now so numerous that it will be impossible to comply with all. At the opening session of our first course a

year ago, ten men were in attendance, but the closing session of the same course found 450 men present. This was at a centre where it had been impossible for a few years before to hold a successful Institute meeting. This year it will be a comparatively easy matter to hold another in a neighboring town. Since that time I have held in the adjoining country various other meetings, and most recently a meeting to organize a Horticultural Society, and all have been successful. The point I wish to make is this, that the Short Course has awakened a new interest among the indifferent class of farmer, and the people of that district are now ready and willing to inquire into any advanced agricultural thought which may be brought to their notice. In addition to the general awakening influence on the indifferent farmer, it is often an incentive to nobler endeavor for young men to have the best stock in the neighborhood brought before them and criticized. A pride is aroused which causes them to resolve that they have within them the capabilities of producing on their farms as good live stock as do their neighbors, and such a resolution is sure to bring about good results.

Those Short Courses, distributed as they are in various parts of the Province, make it possible for persons who through distance, expense and scarcity of labor are unable to attend a two weeks' course at a college, to take advantage of the best expert teaching on live stock. Seldom does the attendance at the two weeks' Short Course in Guelph exceed 400 persons, yet at some sessions of our Short Course over 500 persons were present, and I believe that the attendance at some other courses has even exceeded that number. This being the case, if the Department is justified in carrying on the two weeks' Short Course at Guelph, it would be doubly justified in taking the Short Course to every township in the Province.

In planning for a successful Short Course, there are a few essentials which must not be overlooked. A large, roomy, well-lighted, comfortably-seated building with sufficient ring space to admit of at least three head of stock at one time, and with sufficient length to give space for moving a horse, is necessary. For this purpose a Fair building answers well. Then the very best stock obtainable should be used. Even the best animal will show deficiencies enough, and the more perfect an animal is the more suitable he is to illustrate desired type and form. Moreover, the stock used is generally borrowed, and the fewer uncomplimentary criticisms made the better the owner is pleased.

The successful advertising of a Short Course at a minimum cost, like any other advertising, is not an easy matter. It has been my experience that since it is an innovation considerable advertising is necessary. Posters, newspaper advertisements and the mailing of programmes have all been used; but I have found that to take the time to freely explain the nature of the course to a number of influential men in different sections of the country does a very great deal to bring out a good class of citizens. Undoubtedly the first essential for a successful Short Course is that the men in charge of each branch of the work be highly qualified for what they are undertaking. The confidence inspired by these specialists, added to the immense amount of information which they were capable of laying before their audience, in a form readily understood and easily retained, could not fail to impress even those who were attracted in the first place solely by the novelty of the event. And here, just let me say that there is a big demand for agricultural specialists, and the sooner that the Department can turn out trained specialists and can provide funds, the sooner will there be an agricultural wealth to pay them.

In conclusion let me say that, judging from the increased attendance at each session of our respective courses, from the intense interest manifested throughout

from the discussions among the farmers during the progress of the meetings and afterwards on the streets and in the homes, from the favorable criticisms made to us from time to time, from the large number of requests made for more courses, from the renewed interest in live stock as is manifested by the purchase of high-bred and high-priced stock for breeding purposes, from the enlarged entry list of stock at fall fairs during 1910, from the large number of young men contemplating courses at agricultural colleges, and from the general pronounced impetus given the agricultural education movement, I am firmly convinced that the Short Course in Stock Judging is doing more for the live stock industry than any other work carried on by the Farmers' Institute, or by any other branch of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Putnam: It seems necessary in order to interest the farmers to have something special, something out of the ordinary. Farmers' Institutes have been running along practically on the same basis for about thirty years, and we have failed in a measure to get hold of the masses of the farmers, and it seems necessary to put on a live stock judging class in a district where live stock is of the most importance, and a special fruit course in a fruit district. Mr. Campbell suggests that one of these courses should be held in every township. I am firmly convinced it would be a good investment for any province, or for the Federal Government, to give money for this purpose. The difficulty in extending these Short Courses very rapidly is in getting a sufficient number of practical men. You must have men of recognized ability to take charge of these Short Courses, because if you put on Short Courses and send men who are not able to hold their own with the good farmers of the district it is going to have a bad effect. We believe that the Institute people should insist upon at least one short course in the riding, and they should make special effort to induce the business men in the towns and villages to take interest in the agricultural work. The day of specialization is at hand, and we are meeting the demand so far as possible. Mr. Hodgetts, of the Fruit Division, has excellent men in his branch, who hold demonstration orchard meetings, and my department has the services of some of these men for winter work. In the Dairy Branch we have Mr. Hearns and Mr. Publow, who are with us this morning, with the thirty-two men under them, available for special dairy meetings.

A Member: We had a Short Course Judging Class in our county two years ago, and ever since then I have frequent inquiries from resident farmers as to when we shall have another short judging class, and we have never had inquiries for any one other line of work before. A great many people have told me that they have derived more benefit from the discussion at judging classes than any other line of work. If you have never had a judging class, I would strongly advise you to have one.

Mr. Channon: You cannot very well go to a man and ask him to bring out real good stock to be talked about before the public. It is hardly fair to take a man's stock for the benefit of the masses of the county, if you do not pay him for his trouble. I think the county should get behind the Government. Five hundred or one thousand dollars does not mean much to a county, but it means a good deal to one man if he has to take out ten or fifteen head of cattle and five or six horses. He cannot afford to do it and take four or five men to look after them, just simply to educate the masses of a community.

I do not know of anything that I could recommend to the Province of Ontario that will do more good than the Short Judging Courses. The people are hungering for them, and you are starting the boys at eighteen and twenty years of

age where the men have taken till the age of sixty or seventy to reach, and now my own boy will go out to-day and size up a horse from head to tail and give me points on that horse quicker than I could, and he has not had to buy the experience at as dear a price as I had, but he has got this from Short Courses and from Guelph. I can remember when I used to say that institution at Guelph was too expensive for what we got out of it, but that was when I was narrow. I think it is one of the greatest institutions we have to-day.

Mr. Campbell: I think I said the Department would be justified in holding Short Courses in every township. I came away from Lindsay with the impression that the Short Courses were going to be held in the big towns, but find you can get as big attendance as you can accommodate any place, and some of our successful Short Courses have been held in very small villages. I would not like the people to get the impression that you must have them in a town or city. At two different places where we were holding them, the farmers went home for tea and came back again and still we had a big attendance. It does not pay to use poor stock. In my district the farmers won't think of taking anything for the use of their stock, and in some instances where horses have been brought a long distance they would not accept anything. That is the kind of support I have been getting.

Mr. C. M. MacRae, Ottawa: I have had experience for the last six years in holding Short Courses, and my observation is that the best classes have not been in the large places, but rather in the small places, where they can get men to work and hustle. Mr. Channon said the representatives should hustle, and I assure him all the representatives are hustlers, but it is not fair to expect the representatives to get up and hustle for all of these Short Courses. I see a man present from my riding who did some hustling in one place. The secretaries, directors and farmers in general should get up and hustle and help these fellows who are trying to make the business go in the county. Very often they are strangers and do not know the places as well as the local men.

The best way to get over the difficulty is to secure a couple of car-loads of stock and carry them around. Last year in Alberta we had two car-loads of stock and we carried a 15-foot tent heated by a coal stove, and had a tourist car and our own cook. Then men got the most out of these courses, because, as one said, you can take the head off a horse in one place and nail it on again; it does not make any difference, because the owner is so far away.

I think the Stock Judging Classes have done more to awaken the public in Eastern Ontario than anything else, and, goodness knows, we need it down there.

Mr. John Gardhouse, Highfield: From a stock breeder's standpoint, and from an Institute worker's standpoint, I am inclined to think that there is nothing that could be taken up at the present time that would give more enthusiasm to the young people and more education than well conducted Stock Judging Schools or Classes.

They should be of special value, because Ontario should be the live stock breeding ground for the rest of Canada. There is no reason why Ontario should not supply the foundation stock for the rest of Canada, and the other Provinces should not have to cross the ocean very much longer for their stock; and if Ontario is going to be that, she will have to be up and doing. We have to educate our young men in order that they will follow along right lines in breeding, and the best way to do that is to have well conducted Short Course Judging Classes.

POULTRY CIRCLES.

H. C. Duff, Norwood.

The question for discussion at present is, I believe, the first of the kind ever held at a Farmers' Club Convention. But we do not think it will be the last.

Poultry circles in Peterborough are paying the farmers three to eight cents more per dozen than the market prices, and next week I think they will pay even more per dozen. They are receiving better prices than has ever been paid for fowl; and the start has been made in a movement that, we believe, will revolutionize the present haphazard manner of handling poultry products. Having studied the proposition as a money-maker for the farmer, I will briefly outline the work of this movement. The object of the poultry circle is to place poultry products on the market in the best possible condition for commanding fancy prices. The demand for new-laid eggs and well fattened poultry is enormous and the problem of securing high prices is very small compared with the problem of securing quality.

In order to place guaranteed new-laid eggs on the market, the members of the circle agreed to stamp their eggs and deliver them twice weekly in the summer and once weekly in the winter. They have a convenient gathering station in each locality and the waggon goes around and gathers the eggs from these stations. Where seven or eight farmers take their eggs to one farmhouse, the cost of hauling is greatly lessened and more money is obtained for the eggs, because they get to the centre more quickly.

In the County of Peterborough the eggs are taken to the city of Peterborough, and there they are candled by the superintendent of the circles for the county, and the candling test decides the price to be obtained. Immediately after candling they are sent to Montreal, and in the summer time no egg reaches there that is over five days old, and in the winter no egg reaches there that is over eight days old. You would think there would be no rejected eggs. On the first delivery of eggs made in the month of June every member of the circle believed their eggs would be selected; but the results were astonishing. We found that from 6⅛ to 7½ per cent. of the first eggs delivered at the candling centre were rejected, and, that being the case, what must be the condition of eggs that reach the great city centres under common methods of handling. These rejected eggs consisted very largely of stale eggs, and they are used for cooking purposes, but are not good for boiling. Quite a large number of them showed chick development and were absolutely worthless, and there were a few that were absolutely rotten. In my estimation the superintendent was too lenient in candling them. During the first few shipments there was considerable improvement, and the second shipment showed a percentage of from 3½ to 4½ per cent. rejected, and that gradually dwindled to one-half per cent.

We received complaints from buyers that the eggs were dirty and badly stamped. Apparently some of the members were stamping their eggs badly, so that when they were sent to the candling station the superintendent would not be able to make out the stamp, and in order to get out of the difficulty we sent out letters to every member saying that a bonus of one cent per dozen would be allowed for all eggs containing no dirty, stale, unattractive or badly marked eggs. One rejected egg meant no bonus would be given, and it was astonishing the results we obtained, and the next report that came from Montreal showed that the best eggs received by that firm were eggs from the County of Peterborough.

The benefits derived from handling the poultry were quite as good. They were all killed at the candling station, and discrimination in price per pound was made. The result has been that a death-blow has been dealt to indiscriminate breeding, and a good many farmers this fall secured male birds from the Macdonald College in order to improve their flock. The wearisome work of dressing the fowl that fell to the lot of the farmer's wife has been done away with, and the members need no longer go to the local market and stay there for hours waiting for a customer.

The demand for information on the most improved method of handling poultry is very marked, and no reading matter goes into the homes of the members without being read. A good many of the produce dealers are attempting to have a law passed that will do away with the sale of rotten eggs; but in Peterborough County we do not care if the penalty for the sale of rotten eggs is hanging, we are not afraid of it.

The additional value of the poultry circles cannot be comprehended. The adoption of the most improved methods of handling poultry has become a business with the members of the circle, and the weekly pay envelope is a constant, never failing advantage. One cent or two cents deducted from the weekly pay envelope is revealed on the outside. It may mean carelessness, or it may mean something should be fed to the hens to thicken the egg-shell. And the obtaining of the highest possible prices is an incentive to perfection. Considering all things, the enthusiasm of the Peterborough farmers is easily accounted for, and with similar incentive for producing the highest possible qualities in all their farm produce, the possibility of doubling, or even trebling, the value of the output of the Ontario farmer would soon become a reality.

ADDRESS.

J. H. Hare, District Representative, Whitby.

I feel this poultry circle work is so important that we should give a whole morning to it. In the northern part of Ontario County we have two organizations composed of live and aggressive farmers and their wives. Seeing the progress the poultry circle movement was making in Peterborough County, the farmers of Ontario County invited a speaker to go and give them an address on the nature of the work, and before two weeks were up two circles were organized. They started in with six to eight members, and everybody recognized that it was a splendid movement. It is a demonstration of what Farmers' Clubs and Women's Institutes can do.

A criticism of the Farmers' Institute work is that the work is too much theoretical, and it is hard to get farmers' clubs together on account of it not having a practical aspect; but here is something they can engage in that will have practical beneficial results, and I think you can do more work by organizing a poultry circle than you could by preaching for fifteen years.

The curse of this country is the flat prices that are paid for the products of the farm. The man that brings in eggs three weeks old gets the same price as the farmer who brings eggs in three days old. There is no inducement for the farmers to practice up-to-date methods, and we must change the system.

Mr. E. Gunn, Beaverton: I undertook to look after the poultry circle in our locality. I was surprised at the different standard of poultry products throughout the country. We even found hens that laid boiled eggs; but some hens that laid boiled eggs at the start of the circle are now laying fresh eggs, and I have heard no complaints from the candler. One farmer in our district is supplying birds from five to seven pounds in weight, and another farmer immediately across from him is supplying the same breed of bird, but they only run from two to three pounds in weight at the same age. One farmer had followed an up-to-date system of breeding, and had used good cockerels, with the result that he had a more thrifty flock that commanded the highest price on the market. The wife of the farmer on the next farm came in with her birds the very same day the other did, and she went to the man who was buying the poultry and said, "Mrs. So-and-so got eleven cents for her birds; I want eleven cents for mine." The buyer said, "I will have to see the boss; I think the best we can give you for your chicken is seven cents."

Mr. Beaumont, Muskoka: A few years ago I ran a supply boat on the Muskoka Lake, and we had to go into the poultry business in order to get poultry to supply our customers. We had no difficulty in raising them, and we guaranteed our eggs fresh, collecting them daily. We fatten all our own poultry and receive several cents more per pound than you can get for the average fowl. We used the barred Plymouth Rock for several years, and every year we get a pure bred male bird. I just mention this to show that there is no difficulty in the business, even if there is no co-operative work. In the winter time we send our products to Toronto, and we have no trouble in getting good prices.

Mr. Jos. Ryder, Parry Sound: One of the speakers said he had to send his eggs to Montreal. I would like to know why they do not send them to Toronto, and I would like to know why the consumer cannot deal direct with the circle in Peterborough. It is impossible to get eggs up north. Up in Parry Sound we have been adopting the poultry industry and we have made a good start. I think the country is well adapted for poultry, and the speakers who come north should talk on that subject.

Mr. H. C. Duff: It is an easy matter for the circle to handle their own eggs, but in the spring when there is a tremendous supply I think it is necessary that there should be one middle man and only one. I went to Montreal not very long ago, and Mr. Gunn told me he would like to see the farmers have full control. He said he could guarantee that he could take all our fowl and pay the highest price for them, because they have an unlimited demand for fresh eggs and well fattened poultry, and they can handle any quantity in the spring, and for that reason I think we cannot do without one middle man.

ADDRESS.

The Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

I am very pleased indeed to have the opportunity, at this rather late hour, in putting in an appearance at your meeting. In fact, I would like to have been present at some of the other Association meetings that have been held during the last three or four days in the City.

The many organizations that are meeting this week in the City of Toronto are primarily interested in up-lifting the work in which the farmers of the Province

are engaged. Not only myself, but other members of the Government regret that they have not been able to pay that attention that some people think we should to the association meetings that have been held during the past week.

I was glad that at the Horticultural meeting, where I had the honor to be Chairman, we had two members of the Government present. It fell to my lot yesterday to express my appreciation of the work of the Women's Institutes of the Province on behalf of the Prime Minister, Sir James Whitney, at their meeting in Convocation Hall. We who live in Ontario have very little idea of the greatness of the possibilities that are in store for this Province. We have a soil and a climate which, if properly taken advantage of, will bring about a variety of agriculture in this Province that cannot be excelled on this North American Continent. I do not think any person will dispute this, and that being so, the next thought which naturally follows is this: that if we have a variety of soil and a variety of climate and so many different conditions existing in this great Province, it should be the duty of the agriculturists of the Province and of the Government to show the people what the different sections of the Province are best adapted for, and, when that has been done, to expect the people to follow these lines and make a success of them.

At the present time we have some sheep experiment stations carrying on experiments with the object of developing an interest in sheep raising. You know the woollen industry has gone to the wall and the sheep industry is gone, practically speaking, There is not one sheep wh re we had fifteen or twenty some few years ago, and we have classes of men who feel that there is something wrong; that some effort should be made to bring back the sheep industry of the province to its former state, and we are establishing stations in order to show what can be done under ordinary care. I have also taken the matter up with the manufacturers of the Province, and if what we are doing in the experimental stations prove to be what we desire, then I think it will be next in line to try to find out what class of sheep, whether it be long wool, medium or short, is the best and the one that will give us the most money and will blend best with foreign wools. When we have that definitely settled it will be expected of the farmers to breed that class of sheep in order to make this Province a great wool producing Province.

With the incoming year the option that the Municipalities formerly had of taxing dogs is taken away. Next year it will be part of the business of the municipalities and they must tax the dogs, and the dog tax is much higher than it was before. (Loud applause.) As far as I am personally concerned, I would rather have a beautiful flock of sheep than all the dogs in the Province—(applause)—but you must remember when the Ontario Legislature, which deals with matters of that sort, is composed of men who do not all think as I do, legislation must be a matter of give and take and compromise between men who think differently on that question; but you can rest assured, as far as I am concerned, anything I can do to minimise the loss of sheep by dogs will be cheerfully done. (Applause.)

Somebody said something about the Government giving further help in our agricultural work. All I have to say in reference to that is that, as far as we are able and as far as our finances will allow, we are ready and willing to spend to the utmost of our resources for the benefit of the agriculture of this province.

I was very much interested in the remarks of a gentleman who was speaking when I came into the hall, who referred to the necessity for quality. Any farmer in this province, no matter where he is, if he puts up the quality will find a first class market for it, but the great trouble is to get the farmers to take a pride in putting up a good article in an attractive package. (Hear, hear.) This

gentleman who spoke about putting up such a splendid class of poultry for the tourists in Muskoka is doing it from some other point of view than the money value. He takes pride in it, and has an enthusiasm about doing things well; and when you do your work in that way, you find in the end a good deal more money in your pocket-books. I think these meetings are doing a great deal in this respect.

There is another point I wish to speak of, and that is the position that the Government has taken in trying to bring knowledge to the people of the Province. We have a great College at Guelph, one of the finest on the Continent; but, after all, the great masses of the people do not come in contact with it, and unless you appreciate what is being done in this Institution you cannot get in sympathy with it. In order to overcome this difficulty we have established in fourteen of the counties of this Province district representatives, young men who have made a success of agriculture. What are these young men doing? They go into a county and size up the situation. They are not very long there before they are in a position to advise as to the best lines of farming the people in that county should adopt, and the very moment he has done that he goes around among the people and gets to know them and has little meetings and works up an enthusiasm, and you must have that before you can have success in any line of work. We hope that we will be able to place these men in all the counties of this province, but it takes a great deal of money. As fast as possible, we intend to further extend our work in this direction which, in my judgment, is the best work that is being done in the interest of the farmers of the Province.

I believe the Conventions which have been held during this week in the city are doing a lot of good. The magnificent show of flowers, fruit, honey and vegetables is the admiration of this great city of nearly four hundred thousand people and of the men and women who have come to Toronto to see it. If there had not been enthusiasm behind the men who grew these apples, who took care of the apiary where the honey was manufactured, who looked after the fields where these vegetables were grown, who watered and attended to those beautiful flowers you could not possibly have had that show; and I believe every gentleman who came here as a delegate and every lady who came to the Women's Institute meeting will go back with the express purpose of going at their work in a more enthusiastic way. No man lives to himself. An enthusiastic man is bound to impart some of that enthusiasm to his neighbor, and I am satisfied that the meetings you have held this week will be of very great benefit to the Province; and, as far as the Government is concerned, I can promise you that not only the Prime Minister but every member of his Government is desirous in every possible way to help in the work in which you are engaged. (Applause.)

THE ORGANIZING OF THE CLUBS OF A COUNTY.

F. C. Hart, Galt.

I suppose there is nothing new or startling that can be said as to organizing a club. All that is necessary is to find two or three men in a locality who are interested in the organization of the club and success is assured.

Up in our County of Waterloo there are now I believe thirteen clubs. They were not all organized by district representatives, but twelve of them are good, hard working clubs. There is one where a little bad judgment was used; we did not get the right officers at the first meeting; and that is a very important point. The

method that we follow is a simple one. Where we thought a club would be a good feature, we went out and talked with a few of the prominent men of that district and told them something about the club movement, and then we left the district and let these men do the advertising for the organization of that club. We did not go near them or bother very much about it until sometime later on, so that when we went back everyone in that community knew what the club movement was, and it was an easy matter to get an organization meeting and put it on a going basis. So far as clubs in Waterloo County are concerned, I do not believe that there are any clubs in Ontario that are doing such good work as they are in the County of Waterloo.

I wish I could take time to tell you of the work of one of the clubs surrounding the village of Ayr. At very few of their meetings have they had outside speakers, and when they do have a well-known speaker they unite with the Women's Institute and have men of national reputation, such as C. C. James or Professor Creelman, and on such occasion they have had audiences of four hundred people.

They have been instrumental in getting a rural telephone system, and they now have over 125 'phones. They were also instrumental in getting a continuation class in their school. They are badly situated with regard to High School facilities, having to come to Galt, with which they have no good railway connection. They have obtained a railway siding at the station for the loading of cattle; something which the company was slow to take hold of before the club got after them. They are united with the business men and have some of them as officers of their club, and the whole community are working together. There is a spirit in that community that was not in evidence some two or three years ago, and it always enthuses me to go down to Ayr and see what they are doing.

It took me a year to start the club at Ayr. Many of the people up there are Scotch and German, and they never put their foot down unless there is something to put it on. At the first meeting we had only eight people, and then nothing was done for a year; when we had another meeting there were sixty people present. The Farmers' Club ran a short course in Ayr the following year. Practically all the work was done by the Farmers' Club and their officers, and there was no difficulty in getting men sufficiently interested to do things. I believe every farmers' club should have something definite to do.

Last week we held a conference of the officers of the Farmers' Clubs in the County of Waterloo. I believe it is the first conference of such a nature that has been held in the Province. It was a regular business men's meeting. We had no set subjects except at the evening meeting, when Mr. C. F. Bailey was present and told us something of the Farmers' Club work in other parts of the Province. During one afternoon the officers discussed various phases of the work among themselves and exchanged views with regard to club meetings, and the next morning we discussed the subject of co-operation in the production and selling of farm products.

The club movement is certainly an important one and is going to be of great benefit.

ADDRESS.

Ross Huff, Kent Bridge.

I am glad to represent our club at this meeting. We know that the Women's Institute is a great success, and if we could make our Farmers' Clubs as great a success we should be satisfied.

I admit that the Farmers' Institute is a good thing, but from personal experience gained as Secretary of the Kent Bridge Farmers' Club I can unhesitatingly say the Farmers' Club is decidedly more beneficial to the farmers.

The Institute has paved the way, showing the farmers what can be accomplished. The club is practically the same thing and has the advantage of being right at home, and instead of meeting twice a year meets semi-monthly or monthly according to the by-law of the club.

The discussions are practical and can be applied to one's own locality. The three great advantages derived from Farmers' Clubs are social, educational, and financial; which I will deal with in their respective order.

Social.—The club brings together all the best people in the vicinity and the results are greater where there is a branch of the Women's Institute, so that they can unite occasionally and have a social evening. At a meeting of this kind the members are at their best and are trying to make everyone enjoy themselves, and you are also cultivating the art of sociability, which places you in a position where you are at ease in meeting all classes if people.

Educational.—One of the first things learned is how to properly organize and conduct a Club. Afterwards you hear different speakers on subjects of interest to you as a farmer. You are invited to ask questions and take part in discussions. Later on, when the Club is established, you, as a member, will be expected to deal with one of the many subjects on the programme arranged by the Executive, thus gaining experience along the line of public speaking.

In preparation for this, you will read and study all available literature dealing with that particular subject, which subject nearly always relates to agriculture. Most valuable information can be obtained from the reports sent out by the Department of Agriculture and from good agricultural papers.

No matter how set or prejudiced a man may be in his views, when he attends the Club and hears other men's views and ideas, he will become broad-minded, public-spirited, and a better citizen.

There are several other educational points that could be touched upon, but time and space will not permit.

Financial.—To build up an estate by some means or other is the object of all men. In order to do that, we have different ways and methods. In some branch of farming the great mass of people build up theirs. Therefore, it it to the interest of the farmer to see that the farm is properly farmed, and we all know that the successful farmer is practically independent. Whenever he likes a holiday his income does not stop because his stock and grain are still growing into money.

The better the quality, the better the price, and ever greater when his particular locality produces quantities of a like quality, because a buyer can then give the farmer a portion of the benefit of the reduced expense.

The Niagara Fruit Growers' Association and the Co-operative Egg Associations are working along these lines, and all parties concerned are making at least 25 per cent. more than ordinary producers. There is no reason why this policy of co-operation cannot be applied to nearly all branches of agriculture, and the Farmers' Clubs are in a position to push this to a successful issue.

In stock-raising, we will take horses for an illustration. Suppose members of a certain Farmers' Club decide to produce a certain line or breed of horses. By a co-operative system, they can get the best sires at a reduced rate. They can have their name before the public as producing this particular class and quality of horse. The breeders with a reputation are in a position to command the highest prices, as is proven by every day experience.

Before closing, I will give you an insight into the way we conduct our very successful Club at Kent Bridge.

We always arrange a programme for a year in advance, and by it each member knows when the Club will meet and the subject for that particular meeting. The speaker is selected for sometime in advance, thus giving him ample time for preparation; we also try to get a man who has made a financial success of the subject on which he intends to speak.

CO-OPERATION OF DISTRICT FARMERS' AND WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

A. J. Reynolds, Scarboro' Junction.

East York Women's Institute was one of the first organized, and during its construction it took a good deal of fostering, care and assistance. The Farmers' Institute took it up and gave it a friendly hand and the results have been marvellous.

In East York we have five or six branches, and at one of their local meetings held recently the Women's Institute had an attendance of ninety. It was held at a private home. Many of the Women's meetings are of great help to the Farmers' Institute. We had difficulty in getting the farmers out, and at one place we abandoned it altogether one year, and then we got the assistance of the Women's Institute, and when we held a meeting at that point last year, we had two hundred present at the evening meeting. This was largely owing to the efforts of the Women's Institute. The women took charge of the evening meeting altogether.

We assisted the Women's Institute at first by a grant of $30.00, to keep them going until they got on their feet, and we also assisted them in advertising. We arrange our Farmers' Institute meetings to be held about the same time as the Women's meetings, and the advertising is all done on the same bills. We notify every member of the Association and other prominent men who should be members. We are to have meetings going on next week, and cards are now being printed to be sent to every member.

The Women's Institutes in East York are now on a good solid footing and better off financially than we are. We are working together very harmoniously and are a great help to one another. I think it is through co-operation that they have both been so successful in East York. We have not as large a membership as we should have, and I think the people should rush up with their quarters to become members where we give them such splendid literature. A number of business men in Toronto are members, and they send their contribution each year so as to be put on the mailing list.

CORN IMPROVEMENT THROUGH THE CLUB.

Ross Huff, Kent Bridge.

Mr. A. McKenney, Essex, gave our club a very interesting address on corn, and from that talk we decided the best thing we could do was to improve our seed. I have with me a small selection of seed to show you what we have been doing. Our main object is to increase the yield, and we believe that we can do it to the extent of from 25 to 50 per cent., because we have made great gains this year, and we have done it by careful selection of our seed. We select both for its adaptability to the soil and the locality. For a light, sandy land we take the flint; we think they are best and you can get more to the acre.

The first thing necessary is to get a proper ear. We like to get the rows straight with a well filled butt and a good top. Another important feature is to get a good stalk. Some try to get a tall stalk. We try to get one not too tall, and that tapers off until it comes to the blossom, and we like to have the ear not too high upon the stalk, probably two or three feet, because by getting an ear near the root it will be earlier. We find that the corn that is closest to the ground ripens first.

Mr Putnam: Did your club co-operate in getting seed from some other section.

Mr. Huff: Some three or four members got their seed from one man, but most of us produce our own seed. We are trying to improve our own seed. We think we can get better results than by bringing it from other parts. It takes about twelve good ears to plant an acre, and a good ear will produce twelve bushels, so that if you sow one bad ear on each acre in a twelve-acre field, it means that your loss will be considerable. A great many men have their corn come up two in one hill and six in the next. They blame the seed, but that is not the trouble; it is caused by the grading. Some of the members of our club grade all their seed. They take the large grains, the small grains, and the medium and keep them separate. They regulate the planter so that it will plant three to four in a hill, no matter what size corn is going through, and they find that by doing this they have been able to increase their yield fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre.

One members is doing a little experimenting, and every time he gets a twin ear on a stalk he saves the best seed and is going to try by that means to get corn that will always produce twins. Some of the members when they are husking attach a small box to the side of the waggon box, and every time they get a suitable ear for seed they put it into this small box, so they can save it for the next year's planting.

Mr. Putnam: What is the result of your experiments this year; did you get a better yield?

Mr. Huff: Yes, those who graded their seed got from fifteen to twenty bushels more per acre.

The Chairman: What part of the corn gave the best results?

Mr. Huff: When we get a perfect ear we shell it all. We find that there is not very much difference between the large grain, the medium or the small, and that it will give practically the same results.

Mr. McKenney advises the seed plots in the garden not to be near any other corn, so as to get pure seed. In my opinion, caring for the seed and keeping it dry is most important, because moisture apparently kills the germ. Some of the

members take pieces of wood and drive it full of nails, and stick the ears on these nails, and then hang it in some building that is perfectly dry. Others take two binder strings and weave them together and save the corn in that way.

We expect to get far better results next year than we had this, because this was the first year that the club took up the question of corn improvement.

ADDRESS.

Mr. A. McKenney, Essex.

I do not suppose this is the place to discuss in detail the different methods of improving corn. I understand that the discussion is more along the line of what our clubs in that section are doing. Mr. Hough has outlined some of the methods which our clubs are using very satisfactorily. This work is mainly in the direction of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association, and our object in starting this work is to get good quality of seed corn which will be suitable for ensilage purposes in the dairying sections of the Province.

A good deal of fault has been found with the corn growers in that section by the seedmen of the Province. They claim we cannot grow good corn, and they have been going over to the United States and procuring their seed, and the result has been that in Eastern Ontario corn matures too late to make good ensilage. We think we can grow corn up there, and we are going to do it systematically. We are going to supply the men that use seed corn, because we know we can produce it. Our members are taking better care of their seed corn, and we hope that finally we will fix on some good variety and be able to guarantee a satisfactory supply of seed corn for the dairymen of the Province of Ontario.

We think that by continuing along the lines we are now following we can increase the yield at least five bushels per acre, and we know we can produce better corn than they are producing in Nebraska and Illinois, and we are trying to get our people to quit growing the late varieties, which cannot mature in season, and go in for varieties like White Cap and Bailey and the early strains of Leaming.

A Member: I think you are modest in putting your increase at five bushels per acre. I think you would be justified in saying five times five bushels.

A Member: How long from the time you plant your earliest corn till you are ready to put it in the silo?

Mr. McKenney: From seventy-five to eighty days, suitable for ensilage; it will not ripen in that time, but it is ripe enough, so it will not sour.

A Member: Will White Cap Yellow Dent ripen as early as North Dakota?

Mr McKenney: We have strains that will ripen side by side with the White Flint, and we have other strains that ripen up two weeks later. If you know a man who has a particularly early strain of a certain variety, get your seed from him year after year, because you cannot always rely on the seed of any particular strain.

The Chairman: For a number of years I have been buying my seed corn from the people in Kent, and I have had no trouble in getting a good stand, or in having the corn mature within a reasonable time.

Mr. Gott, New York State.

I am here to confess that I have received a whole pocketful of material to take back to New York State with me. We have learned many things here, and I want, at this time, to speak in terms of the highest commendation of the assist-

ance the people of Canada have given New York State, among a number such men as Andrew Elliot, and such women as Miss Laura Rose, of Guelph, and Miss Grey, of your own city. We are at all times seeking for something that will add to the value of these Farmers' Institutes. One thing that is giving good results is Summer Institutes. We go to the farm and go into the orchard, or into the barn, and gather together all the farmers we can get and give them practical illustrations. That is proving exceedingly valuable. We had over two hundred farmers in an orchard, and fortunately for us, right across the street was a neglected orchard, one that had not been sprayed, and there was not a farmer attending that meeting that was not benefited. They had an illustration right before them which showed them the necessity for taking care of the orchard.

At one meeting I was surprised to find 126 questions in the box. One of them was a fool question and it was laid aside, but the other 125 were good, solid, substantial questions, which required good, solid, substantial answers. The questions are asked in good faith, but it is a long distance between December and June, and many men ask questions and get the answers, but they will not follow out the methods recommended. We propose to overcome that difficulty in this way. The conductors have been instructed to follow up the questions, and to single out three or four of the most important questions, and then ask the men if they are in earnest, and then see what they are doing. The conductor will say to them: "We want you to do this and we are going to help you." It may be the building of a barn, and if so we send him an expert in that line. If it is underdrainage, we give him instruction how to do it, and give him a plan for underdraining his farm. We think the Institute work can be gradually improved by adopting methods of that kind.

THE CHAIRMAN: The speaker has thrown out some good ideas as to the question box, and I think it should be used a great deal more in this Province than it is.

A MEMBER: It might not be out of place here to ask this meeting to express a vote of thanks to our American cousins for the splendid addresses we have had from them yesterday and to-day. I feel it is such addresses as these that help to cement the people of the North American Continent.

The motion was seconded and carried with applause.

IMPROVEMENT OF FARM CROPS.

C. A. ZAVITZ, PROFESSOR OF FIELD HUSBANDRY, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, ONT.

I assure you it is very pleasing indeed to hear the remarks of the last speaker, and to hear of the co-operation between the Farmers' Institute and Women's Institute, and I think the more we co-operate in Canada and the United States the better it will be.

I have just returned through the State of New York, from the State of Massachusetts, where I have been learning something in connection with corn work in the New England States. They have had a large corn show for the whole of the New England States, and I assure you I got some good lessons there.

Farm crops can be improved. They can be greatly improved. They ought to be greatly improved. Not only would the improvement of farm crops be of great value to those actively engaged in crop production, but it would be of

material advantage to a country as a whole; hence people, generally, should be deeply concerned in this important question, and particularly those who are directly responsible for the growing of these crops. Much can be done by the farmer himself in the improvement of the crops of the farm, and a great deal can be accomplished in this important work by the help of the Government. The experiment stations of Canada and of the United States have been gradually equipping themselves for valuable work along this line, and we believe that in the near future great advances in crop improvement will take place in these countries.

A study of the improvement of plants is valuable for its educational influence, for its scientific bearing, and for its practical value; hence this phase of work is almost sure to occupy an important place in the education of our rural schools, in the curriculum of our agricultural colleges, in the education and financial standing of our farmers, and in the advancement and the prosperity of the country as a whole.

The Frequent Changing of Seed.

The length of time that a crop can be grown successfully on any one farm without a change of seed from some outside source, has an exceedingly important bearing on the work of plant improvement. If it is necessary to frequently introduce seed of a certain variety from a different soil, or climate, or locality, the work of crop improvement on the individual farms is greatly limited. If, on the other hand, it is possible to satisfactorily grow a crop on one farm for a number of years without a change of seed, the work of plant improvement for the individual farmers has many possibilities. As a number of varieties of oats, spring wheat, winter wheat, barley, and potatoes have been grown on the farm of the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, from sixteen to twenty-one years without a change of seed from outside sources, the results should be both interesting and instructive. I, therefore, take the liberty of presenting some of these results for consideration in connection with this problem.

Of the thirty-five varieties of farm crops which have been grown continuously from sixteen to twenty-one years, the yield of grain per acre in 1910 was greater than the yield per acre in either the first or the second year of the experiment in the case of all the varieties, with the exception of two varieties of spring wheat and four varieties of winter wheat. On the whole, the average yield per acre during the latter part of the period has been greater than the yield per acre for a corresponding period at the commencement of the experiment. The soil on which these varieties have been grown has changed but little in fertility, and no plant selection has been used in this particular test. It seems quite possible to grow the same varieties for a considerable length of time without change of seed, providing care is taken in the quality of the seed used.

Varieties as Foundation Stock.

The variations in varieties of any one class of farm crops are usually very marked. These variations are frequently greater and more significant than many people realize. After growing, and testing, and studying over 2,000 varieties of farm crops within the past twenty-five years, nearly all of which have been grown for at least five years in succession, I am convinced, and thoroughly convinced, that more attention should be given to varieties, both for the direct result of the farm, and as a basis of plant improvement. Variety, in the true sense of the word, expresses heredity and implies pedigree. The pedigree may indicate that great

care and considerable knowledge have been employed in the development of the crop, or it may mean but very little indeed. If every new and well established kind of crop could be confined to one distinct name, the term variety would have a deeper meaning that it sometimes has at the present time. It is unfortunate that old varieties occasionally receive new names simply for the purpose of giving them false values and to enable those who are selling seed to obtain greater prices thereby. It must not be overlooked, however, that there are many true varieties of practically all classes of farm crops which are very distinct and have characteristics which differ materially and which are fairly constant. The professional plant breeder should make as thorough a study as possible of the existing varieties of the class of crop in the improvement of which he is concerned. Unless this is done, it is practically impossible to secure the best material on which to start work of improvement. The farmer, while unable to make careful tests of a large number of varieties, should lose no opportunity in securing the best information possible from the agricultural experiment stations, and test for himself those varieties which have given the most satisfactory results in his own country. With these few leading kinds he can, by simple experiments, ascertain which variety or varieties are best suited to his own farm. By this method, he not only secures the most suitable varieties for immediate use, but he has some of the best possible material by which he can conduct work of still further improvement, especially if he has means and time which will enable him to carry on that work.

In order to illustrate the difference in varieties, permit me to refer to a few of the results obtained at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Under uniform tests repeated for several years in succession, we have found that in average yield of grain per acre some varieties have surpassed other varieties, as follows: Daubeney over Tartar King oats by 19.4 bushels, Mandscheuri over Mensury six-rowed barley by 11.4 bushels, Dawson's Golden Chaff over Early Red Clawson winter wheat by 6.7 bushels, Minnesota No. 163 over Colorado spring wheat by 7 bushels, Mammoth White over Thousand Fold winter rye by 7.9 bushels, Petkos over Common spring rye by 3.9 bushels, Early Britain over Golden Vine field peas by 10.1 bushels, Pearce's Improved Tree over Small White Field beans by 5 bushels, Siberian over Common millet by 16.3 bushels, and White Cap Yellow Dent over Longfellow corn by 16.6 bushels. Although there are marked differences in yield per acre in the average results here presented, I believe I am safe in saying that in no instance is the quality of the seed of the larger yielding variety inferior to any appreciable degree to that of the less productive kind. As it has always been our policy to drop the poorest varieties after they have been tested for a period of five years, it will be understood that the differences here presented are not nearly as great as could be obtained by referring to some of the poorer varieties which have been dropped from our lists in former years. All varieties here referred to are under test at the present time. Besides differences in yield per acre, there are also marked differences in many other respects, such as the quality of the seed, the strength and length of the straw of the cereals, the susceptibility of some of the grains to the attacks of smut and of rust, the bread producing capabilities of the wheats, the percentage of hull of the oats, the mealiness and the flavor of the potatoes, the power of drouth resistance of the clovers, the keeping qualities of the roots, etc. Although this phase of the question could be greatly extended, surely enough has already been said to show the great importance of making a careful study of the existing varieties.

Selection of Seed.

From the farmer's standpoint, the careful selection of seed is important. From many experiments conducted at Guelph and other places it is plain to be seen that good seed is absolutely essential in the production of good crops. In experiments which have been conducted at Guelph from five to eight years with each of eleven different classes of farm crops, the average results show that the large seed surpassed the small seed by 19.1 per cent. for the grain crops, 40.3 per cent. for the rape, and 60.1 per cent. for the root crops. It was also found that in the case of each of seven different classes of crops with which experiments were conducted that the medium-sized seed gave yields between those obtained from the large and the small seed. In other experiments, greater yields have been obtained from plump as compared with shrunken seed, from sound as compared with broken or weevily seed, and from well matured as compared with immature seed. While I believe it is important to use large, plump, sound, well-matured seed of strong vitality for immediate results, I also believe that the selection of the individual plant is of still greater importance in systematic work for plant improvement.

Plant Selections.

Although many varieties of farm crops are fairly constant in their characteristics, yet it will be seen on examination that individual plants will vary more or less. This being true, it indicates a prolific field of work for the observant and careful farmer for his own benefit, and particularly to the scientific man whose aim it is to improve the farm crops of the country. A few of our most noteworthy varieties in cultivation at the present time have been originated by observant men who have noticed in their fields some individual plants of outstanding merit. To illustrate this point, permit me to give you the history of the variety of winter wheat, which is at present the most extensively grown in Ontario. In 1881, Mr. Robert Dawson, a farmer in the Western part of Ontario, had a field of the old White Clawson variety. The crop was very badly lodged, but one plant was found in the field by Mr. Dawson which was vigorous in growth, stiff in the straw, and handsome in appearance. Mr. Dawson selected this plant, and from it started what has become so well known as the Dawson's Golden Chaff winter wheat. It has continued to be very stiff in the straw, and an abundant yielder.

Systematic plant selection can be carried out in different ways, one or more of the following methods being usually adopted:

(1) By making from a field a composite collection of the most promising plants.

(2) By selecting from a field some of the individual plants which most closely comply with the ideal of the plant breeder.

(3) By making use of a nursery plot in which a large number of uniform seeds are planted at equal distances apart, and from which the best individual plants are selected from those which have had equal advantages of growth and development.

In the first method referred to, the seeds of the different plants are sown collectively, while in the other two methods the seeds from the individual plants are planted separately. The work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association has been largely along the line of the first mentioned method, although any one of the three methods here referred to may be used as the starting point by the members of the Association. Those persons most deeply interested in the systematic work

of seed selection usually adopt either the second or the third, or both, of these methods. Dr. Nilsson, of Svalof, Sweden, and a number of other plant breeders, are using the second method here referred to. At the Ontario Agricultural College, both the last two methods have been in use, and some very interesting results have been obtained in securing improved varieties of barley, oats, millet, rye, etc.

To illustrate what has been done in this line, permit me to refer to what is known as the O.A.C. Number 21 Barley. In the spring of 1903, 9,972 selected seeds of the Mandscheuri barley were planted by hand at equal distances apart in the Experimental Department at the College. When the plants were ripe, they were carefully examined and thirty-three of the most promising ones were selected, harvested, and threshed separately. In 1904, thirty-three separate lots of barley were grown from the plants selected in the year previous. From that time forward only the best strains were grown in the tests, as follows: 14 in 1905, 8 in 1906, 7 in 1907, and 3 in each of the past three years. Of all the selected strains, the one which is known as the O.A.C. Number 21 has made the best record. In each of the last three years, it has given better results than the Mandscheuri variety in yield of grain, in freedom from rust, and in both length and strength of straw in the co-operative tests throughout Ontario. The grain is quite easily distinguished from that of the Mandscheuri variety.

About two hundred and fifty varieties of oats obtained from twenty or more countries of the world have been under test at Guelph. Nearly all of these have been grown for at least five years. I am now in a position to state that the oats which have given the greatest yield of grain per acre in the regular uniform tests during the last three years is a selection which we have made in a similar way to that described for the O.A.C. Number 21 Barley.

I believe that anyone of the three methods here referred to could be used, not only at an experiment station, but also on individual farms, where the men have the inclination, the patience, the suitable conditions, and the time for such work. There are a number of private plant breeders in Germany who are devoting practically all of their time to the improvement of farm crops for commercial purposes. It is quite probable that in the near future an increasing number of men on this side of the Atlantic will devote their energies towards the improvement of certain crops through systematic selection to the advantage of themselves and to the farmers generally.

Cross Fertilization.

Even though much care is taken in the systematic selection of farm crops, it is found that the best strains of the best varieties do not always possess a combination of all of the most desirable characteristics. The work of cross fertilization frequently enables certain combinations, which it seems exceedingly difficult to secure in any other way. Dr. Hugo DeVries, of Holland, after visiting Luther Burbank, wrote an account of his observations, from which I quote the following:

"Hybrids do not present, as a rule, any new simple qualities, only new combinations of already existing properties. As a general rule, it holds true that the results of crossing depend primarily on the selection of varieties used for that purpose. These indicate the list of possibilities from which the choice of the combinations have later to be made."

For the work in cross-fertilization, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the plant breeder have as thorough a knowledge as possible, not only of the needs of the people, but also of the characteristics and of the comparative results

of existing varieties under conditions somewhat similar to those in which the crops are to be grown. As the work of plant improvement, by means of hybridization, requires so much skill, time, money, and knowledge of the principles of heredity, this work will largely be confined to the agricultural experiment stations, or to other institutions which give greater consideration to the benefit of the people as a whole than to the financial profits from a private and a personal standpoint. Some of the prominent scientists of the present day, such as DeVries in Holland, Bateson in England, and Davenport, of the Carnegie Institute, are devoting much attention to the study of heredity in plant life. The scientific investigations of these men and those of Darwin, and Mendel, and Galton, and Weisman, and others have been throwing new light on some of the problems of heredity which the plant breeders are endeavoring to use in the improvement of some of the common crops of the farm. While it is true that our knowledge of heredity is yet quite limited, it is also true that the advancement made during the last few years has been really wonderful. It is probably safe to say that no man in the past has exerted a greater influence in the scientific study of heredity than Gregor Mendel. At the present time Mendelism has very strong supporters and also very severe critics. It is undoubtedly true that the Mendelian law, or theory, of heredity is still, and will be for some time to come, the foundation of the scientific research regarding the laws of heredity. The work of Mendel has greatly changed the standpoint of investigation, and has greatly altered the methods of research regarding the underlying principles of heredity in both plants and animals. The essential point which Mendel discovered was, that though a plant or an animal may be made up of a great many characters, those characters may possess an individuality manifested in the formation of the germ cells. A hybrid, when it comes to make its own germ cells either male or female, makes them in such a way that each germ cell represents one of the pure grand parental characters and not both. Consequently, plant breeders of the present time, not only study the individual plants, but look more particularly to the various characters which make up the plant as the units of heredity. Men, deeply interested in the improvement of plants, and especially of those of economic value in agriculture and in horticulture, are not only making a study of plant breeding themselves, but are watching the results of scientific investigations in various parts of the world, in order to secure information which will help them in securing the desired results. It is scarcely necessary to state that there are but few men who have made a searching study into the laws of heredity, and at the same time who are making as deep a study of the application of those laws in meeting the needs of the people in the work of plant improvement. Durng recent years, however, a few men here and there are endeavoring to make a practical application to our common farm crops of some of the best scientific knowledge which they can secure.

At the Ontario Agricultural College we have done a considerable amount of work within the past seven years in the cross-fertilization of our leading varieties of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, and peas. In 1910, we had about 120,000 hybrid plants grown separately. The results, so far, are promising, although we have not as yet grown any of our new hybrids in large quantities. May I state that within the last two years we have secured from small plots of our hybrids higher yields of grain per acre than those obtained from the leading varieties of oats, winter wheat, and spring wheat. Some of the thinnest hulled oats which we have ever produced at the College are those obtained from one of our hybrids. A six-rowed barley with long stiff straw and of handsome appearance has been produced, which ripens about ten days later than any of the other varie-

ties of six-rowed barley. The object in securing this barley has been to obtain a productive variety with a long stiff straw, which could be mixed and grown satisfactorily with some of our standard varieties of oats, such as the Siberian or the Banner. We have found by experiments conducted over a series of years, that suitable varieties of barley and oats, when mixed in the right proportions, have produced upwards of two hundred pounds of grain per acre more than either of these grains when grown separately. In the past, it has been necessary to use an exceptionally early ripening variety of oats to grow with a standard variety of barley. If the hybrid here referred to will prove satisfactory, as it promises, it will fill an important place in our agriculture, as we now grow about one-half million acres of mixed grains in Ontario annually. I believe it is possible to secure a barley, as here described, by use of hybridization, while it would be practically impossible to secure the same through straight selection, as all of the varieties and all of the individual plants of each variety mature much too early. I believe there are great possibilities awaiting those institutions which can give sufficient attention to the development of new varieties of farm crops by means of cross-pollenization. It should be clearly understood, however, that such work requires many years of patient endeavor and of good financial backing in order to obtain the best results.

The Distribution of Seed for Experimental Purposes with the Object of Improving the Farm Crops of the Country.

During the past twenty-five years co-operative experiments have been conducted in Ontario through the medium of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union. Through this medium, choice seed of some of the leading varieties of crops have been distributed to the farmers. After first testing these, they have increased the varieties which have given the most satisfactory results in their tests. Some of the best and most extensively grown crops in Ontario at the present time were introduced in this way. More recently, a few of the leading strains obtained through systematic selection at the College are being distributed. We hope before very long to be able to send out some of our best hybrids, which we believe will possess combinations of characters not found in any single varieties hitherto obtained, and which will fulfil our requirements better than the varieties which are now under cultivation.

Conclusion.

Can you blame me, therefore, if I again state that farm crops can be improved, that they can be greatly improved, that they ought to be improved, and that they ought to be greatly improved. I believe, however, that there should be a united effort of the experiment stations and of the farmers of the country, if the best results are to be obtained. Neither the experiment stations nor the farmers can do the most effectual work independently, but united, their efforts should be of tremendous value and influence.

Simpson Rennie, Toronto: I listened with a great deal of pleasure to Professor Zavitz's address, especially when he spoke along the lines of selection. I have experimented along these lines for a number of years, and I have come to the conclusion that a great deal more can be accomplished by selection than by changing the seed. I will give you one or two instances. I was something of an experimenter in my own way. I grew the same variety of potatoes for sixteen years in succession, and I grew better potatoes the last year than I could the first;

and it was the same with corn and oats. It is wonderful the increase you can have if you make the proper selection, and I am satisfied that if all the farmers throughout the Province were to select their seed, the yields could be increased 25 per cent. in three years, and that applies to grain, roots, potatoes and corn. I would not sow small grains of corn. Some years ago I bought Compton's early corn for the sake of exhibiting at the fairs, and by selecting ears, in six years I produced ears fourteen or fifteen inches in length, and every row was perfectly straight. I know of no better way to increase the yield of the crops of the Province.

YIELDS OF VARIETIES OF CEREALS AND POTATOES GROWN CONTINUOUSLY ON THE SAME FARM,

Crop.	Variety.	Length of Period. Years.	Bushels per Acre.		Average Bushel per Acre.		
			First Year.	Last Year.	First 8 Years.	Last 8 Years.	Whole Period.
Oats	Joanette	22	80.9	94.8	89.0	89.0	87.4
	Siberian	22	83.5	89.2	81.0	93.8	87.0
	Oderbrucker	22	75.0	96.7	82.2	88.9	84.9
	Probsteier	22	69.1	96.6	80.8	86.7	84.0
	Waterloo	22	64.7	79.8	81.1	88.9	84.2
	Bavarian	22	72.1	76.4	78.5	84.4	81.6
	Egyptian	22	57.4	91.7	72.4	81.2	75.4
	Black Tartarian	22	52.9	60.5	67.0	78.4	70.2
Six-rowed Barley	Mandscheuri	21	51.9	99.4	66.3	80.2	73.3
	Oderbrucker	21	47.2	89.5	57.3	73.0	66.2
	Common six-rowed	21	41.7	86.0	53.6	69.9	63.8
	Mensury	21	38.8	88.5	50.9	66.5	61.7
Two-rowed Barley	French Chevalier	21	55.4	82.9	55.3	57.6	59.0
Hulless Barley	Black Hulless	21	31.3	70.5	38.9	45.9	44.3
	Hungarian	21	51.0	63.7	38.7	44.7	42.7
Winter Wheat	Early Red Clawson	16	40.3	48.5	51.8	43.5	47.6
	Bulgarian	16	34.7	32.0	46.3	39.8	43.0
	Dawson's Golden Chaff	16	38.1	43.7	56.8	49.3	53.0
	Treadwell	16	16.5	34.5	41.0	43.5	42.2
Common Spring Wheat	Herison Bearded	21	27.2	35.8	27.6	31.7	30.7
	Pringle's Champion	21	21.2	39.0	25.2	33.1	31.1
	Saxonka	21	10.6	41.4	26.5	34.5	31.8
	Red Fern	21	21.9	34.2	27.9	32.0	31.1
	White Russian	21	22.1	37.7	27.1	33.0	31.0
	Red Fife	21	15.5	44.0	25.8	35.5	31.7
	Colorado	21	15.8	31.3	22.5	29.2	28.4
Durum Spring Wheat	Wild Goose	18	35.5	49.2	39.8	39.3	38.8
	Sorentina	18	30.8	34.7	33.6	34.6	33.7
	Medeah	18	31.8	43.3	35.9	42.0	34.7
Potatoes	Empire State	21	162.0	295.0	207.2	224.6	225.1
	Rural New Yorker No. 2	21	129.0	284.2	178.5	207.8	204.8
	The Daisy	21	157.5	330.0	166.6	231.5	211.4
	White Elephant	21	67.0	323.3	159.5	228.4	206.3
	Rose's New Invincible	21	78.0	318.8	164.2	232.1	211.1
	Stray Beauty	21	49.0	249.2	139.6	185.1	165.3

THE DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE AND THE INSTITUTE.

I. F. Metcalf, Collingwood.

In view of the fact that the District Representative question has already been thoroughly discussed, I am going to be very brief.

I am District Representatives for Simcoe County, and I have had quite a little to do with Institute meetings. I attend the Institute meetings in my district and sometimes go into Grey County.

When the Agricultural College was started at Guelph they found that the farmers did not flock into that institution. Some of them sent their boys, but the great masses of the farmers were not connected directly or indirectly with the College, and the consequence was that the professors had to go out to the farmers, and that was the starting of the Institute meetings. The system grew and it was not long before the professors had no further time to spend on Institute meetings, and speakers had to be procured from elsewhere for the work. I do not believe that the work of the Farmers' Institute is done; in fact I think it is only getting well started. To-day the farmers have learned so much that they are, in many cases, equally as well informed as the speakers themselves. But the problem is, what to do with the farmers who are not attending the meetings, and the Department has put district representatives in several counties to try and waken up the farmers who are not as well advanced as they should be. No man who is working all the time with his hands has time to plan out what is best to be done; he must have time to read and study, and he must have some training before he can do it, and that is the reason District Representatives were sent out to help the farmers with their work.

Last year we took over a neglected orchard of about an acre. The owner had never made more than $50 out of it before. We spent $50 on it, and he cleared $250 this year, about five times as much as he ever made out of it before. When we do work of that kind, we let every farmer in the district know what is being done and it has a splendid effect. I intend this winter to attend the Farmers' Institute meetings in my district and give them the facts of what we did on these orchards.

I have always made it a point to advertise my work at the evening meetings, and I also advertise my short course and the Collegiate course.

As a District Representative I believe the Farmers' Institute meetings should be visited, and I am getting good results from attending them.

J. McDermott, Elmvale: In the early days of the logging bee and the threshing bee, there was no need for organizations such as we have in the clubs of to-day; but these things have passed away and the farmers do not gather together as often now as they formerly did, and I think there is need for the Farmers' Club.

We organized a club in our district a year ago, and we met regularly during the winter months, and at the last regular meeting I asked the members to express themselves as to whether the meetings had been of any benefit to them, and every member got up and said they felt that they had been benefited. We select a subject and ask two or more members to discuss the question at our next meeting. We had a meeting on drainage, and shortly after that one of our members called in a drainage expert and we had a drainage demonstration on his farm. The result of that has been that there are miles of drains being put in this fall.

We had a picnic in the summer time in co-operation with the local Women's Institute, and we had Mr. Raynor and Mr. Metcalf with us, and both these gentle-

men gave us very interesting addresses. This work starts young men thinking, and it has a splendid effect.

Mr. Raynor: I think the club movement is one of the most important in the Province. Some of the best farmers throughout the Province belong to these clubs, and they give suggestions to the younger farmers, which are of benefit to them.

A great deal of the information that has been gathered by the Department is sent out in bulk form, and I question whether voluminous reports are the best way in which to send out this matter. I believe the material should be put in smaller doses, and sent to the Farmers' Clubs. It would save money in the cost of publication, and I believe the advantage would be very great.

ADDRESS.

C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

I cannot say that I did not give this subject, "What Farmers' Institutes Can Do for Ontario Farmers, Merchants and Manufacturers," to Mr. Putnam, yet I would not like to say that I am the author of it. However, there is the subject and you insist on my saying something; and I suppose if I do not stick very close to that text you will not find serious fault.

We have with us to-day some sixteen or eighteen representatives of the educational force of the Southern States. They have been visiting our institutions in the city this morning, and they are on their way to Guelph to-morrow. I got out of a speech over at the Horticultural Association meeting by asking a couple of the gentlemen from the South to take my place, and if you allow me I will ask a couple others to speak to you this afternoon.

I sometimes think there is danger of our becoming over-organized in the Province of Ontario. I doubt if there is a similar area of land in Canada or the United States, or in fact any part of the world, where we have as much organization to the square mile as we have in Ontario, agriculturally. Did you ever stop to think of it. We have over three hundred agricultural societies. We have associations looking after the interest of all the pure breeds—the Shorthorn, the Ayrshire, the Holstein and the Jersey; the different breeds of sheep, and the different classes of horses and the different pure breeds in swine; and the cattle-breeders, sheep-breeders and swine-breeders associations, and the Ontario Horse Breeders' which look after all these other special associations. Then we have got about one hundred Farmers' Institutes and one hundred and sixty Farmers' Clubs and Horticultural Associations in practically every town of importance in Ontario.

Those of you who were at the Women's Institute last night will remember that we have already six hundred Women's Institutes. Whatever the men may be lacking in numbers will certainly be made up by the women, and they are growing so rapidly that very shortly we will have a thousand or twelve hundred Women's Institutes.

In connection with poultry we are beginning to get organizations in Ontario of the different breeds, and if I am not mistaken they are beginning to differentiate their societies on the color and curl of the feathers. If ever any land had organizations to work out its agricultural salvation, the Province of Ontario has it. We owe a great deal to these organizations, and I wonder where we would

be to-day in the Province of Ontario if we had no Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Institutes and clubs and all these other organizations to keep a steadying hand on the agriculture of this country. When that almost irresistible wave swept Ontario of thousands westward and northward, we would almost have lost our agricultural population if we had not these organizations to steady the masses.

When the Province of Ontario was organized out of the old Provinces of Canada we had a rural population of a little over a million, and a town and city population of nearly three hundred thousand. In 1867 we had fewer people in the towns and cities of Ontario than are to be found to-day in this city of Toronto. To-day we have nearly a million people more in the towns and cities than we had in 1867, and we have got about thirty thousand people more in the rural districts. For forty odd years this growth of the towns and cities has been going on, and it has been drawing with almost irresistible force upon the resources of our farming community. Added to that is this great wave of population that has been moving west, lured by these wonderful stories of the West, which have such moving and tempting influences. With these two influences drawing from the agricultural community, the marvel is not that we have so few, but we have so many; and the main point is, that these organizations have had something to do in steadying the agricultural conditions here in the Province of Ontario.

The question is, what are we going to do in the future? Or what are you going to do? Not what are we going to do, we officers and servants of the people, but what are the people going to do about it? Judging from what we hear and see, you do not propose to stand still. Through your Farmers' Clubs and Institutes you have organizations to work out the problems that the country demands of you, and that work you have got to assume and carry out or else stand aside and let somebody else do it.

This question, what does it do for the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer? If you will do the right thing for the farmer, you need not concern yourself about the merchants and the manufacturer, because they live on your prosperity just as they will go down on your adversity; and do you know that after a good many years perseverance and a good many years argument we are just beginning to see a glimmering of that idea getting into the public mind.

One of the great failings of mankind is selfishness. I suppose it is at the bottom of more sin than anything else in this world, and it is just about time we got rid of a little of that selfishness and worked more along public lines. Look at our towns and cities. The men are engrossed in carrying out their own work. They are so engrossed in piling up their own fortunes that it is difficult to get men of bright minds and fine mental development to move out of their own business and take that interest in public affairs which this country demands. That is one trouble with this country, and I suppose it is true with the country across the line. Men are apt to show by their actions that they leave that to the men who are paid for it. If we could only get one-half, one-eighth or one-sixteenth of the energy that is thrown into personal advancement—that surplus energy that is not required beyond a man making a fair living—put into the advancement of this great public question then we would see progress much more rapid than we do now. I think I can see that there is an increasing inclination for public organization and for public bodies to take an interest in this great question which concerns the general prosperity of the country; and if they do that, then I can simply say that you, as members of Farmers' Clubs, will have at your back these other men in the towns and cities who will help you to push these things along. If we can only get this co-operation between the merchant, the manufacturer and the progressive farmer,

so that the feeling will prevail that this is not a question simply for the farmer, but a question for the towns and cities also, then it is not going to be difficult to organize this practical work which in these modern days is found to be absolutely necessary.

It is not now the rule for a man to stand up and talk. The age of talk is pretty nearly done. You would not think so, however, if you had to talk as some of us do. The old idea of Farmers' Institutes was this: to hire a hall, to advertise the meeting, to get the farmers there and then to have some one with a ready tongue get up and talk, and then have a meeting somwhere else and somebody get up and talk. We are passing out of that age of talk. We have accomplished about all we can through mere talk; we must have demonstration and illustration.

What Next?—We have got to get down to the practical demonstration of agricultural work. You can arouse by talk, men who want to learn—the wide-awake man who has already been stirred up, who has already begun to make a success of his farm work. You can help him, but so far as the great masses of the community are concerned, the age of talk is pretty nearly done; and we must get down to the question of *doing,* and if we are going to develop further the agricultural work in the Province, we must make our instruction eminently practical.

Here is a man who gets up on the platform and talks to the masses of the people about the general advantages of drainage. The majority will simply go home and say, "That is a pretty good speech," or "It is all very well for these people to get up and talk." Along comes another man with his spirit level and his instruments of various kinds, and he says drainage is all right, but let us get down to business and see whether we cannot do something for you individually. And once you get him started to work he will continue. Here is another man who gets up and talks about the advantages of spraying. That is all very well for a few people, but for the great masses you must go out and show them that spraying trees is going to result in a benefit. I think the best results are being accomplished by this practical work. They tried that out in Ireland, and they are trying it still, and do you know that the travelling agricultural teacher in Ireland is working more of a revolution than all the legislation that was ever enacted; and as between Home Rule and Travelling Agricultural Commissioners, the Commissioners will do more for Ireland. Where he has been sent he has put life into the community.

What happened over across the line when the boll weevil came in? They did not sit down and pass legislation against the weevil, but what did they do? They organized a special branch, and they put a man in charge of it, and sent him into the Southern States, not merely to talk, but to do things; and that is one thing that is going to do good in this country. We must get down to practical demonstrations, and then we will accomplish something. Some people will say it is going to cost a lot. Not so much, perhaps, as one might be inclined to think. The question is, is it worth while? If you can invest a dollar and get back ten, is it not worth while doing it? If you can invest one dollar and get back one hundred dollars, it is much more well worth doing.

If we can get down to the consideration of this question from a business standpoint, and if can spend in the Province of Ontario one hundred thousand, two hundred thousand or a million dollars, and get it back many times over, I think it would be our duty—not simply our privilege, but our duty—to expend that money in the public interest. It resolves itself into a question of dollars and cents.

We need the co-operation of these organizations; we need these Farmers' Institutes and Farmers Clubs, because it is through them that all this practical work can be carried out. You have heard at this meeting a good deal of the various line of work that the Farmers' Clubs have undertaken, and you have heard of the work that our District Representatives are doing, and one thing must strike you, and that is the variety of it.

Our success depends to a large extent upon our investigation of the natural conditions and studying the various parts of the Province and determining along what lines development can best take place, and then pushing that development for all that is in us. In a Province where there is such a wonderful variety of soil, climate and situation, we would naturally expect that hardly two men in the same county would find the same method of work necessary. By adoptnig our methods to the different localities, and by having that elasticity of method, we hope to work success.

W. K. TATE, Columbia, South Carolina: As I look into your faces this afternoon I can very easily imagine that I am attending a meeting of the Farmers' Institute in South Carolina. The State Superintendent of Virginia said to me while we were sitting in the other hall, "Our crowd fits in mighty well in this audience of Ontario people." This is my first trip to Canada. As I come before you and meet your people, I can realize the great thought that inspired that grand Englishman, Cecil Rhodes, when he made that great bequest which established the Rhode's scholarship. If I rightly interpreted its meaning, it was the fundamental unity of the Anglo-Saxon race wherever they may be. (Applause.)

I have heard subjects discussed here that I have heard discussed in South Carolina. I see this exhibit of corn just as I have been seeing it in my own city. For the last three months we have been discussing this subject in South Carolina just as you are here. Two weeks ago I spent a week as State Inspector of Rural Schools in South Carolina in the richest county in that State, the County of Marlborough, perhaps the richest county in proportion to its size on the North American Continent. I had heard of it ever since I had been in South Carolina. When I went over there, I found it was not in the soil. I found that that county had no advantages back of itself, but I found people in that county raising two bales of cotton worth $9 a bale where the people in the other counties in that State were raising one half a bale of cotton on land just as good. I began to inquire into it and I found that just after the war in the little town of Hampshire a few good farmers had got together and formed one of these Farmers' Clubs. They had offered some little prize to the man who could grow the most cotton on an acre of land, and the most corn, and the beginning of the prosperity of that county, which is known all over the South, dated right from that little meeting right there. The possibilities of such organizations are untold.

Your Deputy Minister of Agriculture has mentioned farm demonstration work. I shall say nothing further about that, only to say that it has meant the rejuvenation of the whole South.

There is one other movement that I am interested in, and that is our boys. A few years ago we raised very little corn, and some people said we want to raise more corn and we will start the boys raising it. We had been raising about fifteen bushel per acre. We gave a prize to the boys for raising corn. We hold annual corn fairs and corn judging contests, and we had over three thousand boys in this club, and over two hundred thousand of these boys in the whole South; and the boy in South Carolina that won the first prize this year raised on one acre of land 228 bushels of corn. That boy raised on one acre of land this year in South Carolina more than his father did on twelve acres of land last year.

Last week I was in a community that had 150 rural 'phones. Every farmer's house had a telephone, and that is going to prove the salvation of the South, just as it is going to be the key to your prosperity in Ontario.

I bring with me a word of greeting from South Carolina, and from this body of men who have come to Ontario to sit at your feet. All over the South the news of what you are doing at Guelph has penetrated. We have learned that this is the institution in America which is carrying out the spirit of the sentiment expressed by Mr. James, a spirit of *showing* the men how things are to be done, not merely talking about it, as an old Indian said about the convention He said it was a lot of men who got together and then it was, "Keep all time talk, keep all time talk." It is not "keep all time talk" with these people at Guelph, because they are showing these people of Ameria how things should be done and all America is making a beaten path to your door. (Applause.)

M. P. CHAWKY, Charleston, West Virginia: I came from the little State that was carved out of the Alleghany Mountain range, and it is therefore not an ideal farming country. It is a State of cones, promonitories, rocks, and streams, and we hear a lot of joking about the kind of farming we do. Some people say we farm our lands on both sides; others talk about planting corn with a shot gun. We produce about 60,000,000 tons of coal a year, worth about one dollar a ton at the mines. We produce 30,000,000 dollars' worth of oil and gas, and the excitement over these great industries has somewhat eclipsed the interest in agriculture; but in these modern days of gathering statistics and making comparison we are beginning to find out that the oil and the gas and the coal of our Mountain State is, after all, not the source of its greatest wealth, but that the agricultural interest are greater than either of the other two or three.

We have a good many farmers who believe in farming in the good old way. It seems to be a characteristic thing that when we become accustomed to doing things in a certain way, we would rather do it than go to the trouble of trying some other way. In old Hampshire County we had a farmer twelve years ago who was reading the best literature that was to be had at that time, and he went to work scientifically to see what Hampshire County could do along different lines of farming. He bought a few acres of farm land that was very cheap, and he sent away and got three thousand peach trees. Some of his friends derided him. They said that peaches did not grow in that country except once in seven years, and he would only get one crop in seven years; and then, if he should happen to get a crop, what in the world would he do with the peaches? He went ahead, and five years after that he got his first large crop. He sent word to Pittsburg and Baltimore that he had peaches for sale, and buyers came out and tested them and pronounced them good, and they bought his crop at a pretty fine figure. The income from the first full crop of his peaches converted his mortgage into a bank account, and then the farmers of the community who had said he was a fool because he branched out into this new line, quit talking and began putting out peach trees. This year the farmers of that county realized nearly one million dollars in good hard cash for their peach crop. These things have started our public-spirited men in the work of exploiting West Virginia's agriculture, and we want to find out the best there is in the world, and they have sent me here to your country to learn what I can from you.

We are interested in your prosperity and in your success. We want you to make a success of your business, and then we will steal what benefit we can from you and carry it back home.

I come to you with the greetings of one who is interested in this great work of bringing this country into its own. This industry deserves the best thought and

attention we can give it, and I rejoice to find you doing this splendid work, and the work you are doing is helping us. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Y. Joyner, Raleigh, North Carolina, in speaking on the education of rural children, made reference to the consolidated schools of Indiana. One of these schools cost thirty thousand dollars and has all the advantages of the city schools and is right there in the heart of the country. Why should not the country boy and girl have every chance to develop every power that God Almighty has endowed him with, as the city boy and girl? (Applause.) Don't you know, and doesn't the world know, that all the strength and virtue of the nations of the world is out in the heart of nature in the country? Don't you know, and doesn't the world know, that the ideal place for the development of the God-like man is in the heart of nature, and not in the congested life of the city? All you have got to do in order to have the best schools in the world is to carry the intellectual advantages and the school equipment out yonder into the heart of nature; leave the children where they can be under the home roof, surrounded by rural environment, instead of having to take them up and transfer them to some town or city. Bring the educational advantages out into the heart of the country for the boys and girls equal to the educational advantages of the towns and cities, and they will grow up in a rural atmosphere and they will learn how to make their lives attractive and profitable, and they will be contented to live there and you will have no trouble about their leaving the farm.

I have been greatly impressed with one great fact. I have been in this work of education ever since I was a lad of nineteen years. I left the old college yonder in North Carolina a beardless boy nineteen years of age, the baby of my class. I had no dream of being a teacher. I was reared on a farm; I did not have the chance equal to the city-bred boy; and I went back to the old home and began to teach in the old school where I studied in the darkness to the door of the college. Somehow it got a grip on my heart; and somehow I was moved to concentrate whatever little power I might have and whatever years of life God might grant to me to this problem of trying to give to the country boy and girl the chance to be all and do all that God in his creation made it possible for him to do and have an equal chance with the city boy and girl. And as I have been studying that problem one thing has impressed me more than another; you may talk about your Farmers' Clubs and they are splendid; you may talk about your farm demonstrations and your Farmers' Institutes and your wonderful material resources. There is one thing, but one, among them greater than all of these combined, it is the mind and heart of one little country child; and what these other things and the development of these other resources have got to depend at last upon is the development of that which lies hidden, and in many cases does not get developed, in the mind of that little country boy. You cannot make anything out of these other things until you mix brains with them. There is not one way under the sun to make money out of matter except by mixing brains with it and transforming it into something higher and better and more valuable and more useful.

So my message to you is to give your boys and girls at home a chance to develop their education, the only power that can develop your other resources. Let them not only get intelligence, but let them get that special knowledge that will enable them to mix brains with these things about them so that they can make money out of them. (Applause.)

Mr. H. Grose: I am sure that we have all been delighted with the addresses and each one of us will go home better equipped for our work. I move that owing to the great stress that has been put on the Farmers' Clubs and the benefits that

have accrued from these clubs to the farmers, that this meeting impress upon the Government the importance of this matter, and ask them to do all they can to forward the movement, and if possible give a special grant for that purpose.

Mr. Biggar: We find it hard to finance the Farmers' Clubs, and if the Government could give us assistance we would be very glad, and I have pleasure in seconding the motion.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

Remarks of appreciation of the work of the gathering from the Superintendent and the Chairman brought the Convention to a close.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SOIL MOISTURE.

W. H. Day, B.A., O.A.C., Guelph.

Tillage is a struggle against extreme soil conditions. Excessive heat or cold, looseness or compactness, wetness or dryness for any considerable period during growth is fatal to the chance of a good crop. As the operations which secure the best possible moisture content in the soil under given weather and soil conditions at the same time produce the best possible texture and temperature, the relation of the various tillage operations to soil moisture should be the farmer's deep concern; for, the more comprehensive his knowledge of the underlying principles, the more intelligent will be the practice, and therefore the greater the profits reaching his pocket.

Soil moisture, *i.e.*, the amount of water contained in the soil, although the most important, is the most variable and unstable of all soil properties, almost as variable as the weather on which it so largely depends. Experience shows this: In the Spring time, after a long wait a piece of land that has been submerged in water at last becomes dry enough for cultivation. It is too late to expect a really good crop, but the grain is sowed, germinates, and the top begins to show green over the field and give some promise of fair returns for labor, seed, and money invested in the land. Then rain begins to fall and continues throughout the day. Inside twenty-four hours the field is covered with water. In the course of a week or so the water disappears, but the beautiful healthy green of the young plants has given place to a sickly yellow in the lowest spots, along the dead furrows, and sometimes even over the whole area. But the weather continues fine and dry, and the crop begins to "pick up," though it can never fully recover from the stunting already received. The weather still continues dry, and one would think favorable as the soil already contains so much water, but soon the plants begin to show distress again. Examination reveals the fact that they are wilting, literally dying of thirst, and that on a soil which a month ago was submerged in water. No chance now of a crop that will pay expenses. This is a common experience.

Variation in soil moisture is not confined to low land, however. Many springy spots, and many fields of heavy clay on hillsides and gentle slopes are too wet in spring time, suffer from heavy rains during the growing season, and nevertheless feel the drouth before other land in the same vicinity. This, too, is a common experience.

Again, two farms of the same soil lie side by side. One dries a little later in the season than the other, and yet suffers earlier in the drouth. Why? One owner is a "poor" farmer, while the other is a "good" farmer.

Plant food is indispensable to plant growth. To-day no up-to-date farmer would think of letting his land become "run down." For many years tillers of the soil have recognized that plant food must be conserved, although it takes years to deplete a soil. But soil moisture, without which plant food cannot even reach the plant, has received little or no attention. Soil moisture, which half a dozen times in a season may vary enough one way or the other to spoil all chance of a crop, has been almost entirely neglected. In Ontario, ten crops are lost by excess or lack of moisture, to every one that is lost through excessive or insufficient food. Yet the principles of conserving plant food are fairly well understood, while the underlying principles of soil moisture are a sealed book to the vast majority.

Now, the farmer can control the soil moisture in so far as needed by the crop almost as completely as he can the plant food! And such control will make him dollars when attention to plant food alone has made him dimes: Because water in suitable quantity is the great essential; and also because every measure taken to improve moisture conditions improves food conditions as well, and in like degree.

It is plain at the outset that the control of soil moisture for Ontario involves two principles, drainage and conservation. To understand either of these it is necessary to first learn a few simple facts about the soil itself.

(1) A soil is one-third to one-half pore space. For this reason soils, when dry, are nearly half air; when saturated, nearly half water; and when half saturated nearly one-quarter air and one-quarter water. To be explicit, the pore space in soils of various types runs approximately as follows:

Soil.	Pore space.
Coarse sand	37 per cent.
Fine sand	44 " "
Loam	50 " "
Heavy clay	48 " "
Muck (humus)	52 " "

These figures apply to the surface soil in good condition. Deeper down the pore space is less, for instance about 30 per cent. at 6 feet deep.

(2) A *loose* soil has more pore space than a *compact* one, which in itself is quite obvious. However, great results flow from this apparently trivial circumstance: A loose, porous soil, that is one in a good state of cultivation, is capable of absorbing and retaining more water than a compact one. In one particular test we made with a loam we found that when we loosened the soil 6 inches deep it *absorbed* 34 per cent. more water than the compact soil, and that after drainage had ceased it still *retained* 20 per cent. more than the compact.

(3) A loose soil will drain more quickly than a compact one, if an outlet exists or is provided. In the test just referred to we found that the loose soil drained more than twice as fast as the compact one.

(4) Water moves through the soil in two ways, first by gravity—its weight carries it down through the pores to the natural or artificial drainage channels; secondly, by capillarity. A sponge that is placed with one side in water gradually becomes entirely wet, the water being "drawn" from the wetter to the drier parts: this is called capillarity, and it acts sidewise and downward as well as upward. When the farmer plows his summer fallow, capillarity moistens the dry dusty soil that is turned under; and likewise, as the roots use the water in their vicinity tending to dry the soil, capillarity brings more from the side or from the lower layers. Thus it is chiefly by *capillarity* that plants are watered—and fed, for the food is in the water.

(5) Capillary action varies in different soils. Three tubes of dry soil (sand, loam, and clay) with sieve bottoms were set in water (see Figure I.). The water rose several inches in the sand in a few minutes, then practically stopped. The

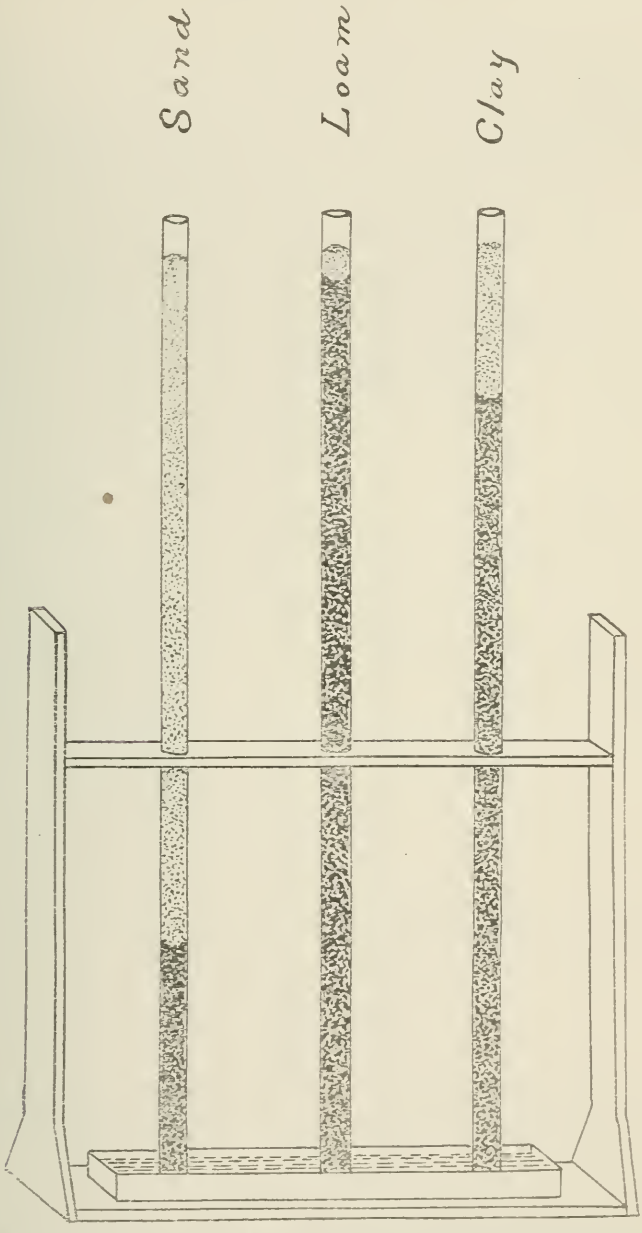


Fig. 1. Three tubes of dry soil. sand, loam and clay, set in water, showing the relative heights to which water had risen in each in 68 days.

rise was slower in the loam, but continued for many days. In clay it was slower still, but likewise continued long. Figure 1 shows the tubes. Figure 2 shows the relative heights to which water had risen in the three tubes at different times.

In five minutes the water stood highest in the sand, but always afterwards stood highest in the loam. Figure 3 shows the relative weights of water taken by the different soils. At all times loam had raised the most water. Thus we see that capillarity varies with conditions—for best capillary results a soil should neither be too coarse (sand) nor too fine (clay).

(6) A wet soil is colder than a dry one, other things being equal. This rises from two causes: First, water is harder to heat than soil—the heat that would warm one pound of water 1 degree would warm a pound of dry soil 7 degrees—consequently the more water in a soil the longer it takes in the spring to warm it. Secondly, there is more evaporation from a wet soil than from a dry one. Evaporation requires heat. Why does the farmer's wife place a wet towel over her butter when taking it to market? To keep the butter cool and hard, of course. How does it do this? The heat that would reach the butter is used in evaporating the water from the towel, and if the heat doesn't come fast enough from without some will have to come from the butter itself, thus actually cooling it. Now, just as evaporation cools the butter on the way to market as long as the towel is wet, so it cools the soil in the field as long as it is wet. And just as the butter warms quickly when the towel becomes dry enough to lessen evaporation, so the soil warms

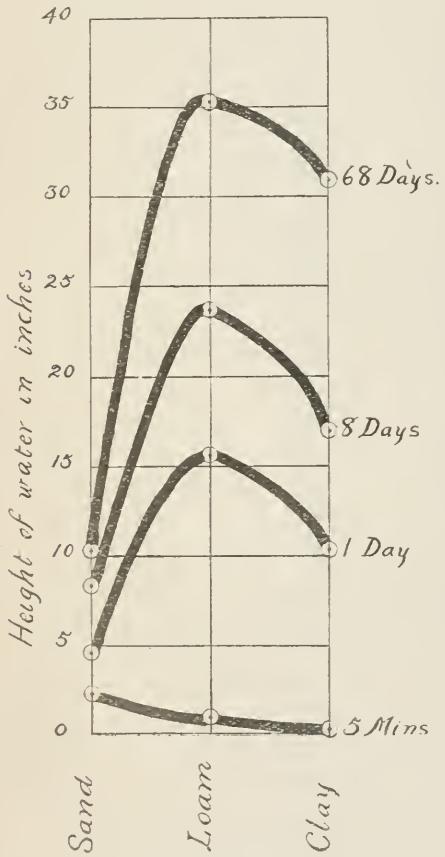


Fig. 2. Chart showing the relative heights to which water rose in sand, loam, and clap, in 5 minutes, 1 day, 8 days and 68 days.

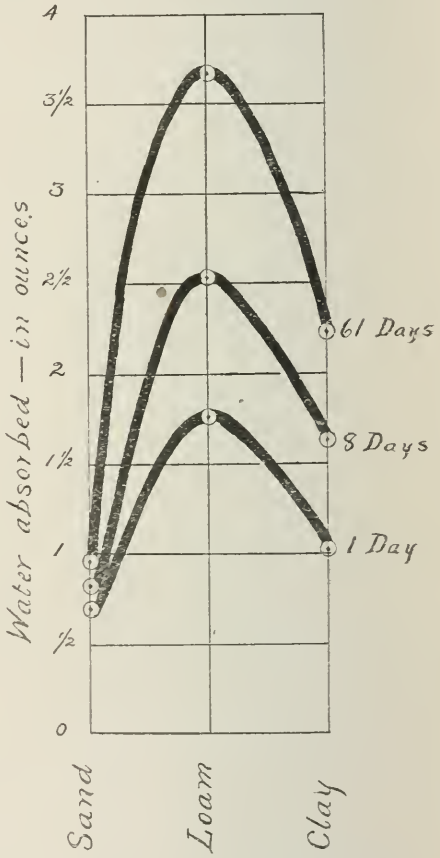


Fig. 3. Chart showing the relative amounts of water taken up by capillarity in sand, loam and clay in 1 day, 8 days and 61 days.

quickly as soon as it begins to look dry on the surface—evaporation is checked. Thus we may reaffirm, a wet soil is colder than a dry one.

These, then, are the six cardinal points to keep in mind when endeavoring to grasp the underlying principles of soil moisture:

(1) A soil is almost half pore space.
(2) A loose soil has more pore space than a compact one.
(3) A loose soil will absorb and retain more water, but will also drain more quickly than a compact one.
(4) Water (and food) reaches the plant almost entirely by capillarity.
(5) Capillarity varies with the texture of the soil.
(6) Wet soils are colder than dry ones.

With these in mind let us study the effect of the plow, cultivator, harrow, and roller on the water content of the soil.

From what we have already learned we may state as general principles that with all our soils except the very lightest any operation which increases the pore space also increases the waterholding capacity, and in any soil when the pore space is increased drainage is quickened. In spring time the latter is of value, because soils are more quickly rid of their excess water; in the dry summer season the former is equally valuable for the more water in the soil at this time the greater its drouth resisting power.

Now there is no other agency so potent as underdrainage in loosening a soil: tillage operations affect the surface only; underdrainage loosens the soil, makes it more porous, the full depths of the drains, whatever that may be. Now, this increased porosity due to drainage conserves moisture in two ways: (1) At times of rainfall the soil absorbs water rapidly, and therefore more of it, than undrained soil, consequently less will be lost by run-off. (2) When drainage ceases after a rain or in spring time *the drained soil retains much more water than the undrained.* A comparison, already referred to, between a loose and a compact soil showed the former to retain 28 per cent. more moisture than the latter. As the loosening due to drainage is not as great as in the test referred to, the extra moisture in the drained soil would not be as great as 28 per cent., probably not more than 15 to 20 per cent.—say 15 to be safe. Now what would this mean in three feet of soil—the most desirable depth for drainage? It would be different for different soils, as the capillary capacity, *i.e.,* the water-retaining power, is different for different soils. The following table shows the capillary capacity of several type soils, which were treated in our laboratory. Variation from these types would cause corresponding variation in capillary capacity. Table II., showing capillary capacity of type soils:

Soil.	Capillary Capacity.
Coarse sand	27 per cent. by volume.
Fine sand	37 " "
Loam	44 " "
Heavy clay	43.5 " "
Muck (humus)	49 " "

Thus we see that when a coarse sand has in it all the water it can retain it is a little over ¼ water by volume, *i.e.,* if the waer in sand one foot deep could be collected on the top of the sand the water would be 27 per cnt. of 12 inches, or 3¼ inches deep all over the area. Similarly the capillary water in fine sand one foot deep would be 37 per cent. of 12 inchs, or 4½ inches approximately; for loam 5¼ inches, and so on. Thus the information in Table II. might be expressed in inches, as in the following table:

Table III., showing the depth of water in inches that type soils one foot deep are capable of retaining by capillarity:

Soil.	Depth of water possible in one foot of drained soil.
Coarse sand	3.28 inches.
Fine sand	4.44 "
Loam	5.28 "
Heavy clay	5.22 "
Muck (humus)	5.88 "

From Tables I., II. and III. it will be seen that much, which is partially decayed vegetable matter, or, in other words "humus," has the greatest pore space and the highest water-holding capacity. Thus, humus (manure) added to a soil increases its pore space and capillarity capacity and thus makes it capable of delivering more water to the plants. Probably the greater proportion of the benefit of manure arises from this cause.

Knowing the depth of capillary water per foot of soil, and assuming that drainage increases the amount 15 per cent., it is easy to calculate the amount of water conserved by the drainage of any particular soil three feet deep. For instance, the water conserved by draining loam 1 foot deep would be 15 per cent. of 5.28 inches, or .89 of an inch. If drained 3 feet deep, therefore, the saving would be three times .89 inches, or 2.67 inches, *i.e.*, 2 2-3 inches. Now, when we know that in Ontario, generally speaking, this is just about the average rainfall per month during the growing season, we begin to realize that the conservation of moisture due to drainage must have a tremendous effect in enabling crops to withstand drouth. That these figures are pretty near the truth is proven by actual experience. People who have drained portions of their land assure us that the crops thereon defy the drouth for several weeks longer than on undrained land of a similar nature.

But conservation is only one phase of drainage. In spring time, and after heavy rains, many soils have their pore spaces completely filled with water, in which condition soils are useless for crop production—the free water must be drained away before seeds can germinate and plants grow. Nature has provided surface drainage for most of our high lands, and underdrainage through porous strata for some of them, but the remainder and all the low lands are dependent upon artificial means for effectively disposing of the excess water contained within the soil itself in spring time, or after heavy rains. To achieve this end tile drainage is the most perfect means known. And this aspect of underdrainage, the disposal of excess water, is often emphasized to the entire exclusion of the conservation already pointed out. As a matter of fact, conservation is the first effect of drainage, and also the last, disposal of excess being intermediate. But, though intermediate, it is none the less important.

There is another feature of drainage, neither conservation nor disposal of excess, which is very important.

Capillary action is increased by drainage. The experiment with the three tubes showed that the coarser texture of loam rendered capillarity more rapid in it than in clay. Drainage improves the texture, thus increasing capillarity. Thus drained soil is capable of bringing water from the lower layers to the roots much faster than an undrained. Excessively large pores weaken capillarity, as in sand, but drainage does not produce excessive porosity.

The actual value of underdrainage, where needed, is somewhere in the neighborhood of $20 per acre per year, as shown in the farmers' reports printed in Bulletin 174 of the Department of Agriculture, dealing with the benefits of drain-

age; the construction of drains is dealt with in Bulletin 175. Either of these may be had on application, so that the subject will not be further treated here.

But the great stores of water in the soil may be further conserved by tillage operations. Let us begin their study directly after harvest, for it is then that the preparation for the next crop begins. It has been shown that capillarity will "draw" water up only a short distance in an open soil—sand. Therefore, if after harvest a soil is disced, cultivated, or gauged thoroughly this loose layer becomes a check on capillarity, consequently but little water will reach the surface and evaporate. Lower down capillarity is still active, conducting water upward. Let us suppose that half of a certain field was disced right after harvest, the other half not. What difference would be observed in them during fall plowing? The disced part is much easier to plow than the other, because it is more moist and mellow. Thus by the after-harvest tillage a considerable amount of moisture is retained in the soil, to say nothing of the ease of plowing and sprouting of weed seeds. In Ontario, however, we usually have ample rainfall for good crops, so that this after-harvest tillage is more important from the standpoint of improving the soil condition and sprouting weed seeds, but should the following season be deficient in rainfall then the after-harvest conservation becomes an important factor in the crop returns.

The fall plowing is next in order. Its relation to soil moisture may be readily understood from what has preceded. It loosens the soil, thereby increasing the water-absorbing and retaining power, and thus diminishing the loss by run-off and by underdrainage. This being true, it follows that deep fall plowing will secure in the soil a greater supply of water for the crop than will shallow fall plowing. It also follows that subsoiling will increase the supply still further. While these things are true, however, it is not advisable to change too abruptly from one extreme to the other. The food in the subsoil is in an unprepared, unavailable condition, and therefore large quantities of the subsoil near the surface, where the roots take their start and feed for some time, would be injurious. Where it is desired to change to deep plowing it should be done gradually, an inch or two each year, until the desired depth is attained. But this does not apply to subsoiling, by which process the subsoil is merely loosened and still left in the bottom; so that subsoiling to any desired depth is always in order. I am well aware that in teaching deep fall plowing I am running counter to what in some quarters has been taught and practised for years. The underlying principles do not support shallow fall plowing, and, if I mistake not, results are not justifying it. Several who have practised it for a time have assured me that in a few years they found the subsoil assuming a hard-pan nature, which made deep plowing imperative.

In the spring the first consideration is the disposing of the excess water, which has already been touched upon in so far as drainage is concerned. Evaporation aids drainage in getting rid of the excess, and a very powerful aid it is. Evaporation from a wet soil surface will carry off two or three times as much water in a month (spring or summer) as the average monthly rainfall during that period. Thus, until the soil is dry enough for cultivation, evaporation is, next to drainage, the farmers' greatest friend. But from that instant it is his insatiable enemy, just as powerful and just as effective as while his friend. There are ways, however, by which the farmer may to a large extent thwart the efforts of this powerful antagonist.

Evaporation takes place from the surface only, capillarity is the process by which the water reaches the surface, and capillarity in a coarse textured soil (*i.e.*,

sand) acts through a short distance only. Consequently we have a clue to the method by which evaporation must be fought. The soil which is fairly compact and of fine texture after the settling effect of the fall, winter, and spring precipitation must be loosened up, and made coarse and granular with large pore spaces like sand. Through this loose layer with large pore spaces capillarity acts but a short distance, so that in a day or two after the loosening the surface of the soil looks dry and evaporation is very much lessened. We made one test where the reduction was 62½ per cent., a result probably above the average. Professor King, Wisconsin, who has made a special study of this subject, says that the diminution, generally speaking, amounts to from 25 to 50 per cent. To show quantitatively what this means, let me describe one of Professor King's experiments: Two plots of land were measured out side by side. Previously they had received the same treatment. One of them was plowed on April 28th, but the other not till May the 6th. The water in each foot of soil, *i.e.*, one foot square and one foot deep, was then determined to a depth of four feet. The soil plowed on April 28th contained more water in every foot than did that plowed on May 6th. The exact amounts are shown in the following table:

Table IV. Table showing advantage of early tillage in conserving soil water:

When plowed.	Amount of water in first four feet of soil on May 6th, pounds.			
	1st ft. Lbs.	2nd ft. Lbs.	3rd ft. Lbs.	4th ft. Lbs.
Plot plowed on April 28th	13.87	20.66	18.32	16.05
Plot plowed May 6th	10.58	17.98	17.28	13.94
Water, saved by early tillage..	3.29	2.68	1.05	2.11

Total, 9.13 lbs., which being reduced equals 1.75 inches. Think of it, 1¾ inches of water saved by plowing on April 28th instead of May 6th, nearly a month's rainfall saved in one week. Here, then, we have a law inexorable, if the best results are to be attained: Just as soon as the soil is dry enough to till the surface must be thoroughly loosened. Whether it is time to sow, or whether it isn't makes no difference—tillage should begin at the earliest possible moment. After this early tillage the field may be let stand a week or ten days before seeding, if it is too early for the particular kind of grain to be sowed. The harrow, cultivator, disc or plow may be used, depending on circumstances and the purpose in view for each particular field. Each implement at this particular time of year saves moisture for the use of the crop later in the season.

This early tillage serves another great purpose: It warms the soil. Evaporation cools the soil, therefore early tillage which checks evaporation must warm it. And this is very important, because the seeds germinate best only when the soil is warm enough to suit the particular kind of seed in question. The optimum temperature for the germination of wheat is 70 degrees, all other ordinary farm seeds require more heat—80 degrees or over. These are high temperatures to expect in the soil in April, when most seeding is done, but they may be attained if the soil is properly drained and is tilled as soon as dry enough.

Frequently a heavy rain comes after the seed is in, packing down the mulch that we are depending upon to check the evaporation. The crust may be broken by a stroke of a light harrow. It may destroy a few of the young plants, but this injury is small compared with the benefit derived from the conservation of moisture. With the grains, however, conservation ends here.

With all kinds of hoe crops conservation may be continued well into the summer. The same principles apply. Every time the mulch is packed down by rain it should be restored as soon as the soil is dry enough to work.

The roller is often thought to conserve soil moisture, but the underlying principles do not indicate such a result, and actual tests of moisture in the soil disprove the contention. Two years ago while I was making a drainage survey of a farm in Simcoe County the owner and I walked over a field that had recently been sowed. The teamster's tracks behind the harrow stood out dark and moist, while the remainder of the surface was light and dry. The owner called my attention to the fact, and drew from it the conclusion that the packing conserved moisture, and that therefore he should have rolled the field. I asked him to compare the soil under the foot-print with that under the loose dry earth. Even with the naked eye we would discern that the latter was distinctly more moist than the former. The sense of touch showed the same result. In ordinary soils the roller does not conserve moisture, it has the opposite effect. When a soil is too dry at the surface, however, it may be rolled to bring the water up into the seed bed—capillarity is improved by compacting the over-loose mulch, but as soon as the germination has taken place the mulch should be restored with a light harrow to check further loss by evaporation. So that in ordinary soils the roller does not conserve moisture. In sandy soils, however, the roller is a valuable implement. The pore spaces in sand are so large that capillarity acts only through short distances, hence sands should be compacted, but the light harrow should follow the roller—the mulch is just as necessary on sands as on other soils.

Draining is more than draining; plowing is more than plowing; cultivating is more than cultivating; harrowing is more than harrowing; and rolling is more than rolling. If this article shall lead even a few to enquire more deeply into the whys connected with each tillage operation, it will have served its purpose; for in any calling a grasp of underlying principles invariably produces more intelligent practice and therefore greater returns from labor expended and money invested.

FERTILITY OF SOILS.

W. R. Reek, B.S.A., Toronto.

Tillers of the soil are constantly using materials which nature required centuries to prepare. Immediately upon the formation of the rocks various agencies began to act upon them, resulting very often in their breaking down and transportation. Following these geological changes vegetable matter appeared and the formation of our soils began. Year after year the leaves, grass and trunks of trees decayed, forming the dark soils of the present time. This vegetable growth demanded food and in return contributed a certain amount every autumn. A cycle was formed. We come upon the scene, interrupt the cycle, endeavor to make a livelihood and have, too often, not considered the return to the soil. We accepted the idea that depletion was impossible. This form of destructive agriculture has gradually been evolved into a constructive one. We, by following a regulated system, do not use our soil as an immense store-house from which to draw upon at will, but as a manufacturing establishment, turning out of raw materials, such as manures and the slowly available mineral constituents, the finished products which we call grains, fruits, forage, and root crops.

It is only just that we make an inventory of our soil before starting. We should "take stock." Chemical analysis reveals to us the total amount of the materials in a crop and the total in the soil. The following table, compiled by Hilgard, shows the amounts of the essentials in a surface foot of an acre of average soil:

Potash	7,520 lbs.
Sodium	3,160 "
Lime	3,760 "
Phosphorous	3,940 "

King uses the above as a basis for a caluculation. He allows a three-year rotation and calls for a small amount to be returned yearly. There is enough to last almost indefinitely, as shown below:

Potash will last	1,521 years.
Sodium "	4,050 "
Lime "	4,387 "
Phosphorous will last	542 "

It is quite difficult to deny the above figures, but we are confronted with the already apparently worn out soils. The rational conclusion is that the fertility of our soils depends upon numerous agencies; in fact, it is a very complex problem. We are too prone to place rather an extreme value upon a single ingredient, failing to recognize the interdependence of the various factors. In reality, fertility is a term which is very hard to define. A soil is the upper layers of the earth, capable of stimulating plant growth. Fertility, then, must have to do with the amount of stimulation that a soil can render the growing crop—it is productive power.

When production on large tracts of lands is considered, climate and elevation have more to do with it than any other factor, but for our purpose we will suppose that these two are favorable. The control which we have is almost absolute. It is a well-known fact that clay and sandy soils have to be cultivated differently to give similar results; that our crops require a certain amount of available food in proper proportions at the proper time; that there is a right and a wrong time for seeding; that there is a great advantage in using the best seed obtainable. Our control of soil moisture has been demonstrated beyond doubt throughout Ontario recently. After the climate and elevation effects are eliminated probably the control of moisture is one of the most important. Humus is a very valuable agent which we can control, and which, when used in a sandy soil, will act as a conserver of moisture, but applied to a clay will assist drainage by its loosening effects. The all important bacterial content is under our direct control; by treating the clovers with cultures supplied from laboratories many of the old-time difficulties are overcome. The practical application of the results of scientific investigation has worked wonders for control of soil fertility.

A knowledge of the agent through which we work is very essential; too often we court disaster, unwittingly, through ignorance of our soil. The classification of soils is difficult. Whitney gives the following: Sandy, sandy loam, loamy, clay loam, clay and humus according to constituents. We often speak of them as light, loamy or heavy, depending upon ease of cultivation. Wherein lies the difference? To a very great extent it is in the size of the soil particles. Grind sand up very fine and it will act somewhat like clay. The tenacity of the soil depends more or less upon the size of the soil particles. Soils, with the exception of humus, are produced by agencies such as wind, rain, frost, glaciers, heat and bacteria from the rocks which are so common in some parts. Examine some

sand carefully, it is composed of various sized irregular particles of various colors. When dry they will not cling together, wet them and they adhere, but when dry fall apart again. Water percolates freely, and if not checked great amounts of plant food may leach away, consequently it is hard soil in which to maintain fertility. Frequent applications of barnyard manure, the growing of clovers and green crops are absolutely necessary. Clay soils are also formed from rocks, but are in a much finer state of division than the sands. When wet the particles will mass together, and when they are allowed to dry the soil will become baked. This adhesive power is due to a cementing material in the soil. For this reason the time for cultivation is very important; we can easily ruin the tilth of a clay by one wrong cultivation. The aim is to make these very fine particles coagulate into larger ones, thus approaching more nearly the sandy condition. Lime will aid, but frost, probably, is the most effectual agent. Humus is the black material in our soils. It is composed of rather large particles possessing peculiar properties. A balance of power can be maintained quite easily by the addition of humus. Retentiveness for moisture and plant food is augmented in sandy soils. In fact, it is the great essential in renovating or maintaining fertility in such and most easily applied by growing clovers. No doubt a combination soil such as a loam is the best for general agriculture.

All soils cannot supply the same amounts of available food; our crops do not all require the same amount. The following table will give some idea of crop requirements per acre:

Crop.	Straw.	Grain.	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric Acid.	Potash.
	lbs.	bus.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wheat	1500–3000	15–30	31–62	10–20	13–20
Barley	1350–2700	20–40	37–74	11.5.23	34–68
Oats	1600–3200	30–60	35–70	11–22	25–50
Corn	2300	34 (low)	55.5	18.4	40.4
Peas	1500–3000	15–30	54–108	16.5–33	26–52
Alfalfa	6000–8000	.....	155.5	77.16	161.9
Red Clover	2000–4000	.....	41–82	9–18	44–88
Turnips	.....	350–700	40–80	26–52	90–180
Potatoes	.....	100–200	16.5–33	10–20	31–62

We see that from an acre of soil producing average crops the amount of plant food required varies between wide limits. Crops which remove the most fertility do not always require the most help in obtaining their food; this is because the amount of plant food assimilated and the power of the crops to obtain this food are not the same. An acre of corn takes a good deal more nitrogen than an acre of wheat or grass, but wheat will often leave the soil in a more impoverished condition than corn, because corn has greater power for procuring nitrogen and for utilizing that produced by nitrification after the wheat crop has completed its growth. The available nitrogen if not utilized by a growing crop may be lost.

Experience teaches us that some crops seems better suited to certain soils than do others; in other words, a soil may be fertile for one crop and partially infertile for another. Soils such as those containing 60 per cent. sand, 20 to 25 per cent. silt, about 5 per cent. clay, 13 per cent. organic matter retaining about 5 to 12 per cent. water, are best for potatoes or early truck gardening. They are easily warmed in the spring, thereby giving early rapid growth. General truck and fruit soils contain 10 to 15 per cent. clay and will retain 10 to 18 per cent. of

water. Corn demands 40 to 45 per cent. silt and about 15 per cent. available water. The grains and grasses demand soils that will retain more water than the above.

Our crops are largely formed of water and all food must be in solution before the assimilation process will take place. Compare corn, wheat, oats and barley as to the amount of plant food required. Corn is the greatest consumer of nitrogen, barley of potash and phosphoric acid. Wheat uses less of these elements than do the other crops. Judging, then, from this standpoint, barley will be the most exhaustive crop, then corn, oats and wheat in order named. We find, however, that corn uses only 4.63 acre inches of water, while barley requires 7·59 inches, oats 7.49 inches, and wheat 5.76 inches. Judging by the amount of moisture used, corn is the least exhaustive, then wheat, oats, and barley in the order named. It can be seen why a crop of wheat would do better after corn than after oats. Although the corn crop makes great demands upon the plant food, we see that it does not necessarily follow that the raising of corn will exhaust the soils. We must not allow ourselves to place too great faith either in conservation or moisture or addition of plant food, but a combination of the two is required, also it must be remembered that the above soil classifications are general.

Rotation is one of the methods which we employ whereby nature is given an opportunity and where we may use our knowledge of plant requirements as to food and cultivation advantageously. Many considerations must be borne in mind when formulating a rotation—climate, precipitation, length of growing season, soil, crop characteristics and the relation which one crop bears to another. It is not impossible, with most of our crops, to grow them year after year if suitable manures are added, but it certainly is not advisable or rational. Cereals have to gather their food in a comparatively short time, while other crops, such as roots, corn or pastures have the entire season. A soil may contain considerable food which is difficult of assimilation; oats seem to have very strong assimilating powers. All cereals are capable of using certain silicates, while other crops are not. We are all familiar with the legumes. These have the power to store up in the soil, out of the air, free nitrogen. This constituent is the most difficult to store, and if you buy it as a commercial product it is the most expensive. Clovers are the best known legumes. They, however, may not be grown continuously; cases are known where "clover sickness" occurs. The plants become sickly and finally succumb to some fungous disease. As yet the agent causing this is unknown. By rotating with a cereal or hoe crop we are able to make use of this valuable nitrogen gatherer. Beans, peas and vetches are other legumes used. When we know that a clover sod is as valuable as twenty tons of farm-yard manure the rotation becomes worth considering. Pasturing of fields is permitted and is one of the methods whereby nature can be employed successfully. It is quite generally believed that there is exuded from the roots of plants a toxic substance which retards to a certain extent the growth of like plants, but has no effect on other crops. Such a soil may be more or less infertile to that particular crop, but fertile to some other. The toxic substance will be washed out of the soil before that same crop is again used. Three or four years rotations lend themselves very well for the ordinary requirements. They allow one and in some cases two leguminous crops, and in other cases a season of pasture. Hoe and cereal crops work in very nicely.

Manures are of prime importance in maintaining fertility. Artificial, barnyard and green manures are used. The use of artificial manures is necessary in a great many soils, but the great difficulty has been in the promiscuous use of them. Men have applied them, not knowing the constituents, not knowing just what their

land required, and have been disappointed. Where their use is necessary a system of experiments should be carried on to find out exactly what the soil requires. Chemical and physical analyses are but little use except when in conjunction with experiments. Use the various kinds of fertilizers alone and in mixtures; in this way by close observation of the crops the needs of the soil can be accurately determined. If there is an abundance of weak straw with shrunken grain we may safely conclude that potash and phosphoric acid are lacking, especially the latter, which has to do with the formation of the grain and the hastening of the ripening. It also stimulates the seedling, consequently it is very necessary. If nitrogen is lacking the straw will be a very light crop.

Manuring is a scientific problem which must be mastered by the practical man. Liebig advanced the theory, that by the replacement of the materials removed by a crop the fertility could be maintained. Practice soon routed the idea. An acre of wheat contains about 35 lbs. of nitrogen; just apply that amount and our result will be anything but satisfactory. Were you dealing with a legume it would be different. In the case of the wheat we must apply more because all will not get in contact with the roots. Nevertheless, this knowledge must be had before artificial manures can be applied economically. This is, however, the age for artificial fertilizers. We are beginning to understand their uses and abuses very clearly, and the old idea that they were a "cure all" for sterility in soils is fast disappearing. One of the great drawbacks was the mode of purchasing. A man had not the slightest idea what was in the mixture. This difficulty is partially remedied by the action of our own government in requiring that every sack must be labelled. The proper method is to purchase the necessary ingredients and mix them at home. There is no return from buying filler. This form of fertilizer supplies no vegetable matter whatever. Green manures answer this purpose quite well where they can be used. Barn-yard manure is still the great favorite; it generally answers all the requirements of the ordinary farmer. It is cheap, anyone can apply it, though many do not apply it wisely. Many use too much at a single dressing; more plant food is supplied than can be used, resulting in a loss, whereas if less had been applied and more ground covered this loss and the rank growth of the straw would have been prevented, but the same yield of grain given. It is much better to apply lightly and more frequently. The result of various experiments by Prof. Koch points to the fact that nitrogen-gathering bacteria will thrive wherever decomposed cellulose is present. To decompose this cellulose a certain organism is required, and he found that this organism was present in far superior numbers in farm-yard manure when compared with three other kinds. The amounts of nitrogen stored were as 29.1 is to 0 to 3.9 and 2.6. This class of bacteria are generally absent, but may be introduced in the above manner; another reason why the old fertilizer is so valuable. Clovers are perhaps our cheapest and one of our most valuable fertilizers. They feed deeply, add much organic matter to the soil and act as host plants for the bacteria which gather nitrogen from the air. In addition to their fertilizing abilities they provide the most valuable provendor we use for stock. The decay of the roots leave passages through the soil which aid air and water drainage very much. There is, with the exception of underdrainage, no other agent which will so rapidly and effectually loosen the clay soils. Lime is a necessary agent for the correction of acidity, loosening up of heavy soils, and it also aids in the liberating of plant food.

We must not, however, reason that because ten tons of manure are beneficial that another ten or twenty tons will give proportionately the increased returns. Not by any means! We must bear in mind that when the assimilation of organic

matter has reached a certain point that the possibility of loss from anærobic bacteria is greatly enhanced. More skill and knowledge must be brought to bear upon the work when very large yields are demanded, because the tendency for waste is much greater. The production of the last bushel of grain will cost more than any other. The law of diminishing returns steps in; it does not always pay to force production to its limit unless prices are very high.

Fertility very greatly depends upon proper fertilization, but hand in hand with it must go proper cultivation. Of late years startling results have been obtained by new methods. Dry farming is a monument to superior tillage. In fact, much of the so-called worn-out areas will soon be reclaimed, due more to intelligent tillage than aught else. Bacterial action is stimulated, access of air is made easy, proper seed beds are formed, the temperature of the soil is raised, control of soil moisture is gained, weeds are checked, and the various chemical actions are greatly aided. The pulverizing of the soil is very important in order that the soil will lie closely around the seed, aiding germination, and also allowing the roots to come into contact with more plant food. We are within bounds when we say that the farmer has, after you deduct the inherent, complete control of the fertility of his farm. By intelligent co-operation of the various agencies already mentioned any man can improve his farm and exact a large toll in the form of crops.

CONCRETE ON THE FARM.

V. T. Goggin, Toronto.

To those unfamiliar with the terms *cement* and *concrete,* a word of explanation may be necessary. Cement is the name given to a mixture of lime-stone and rock, which has been heated to a very high temperature and ground to a powder finer than flour. Concrete is an artificial stone produced by a thorough mixing of cement, sand, and crushed stone or gravel in certain definite proportions—the resultant mixture being saturated with water and allowed to "set" in a mass.

Advantages.

As a material for buildings, concrete stands without a peer, not only on account of the rapidity with which it can be handled, but also on account of its comparative cheapness. Its strength is undoubted, and neither air nor water, weight nor friction of any reasonable kind, affect it. Its durability is demonstrated by an inspection of the old Roman buildings and highways constructed of this similar material 2,000 years ago. It is fire-proof by reason of its constituents being inorganic and consequently incapable of being burned. In sanitary qualities, it ranks very high, because it has a water-proof, non-absorbent surface. Last, but not least from the owner's standpoint, it has the lowest cost of maintenance of any known building material. It needs neither paint nor repairs, and nothing short of dynamite or an earthquake will affect it.

Conditions.

To understand the handling of concrete in a practical way, it is essential that one should have a sound working knowledge of the conditions governing its making. It is a mortar consisting of sand and cement in such relative proportions

and quantity as to fill all voids in the rough stone or gravel, and to form, among the different pieces, a bond of sufficient strength to enable the whole mass to bear the weight, or carry the strain necessary in the proposed structure.

The practical man must know how to select the constituent materials and take care of them, how to make choice of a mixture suitable for the work proposed, and how to mix the materials so as to make a perfect product.

There are in use to-day some forty or fifty standard mixtures, which vary according to the nature of the work to be done, and the grade of materials to be used.

For ordinary purposes the four standard mixtures which follow are those commonly used by contractors.

In this table, the first number stands for cement, the second for sand, and the third for broken stone or gravel. Thus the Lean Mixture calls for one part of cement to three parts of sand, and six parts of stone or gravel—the proportions being measured by *volume,* and not by weight.

Standard Mixtures.

(1) *Lean Mixture*: 1-3-6 or 1-3-7. This is used for heavy work in masses, such as piers and foundations for large barns.

(2) *Medium Mixture*: 1-2½-5. This is used for foundations, walls, and piers, floors of small barns, and houses; and for foundations of side-walks, etc.

(3) *Ordinary Mixture*: 1-2-4. This is used for foundations, arches, etc., and also for work intended to be particularly water-proof.

(4) *Rich Mixture*: 1-1-3. This is used for dressing surfaces such as floors and side-walks, for columns or other parts of a structure subject to great strain.

The Materials.

Storing Cement.—Cement, as a general rule, is sold in cloth bags containing about 90 pounds each. It takes up moisture very quickly, and as this moisture is all that is required to make the cement set up and thus loose its value, too much care cannot be taken to keep it absolutely dry. Immediately upon its delivery, it should be piled neatly in a dry place on a platform raised at least 4 inches above the floor or ground, so as to permit a free passage of air beneath the pile, thus allowing no chance for the cement to take up moisture. The pile should be covered with a tarpaulin or some other protection to keep out the moisture in the air. In storing cement, it is not wise, as a rule, to pile higher than ten bags, as the weight of the bags on top compresses the bottom bags to such an extent that they are apt to burst or harden under the pressure. Besides, at a greater height than this, it requires two lifts to either put it up or take it down.

Testing Cement.

It is absolutely necessary that cement to be used in the mixture should be in excellent condition, as on it rests mainly the success or failure of the concrete. Open up a bag of cement and note whether it is lumpy, and whether these lumps can be easily crushed with the fingers. If they cannot, the cement has probably been affected by dampness, but if they can be crushed easily, it is simply an indication of a cement that has been subjected to pressure.

Take a handful of cement from each of a number of different bags; mix the quantity with just enough water to work the mixture into the consistency of mortar.

Prepare a mould one inch wide by one inch deep by twelve inches long, which can be readily made by tacking on a board some narrow one-inch strips so lightly that they can be easily removed later. Now pour the mortar into this mould or "form" and let it stand in warm, moist air one day, and in a pail of water six days. At the expiration of this period, break the block of concrete by suspending a load from its centre, first supporting it on a piece of wood at each end, about one inch square. (Fig. 1.)

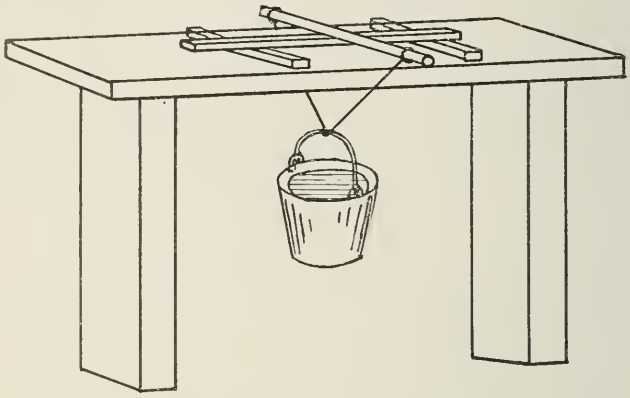


Fig. 1. Testing strength of cement.

The load can be applied by means of sand poured into a pail suspended so as to hang in the centre of the block. When the block breaks, weigh the total load applied upon it. It is best to make about three or four such blocks and break them and take the average result, which will be very nearly correct. Good cement should not break with a load less than 75 pounds. If it does, it would be advisable to have a sample sent to a laboratory and have a regular machine test made.

Sand.—The sand should consist of grains of any moderately hard rock, and should not show any indication of decay, loam, clay, or earthly matter of any kind. In using what is specified as a Lean Mixture, a small per cent, of clay, not more than 5 per cent., will not do the concrete any harm, but for the other mixtures the sand should be clear and sharp.

Stone.—Either broken stone or gravel gives satisfactory results. Only good hard material should be used. Crushed trap-rock or granite is best, but lime-stone and sand-stone are often used. These should be clean, and free from dirt, stone-dust, etc. The best gravel to use is that which is graded from the large stone to pebble size. Furnace slag gives good results, but, owing to its porous nature, it takes about 30 per cent. more cement mortar than either sand or stone. The size of stone, graved or slag used depends altogether upon the nature of the work. For cellar-work, walks, floors, etc., it is not advisable to use any material that will not pass through a one and a quarter inch ring, but in foundations, piers, etc., it can be used up to two inches. It is always best not to use stone or graved that has a shale formation or shows traces of silica or mica, as these tend to break the bond of the cement mortar.

Water.—Only fresh clean water containing neither acids or alkalies should be used. Standing water from a creek or slough should never be taken owing to the slime and vegetable matter that it contains.

The Mixing of Concrete.—As a general rule, in rural districts, mixing will be done by hand, and it is best, if possible, that at least four men should take part in mixing. If only a small quantity of concrete is desired two men may be sufficient, but to obtain a really good mixture in a reasonable time four men are necessary. The mixing should be done on a smooth, tight platform. After the sand has been measured in a box that contains the exact quantity required, the cement should then be added and both thoroughly mixed with hoe or shovel or both, then heaped up in a pile in the centre of the platform, and then pulled down again forming a hollow ring. The correct amount of water should now be poured into this ring, and the cement and sand worked into it. Care should be taken that the minimum quantity of water should be used so as to make the mortar firm but not liable to flow. The broken stone or gravel should now be spread evenly over the mortar, and the whole mass turned over and piled in a heap in the centre to be once more cut down, and spread out, and heaped in the centre again. This should be done two or three times until the stone and mortar are thoroughly mixed. In doing this mixing, if shovels are used, and after the stone is put on, it is essential that they should be used, the mixture should be shovelled from the bottom of the pile sideways, and each shovelful turned completely over. This places the mortar which has sunk to the bottom of the stone on top of it, and aid in obtaining a perfect mixture.

There are on the market many small devices for the mixing of concrete, some power and some hand-labor machines. It is always wisest before purchasing or using one of these mixers to consult a practical man and get his opinion of it. A number of these mixers, built on a cone principle, are worthless, as they merely "swish" the material round and spill it out at the other end without really mixing it.

Concrete Applied.—There are, in the main, two classes of concrete work, slab work, such as walks, floors, etc., and mass work, namely, work requiring the use of forms. As these classes require different treatment, they will be described separately in detail.

Laying Out the Work.—The first thing that should be done in the laying of concrete for floors or walks is to stake out the work in such a manner that when completed it will be true and straight as regards its lines, and graded so as to afford perfect drainage.

Let us stake out a barn floor. First of all, select a point to which all drainage is to flow, and there drive a stake, making the top of it the required level. Now, with a long straight edge and spirit level, set other pegs at distances of from 4 feet to 6 feet, raising their heights uniformly so as to allow of a slope in the floor sufficient to carry off the drainage. One inch in sixteen feet is amply sufficient if the floor is laid true.

In the illustration (Fig. 2) let the peg (a) be set at the lowest point on the floor. At a distance of say 4 feet drive in a peg (b) to nearly the level of peg (a). Now set the straight edge on the two pegs as shown, and lay the spirit level on top of it. Then, when the bubble in the level lies true on the cross hair, the two pegs will be at the same height. But we do not desire this, for peg (b) should be raised one-quarter of an inch higher than peg (a), because there is to be a fall of one inch in 16 feet, and the distance from (a) to (b) is 4 feet. Consequently, under the straight edge as it rests on peg (a), there is placed a quarter inch strip of wood. This raises the level of peg (a) a quarter of an inch. The spirit level is now laid across, and when it reads true, it is certain that peg (b) is one quarter of an inch higher than peg (a). This levelling process is accomplished by raising or lowering peg (b) till the level reads true.

Four feet away from peg (b) drive another peg (c) and proceed in exactly the same manner between (b) and (c) as was done between (a) and (b), placing the quarter inch wooden strip on peg (b). It will be seen that with each move of 4 feet away from peg (a) there is a raise of one quarter of an inch, which is the equivalent of 1 inch in 16 feet, and that is the slope desired.

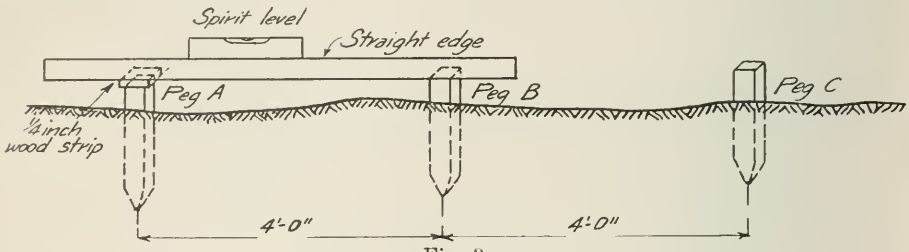


Fig. 2.

Some men in laying floors select two terminal points for their pegs, and stretch a line between them. For example, suppose they want the floor to drain to the door, they set a peg at the right level at the door and go to the back wall of the barn and set a peg there at a height thought sufficient to drain the floor. They then stretch a line between the two pegs and drive other pegs on the level of

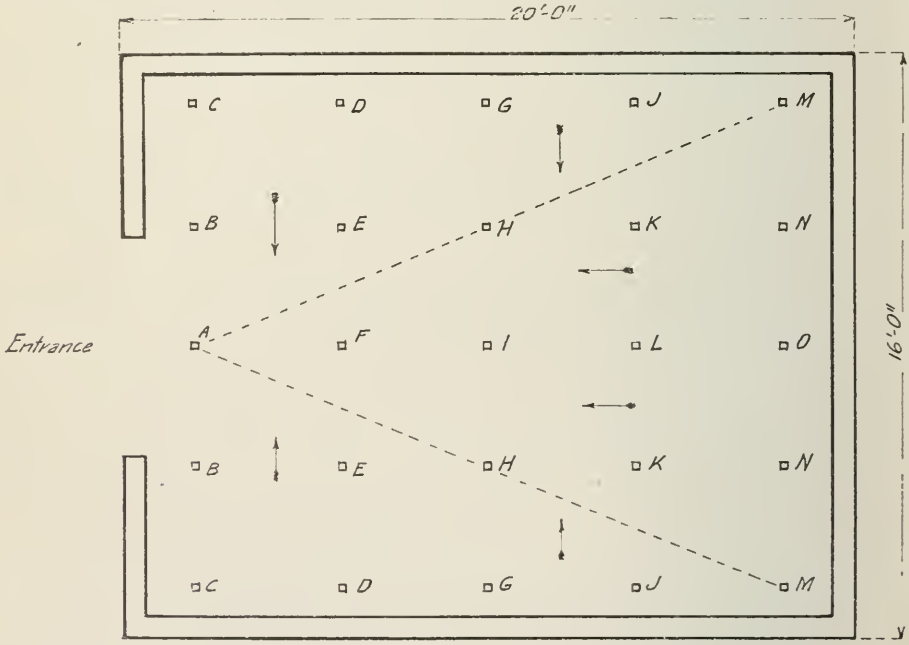


Fig. 3. Plan showing floor pegged out. Small arrows indicate the fall or slope of floor.

this line. This method, howevr, will not give as sure results as the one described above, as, owing to the more or less elastic nature of the line, it will sag a little in the centre, and, as a consequence, lower the grade of the floor there. Further, by this method, it is difficult to judge whether one is allowing too much or too little slope to the floor.

Pegs should be set in every direction from the first peg (Fig. 3).

Screeds.

In laying a barn floor it is not necessary to set scantlings or boards to mark the boundaries of the work, as the concrete will be laid flush with the wall; but in walks and work of similar nature where there is nothing to confine the concrete it is necessary to set these so-called "screeds" or scantlings. The accompanying illustration will best show what is meant. Fig. 4 exhibits a cross-section of a walk showing these "screeds" set in a straight line, with the pegs driven to hold them. These "screeds" should be placed on top of the cinder or gravel foundation of the walk, at proper distances apart, to form the inner and outer edges of the walk. The inner "screed" should be slightly higher than the outside, so as to give a slope to the surface sufficient to allow water to run off. One quarter of an inch to every foot width of walk is standard practice.

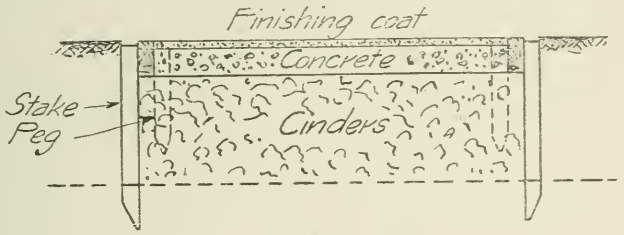


Fig. 4.

Grading.

When the pegs have all been set, the first thing to do is to take out the earth down to a point that will allow space for a foundation of cinders, stone or gravel, and the required quantity of concrete. If the earth is hard and firm nothing further need be done to it, but if it is soft and spongy it should be rammed hard before the foundation of cinders, etc., is put in.

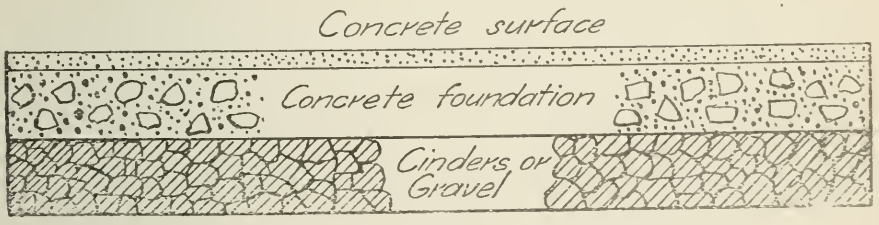


Fig. 5.

Foundation.

The purpose of this foundation, which may consist of either cinders, stone, gravel or a similar substance, is to secure proper underdrainage of the concrete, and at the same time to serve as a cushion under it, helping to prevent it from cracking when the ground heaves from frost or other causes. In a loose, sandy soil, this foundation may be omitted, and the concrete laid on the finished grade, but in clayey soils, at least four inches of foundation should be put in, as the frost causes considerable movement in the soil. On an average, four inches of a foundation is sufficient, but in heavy blue clay, six inches is better.

Laying the Rough Bed.

This foundation being in, the laying of the rough bed of concrete follows. The method of mixing on the board has already been described, and the same method of procedure is followed in laying. The concrete is, as a rule, taken shovel by shovel from the board and deposited on the prepared foundation. Should the mixing board be some distance away, the concrete may be wheeled in barrows, and then spread with a rake or shovel. As it is laid, it should be pounded with a "pounder" some eight inches square at the base, and weighing not less than twenty pounds. A well-pounded concrete will pack about 1 inch in 4½ inches, so that in laying a 3½-inch foundation it is advisable to lay about 4½ inches, and pound this down an inch. As regards the depth and the strength of mixtures for different purposes, the following table should be amply sufficient. It also shows the number of cubic feet of material, and bags of cement, per 100 square feet of surface:

Table No. 1.

Depth of Material.				No. of cubic feet material required per 100 sq. ft. of surface.				
Type.	Foundation.	Rough bed.	Dressing.	Cinders.	Stone.	Pea.	Sand.	Cement.
1. Ordinary floors	3 in.	3 in.	¾ in.	30	25	6	14	5½
2. Ordinary floors with less weight to carry, but same traffic	3 in.	2½ in.	¾ in.	30	20	6	13	5
3. Ordinary floor in spongy or clayey soil	4 in.	3½ in.	¾ in.	41	29	6	17	6¼
4. For heavy traffic and weight	4 in.	3½ in.	1 in.	41	28	8	18	7
5. Very light floor	2½ in.	2½ in.	½ in.	25	20	4	12	4

Strength of Mixtures.—Top Dressing, 1, 1, 3. Rough Bed, 1, 3, 7.

Top Dressing.

The top dressing consists, as a rule, of a mixture of very fine gravel or crushed stone, sand or cement, mixed thoroughly to a consistency about that of porridge. In mixing, care should be taken that nothing runs over the sides of the mixing board, as, if it does, it is the cement and water that runs, and the sand and pea-stone or gravel that remains, the result being a much weaker mixture than was intended.

This mixture may be taken from the board in barrows or in pails, and spread evenly over the entire surface, until it is flush with the top of the pegs. As it is laid it should be smoothed over with a straight edge in the following manner: Suppose there are nine pegs set in the positions (Fig. 5) and marked (a), (b), (c), etc. Start spreading the material between pegs (a) and (b), and when it is spread fully across place the straight edge on pegs (a) and (b) and smooth the dressing down level with these two pegs, taking care that there are no hollow spaces under the straight edge. Now lay the dressing some three feet back from the line between (a) and (b) in the direction of (d) and (e), and resting one end of the straight edge on peg (a) swing it in a half-circle from peg (b) and keep it as level as possible. Next rest one end of the straight edge on peg (b) and swing it from

peg (a). It will thus be seen that the dressing is levelled twice and consequently ought to be very nearly true; but the following additional check may be used: Lay the dressing a little further toward the line of pegs (d) and (e), then rest the straight edge of peg (e) and swing from peg (d) in a half-circle toward peg (b), and then from peg (d) towards peg (a). This ought to level the floor. The same method of procedure may be followed with all the other pegs. As the top dressing is laid the pegs, no longer needed as guides in determining the levels, should be taken out and the holes filled. This should be done while the dressing is in a soft condition.

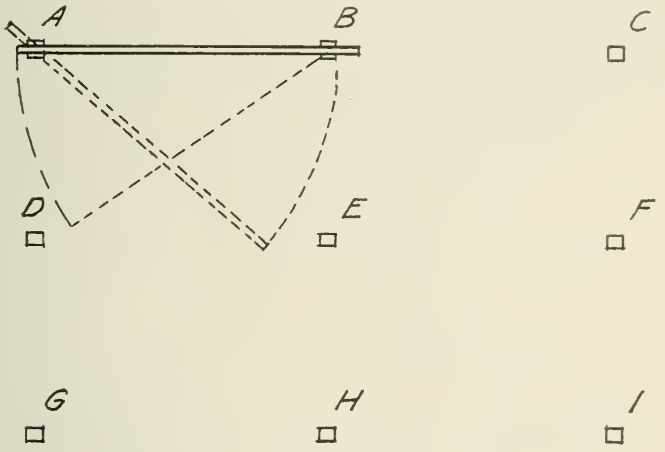


Fig. 5.

Another method is sometimes followed, and one that is perhaps surer. Lay a wooden strip between pegs (a) and (d) and between pegs (d) and (e) and rest the straight edge on them and pull the stuff along with the straight edge as you lay it. The strip is then removed and the spaces filled.

Care should be taken that the concrete foundation is never laid more than half an hour ahead of the top dressing, as the concrete is apt to set, and then the top dressing will not make a perfect bond with it.

A Wood float

Fig. 6.

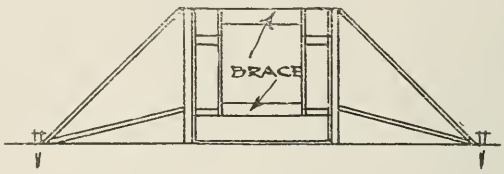
For ordinary purposes in barn floors, etc., a one-inch top composed of a 1-1-3 mixture is amply sufficient, but on floors where there is very much heavy friction and movement, a top 1½ inches to 2 inches is better and ensures a very durable surface. For floors in hen-houses or like buildings three-quarters of an inch top dressing is enough. (See Table 1.)

After the floor is laid it should be trowelled over with a wooden float (Fig. 6), but it should have been allowed to set about half an hour before this is done. The

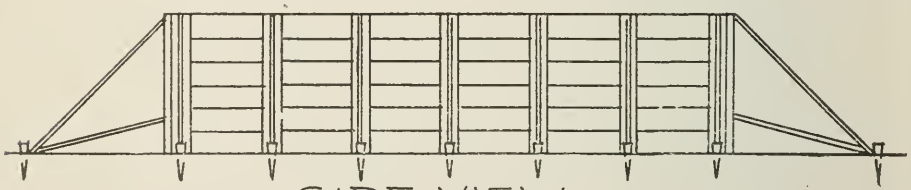
purpose of this trowelling is merely to smooth it off, leaving a smooth finish. This is accomplished by working the float backwards and forwards, raising it a little on the side towards which you are pulling. Some people like to sprinkle a neat cement or a mixture of equal parts of cement and sand over the surface before trowelling. It aids somewhat in obtaining a smooth finish, but if not applied properly and trowelled well in, it will probably chip away from the surface. On walks and similar classes of work the method of procedure is identical with that of floors. Care should be taken to keep them well barricaded so no one can walk on them and destroy the bond before the concrete is thoroughly set.

Foundations.

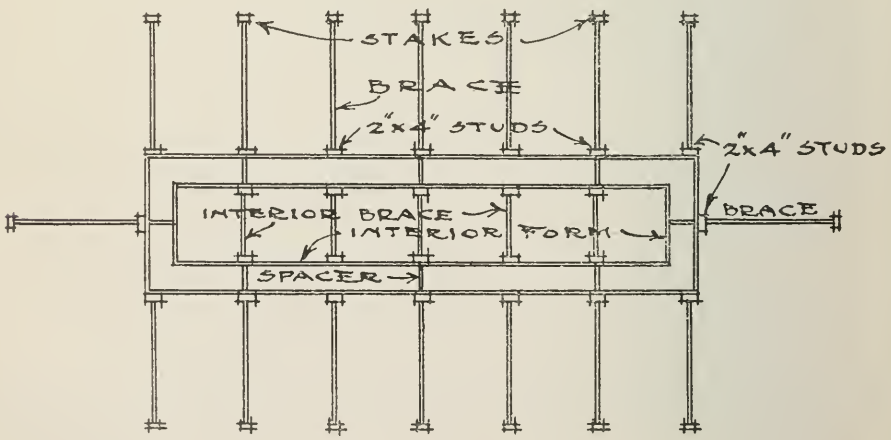
The method of mixing concrete is practically the same for foundations and like work as it is for slab work, the only difference is that, instead of laying it in flat slabs, we pour it into moulds so as to form the concrete into the desired shape. As this work is similar, no matter what the nature of it may be, I will take one case and



SECTION.



SIDE VIEW.



TOP VIEW

Fig. 7.

describe the method of building forms. It will be a water trough, 12 feet long by 3 feet wide and 3 feet high. If you will follow the illustration (Fig. 7) you will see how the forms are made. We first must decide what thickness of wall is necessary to hold the weight of water inside, and one naturally thinks from one's knowledge of seeing other work of similar nature that 6 inches is enough; therefore, we will build a box 11 feet long by 2 feet wide outside dimensions, placing the studs on to which the boards are nailed and the cross pieces which keep the box in shape not more than 2 feet apart. We then build another box 6 inches larger on all sides than the inner box, placing the studs about the same distance apart, and instead of having interior bracing, as in the inner box, we drive pegs in the ground and brace the outer box to them. This will leave you a clear space six inches round on all sides in which to pour the concrete. But we have made no allowance for the bottom as yet, and we do this by raising the inner box six inches from the ground and filling in a soft foundation all over the bottom of the big box about six inches in depth. Now fill the six-inch space around between the boxes full of concrete, taking care that it is well rammed so as to make it waterproof. The concrete should be mixed with more water than is required for floors, and the form should be filled in one operation if the trough is to be watertight.

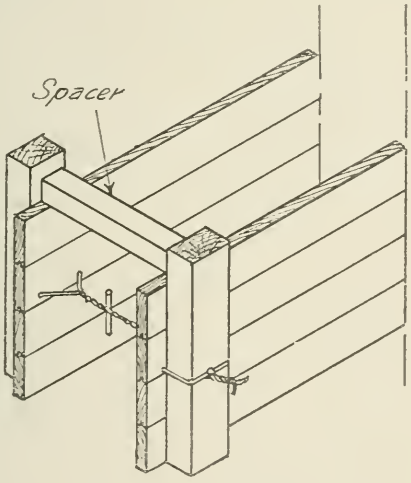


Fig. 8. A tied form.

Sometimes it is not convenient to build a form and brace it both internally and externally. In that case we set up two sides and put a piece of wood called a spacer between them, and then knot the two forms together with a piece of wire (Fig. 8). In making these forms, green timber is preferable, for it absorbs less moisture from the concrete; pine is best, but any lumber, free from loose knots, cracks, etc., will do. If a smooth surface is desired, the side of the board next to the concrete must be dressed, and of tongued and grooved stock. Lay the sheeting between the studs horizontally—it may be 1-inch, 1½-inch or 2-inch lumber, the distance apart of the studding governing the thickness. The studs should not be more than 2 feet apart for 1-inch sheeting, nor more than 4 feet apart for 2-inch. In building forms, it is wise not to drive the nails home, but leave the heads a little out so that the nails may be drawn with a claw hammer without damage to the lumber or the concrete. The forms should as a rule be left on for three days, and the work should be protected from jarring, etc., for at least a week. Concrete should be placed in

the forms in layers about six to twelve inches deep, and should be tamped lightly with a tamper, such as a pole or two-by-four joist, until the water flushes to the top. Along the face of the form it is not a bad idea to ram it with a garden fork. This shoves the stone back from the face and lets the mortar flow to it, thus getting a smooth-finished wall.

Concrete, when exposed to the sun or heat of any nature, should be soaked with water every day for at least a week. This allows the interior of the wall to dry uniformly with the exterior, and thus prevents scaling or cracking. Should the surface be rough and unsightly when the form is taken off, mix up a mortar consisting of one part of cement to two parts of sand, and trowel over the whole face of it, taking care to fill in all cavities and stone pockets.

Another nice finish is to rub the wall as soon as the forms are stripped from it with a rough board or brick. This removes the surface skin of cement, and leaves a clear, pleasing finish. No plaster should be applied to a wall unless it is in a green condition.

There are many causes why concrete fails, but to go into a discussion of these here would hardly be of benefit. If the instructions as given above are followed and the work done in seasonable weather, provided the materials are all right, the job should be a success. If it has to be done in freezing weather the heating of the materials used and the addition of a small quantity of salt will aid in getting a good result.

For the aid of those who wish to estimate the quantity of material required the following table will be of benefit:

TABLE NO. 2.

Mixture.			Material required per Cubic Yard Concrete.		
Cement.	Sand.	Stone.	Cement.	Sand.	Stone.
			barrel.	cubic yard.	cubic yard.
1	3	6	1.11	0.47	0.94
1	2½	5	1.30	0.46	0.92
1	2	4	1.57	0.44	0.88
1	1	3	2.22	0.31	0.94

It is used as follows. We wish to know the quantity of material required for 130 cu. yds. concrete, using a 1.2.4. mixture.

We find from the table that each cu. yd. concrete of 1.2.4. mixture contains 1.57 bbls. of cement, therefore the number of bbls. (4 bags) cement needed is 130 x 1.57 = 204.10. We strike off the last two numbers to allow for the decimals. Similarly, to get the quantity of stone we multiply 130 x .88, and for sand 130 x .44.

TILLAGE AND TILLAGE IMPLEMENTS.

C. F. Bailey, B.S.A., Toronto.

From the earliest times it has been freely admitted by practical farmers that stirring the soil increases its producing capacity. Tilling the soil is an art which has been practised for centuries, yet, if we are to judge from what we see on many farms throughout the country, the importance of it being thoroughly tilled has not been fully appreciated by many farmers.

By tillage we simply mean the cultivation of the soil in such a way that it be put in a suitable condition for development of field crops. It accomplishes its purpose in diverse ways: 1. Puts the soil in a condition to permit the free circulation of air. 2. Increases the capillary movement of water, thus affecting the water supplied to growing crops. 3. Promotes the decay of organic matter in the soil, thus enabling the soil to absorb water from the summer rains. It also aids in warming or cooling the soil as occasion demands, aids germinaton in the spring, because the soil lies more closely to the seed, prevents packing of clay soils, leaching of plant food and assists also in the eradication of weeds; in fact everything that tends towards making the soil capable of producing strong, healthy plants. If all this is true, it can at once be seen that tilling the soil requires a great deal of practical knowledge. Stirring the soil deep or shallow may be a good practice under certain conditions, but one or the other may be very detrimental, depending upon the object to be obtained. Rolling or packing is a good practice on one soil and fatal on another. The farmer should know the nature of his soil, and he should know the effect of every tillage implement he uses in order to obtain maximum results.

Seed Bed.

If we are to judge from what we see, there is little doubt about the apparent neglect in preparing the seed bed. Many times the land is poorly plowed, cultivation very meagre, and in many instances the implements used are either out of repair, worn out, or unsuitable for the work in hand.

From an article preceding this, you will learn that too wet or too dry conditions of the soil are unfavorable to germination and growth of plants. The soil must be moist, but not wet. The temperature will vary greatly with the crop to be grown. It must be in all cases considerably above freezing and below the highest degree at which germination ceases. Our cereal crops germinate best between 70 and 85 deg. F. A good seed bed involves the proper texture of the soil, so that the delicate rootlets of the plant may be able to procure their food in abundance. If the soil is lumpy, it not only offers resistance to the growth of the root, but also has its effect upon the air and water content of the soil. Therefore, the main objects in preparing the seed bed are:—

(1) To procure a proper temperature. (2) To maintain the correct amount of moisture. (3) The free circulation of air. (4) To supply some easily available plant food. (5) To produce a fine granular surface, or, in other words, produce good tilth.

Plowing.

The first object in plowing is to invert the top surface of the soil in order to pulverize the soil and turn under the vegetable growth, so that it may be decomposed into plant food. For a number of years it was generally considered wise to plow shallow, *i.e.*, 3½ to 4 inches deep, and supplement it with deep cultivation.

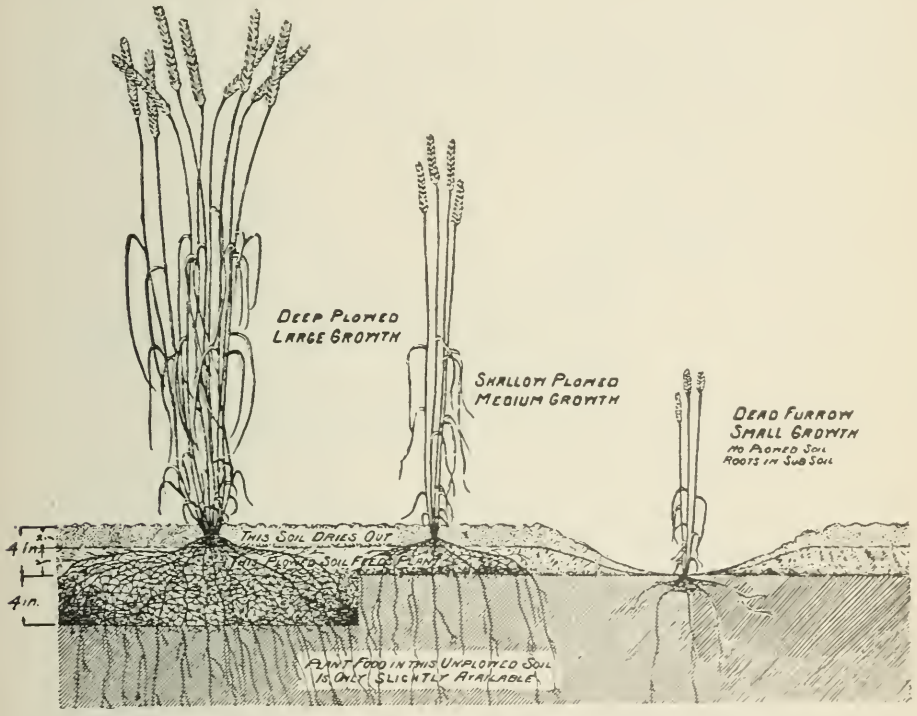
The object of this was to keep the humus and manure added to the soil as near the surface as possible. While this contention is quite correct, yet it has not been entirely satisfactory. Where this method was practised for several years, it was found that the soil below became very hard, and did not allow the delicate roots to penetrate sufficiently to enable them to feed. If machinery, *i.e.,* harrows, could be procured that would work up the soil to a depth of 6 or 8 inches, the difficulty would be overcome. However, up to the present time we have nothing entirely satisfactory, the main objection being that the machinery best fitted for the work is too heavy for the average farm team to haul with any degree of ease. As a result of this experience, the average farmer throughout the Province has gone back to plowing more deeply, at least once in four years, in order to overcome the solidifying of the soil below. It, therefore, means that we must be guided by our own judgment in deciding how deep we are to plow. As a rule, it is generally considered advisable to plow deeply before a root crop, as they are deep feeders, and should be encouraged to feed from the lower strata of the soil. If this method is practised in the fall, and the manure turned in by plowing shallow or by a disc-harrow in the spring, we then have our plant food quite near the surface, the soil loosened to a reasonable depth, and our deep feeding root crop is enabled to use the plant food that has been turned down the fall before. Shallow plowing is more advisable before a grain crop. The grain being a shallow feeder does not feed so deeply and needs the available plant food near the surface, and does not need the soil loosened below to the same depth as roots. Shallow plowing is also advisable when turning over stubble immediately after harvest, the main object of which is to kill noxious weeds and weed seeds. If you plow deeply, the seeds are covered deeply, the air is excluded, and as a result they do not germinate. Again, the weeds are covered so well that they are enabled to withstand the shock, provided surface cultivation is not practised to any great extent. Whereas, if plowed quite shallow, the roots of the plants would be exposed to the sun and be killed. We, therefore, conclude that the average soil, especially a soil of a clayey nature, should be plowed deeply at least once in four years, just previous to the application of manure, in order to improve the texture of the soil in the lower six or eight inches, and to combine some of the newer soil with the humus. Experiments are being conducted in plowing from 12 to 16 inches deep with a disc-plow. This plow pulverizes the soil, but carries the top soil down too far to be of use for plants. While this plow may be useful on deep soils, or newly drained muck-soils lacking in phosphoric acid and potash, they do not seem to be practicable under ordinary conditions. At other times shallow plowing should be advocated with an eye to keeping the fertile soil as near the surface as possible.

When to Plow.

There are three seasons of the year when plowing is practised on the average farm—spring, summer and fall. Spring plowing has, for its main object, the covering of manure and the preparation of the seed bed for roots or allied crops. No matter if the land has been plowed the previous fall, the land becomes more or less compact, especially where wagon tracks have been formed while hauling the manure, and is greatly improved in tilth by the extra stirring of the soil. It also is a means of killing weeds which get an early start in the spring, and brings weed seeds near the surface for germination to be destroyed during the cultivating season, thus giving a better opportunity of cleaning the land of weeds before seeding down with a grain crop the following year.

Summer plowing is practised where the land is very weedy and should always be shallow, the object being to turn under the weeds before they have had an opportunity to produce seed and to expose the roots of biennial and perennial plants as well as to kill such weeds as couchgrass, sow thistle, etc., by exposing their underground root-stalks to the hot sun during the dry weather. Summer plowing may be practised in mid-summer, especially where a summer fallow is desired, but is also done immediately after harvest.

Fall plowing is usually more extensive than either spring or summer plowing. It comes at a time when it does not interfere with the general farm work to any great extent, and has a more beneficial effect upon the soil and its fertility.



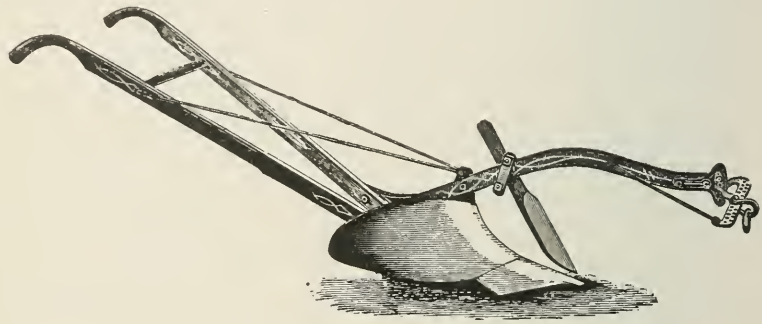
Note the effect of deep plowing upon the root growth of plants.

Probably the first object of fall plowing is to loosen up the soil to a considerable depth and expose a rough surface, thus enabling the snows to cover the soil evenly and be absorbed by the soil in the spring, as well as having the soil in a better condition to absorb the spring rains. It is also important from the standpoint of soil texture or tilth and fertility. Plowing in the fall exposes some new soil, which is acted upon by the elements. The freezing and thawing actions during the winter and spring months tend to make soil more granular, thus improving the tilth and breaking down the mineral constituents of the soil into compounds that may be assimilated by the growing plants. The depth will depend largely upon the crop to follow, the nature of the soil and the length of time since the field was plowed deeply. But, generally speaking, fall plowing should be deep, and especially so if it is essential that we retain as much of the winter snows and springs rains as possible.

How often to plow is a question rather difficult to answer. It is the most costly method of cultivation, and should not be done where equally as good results may be secured by harrowing. As a rule, it is not advisable to plow for a grain crop if it follows a root crop, first, because the root crop will leave sufficient plant food near the surface, and, secondly, because the grains are not deep feeders, and the soil may be worked sufficiently with a harrow. In a case where grain is grown two years in succession, it would be quite a different matter—plowing should go between. The plant food near the surface would be depleted, and for the second crop it is necessary to turn up new soil. Be guided by the rotation of crops you follow, the kind of soil and the objects you wish to attain.

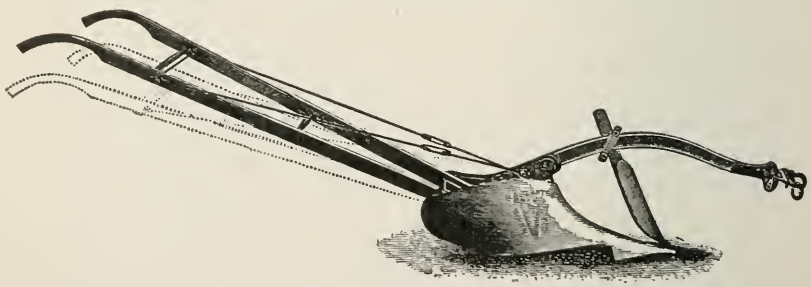
Plows.

There are many types of plows in the market, viz., single, disc, gang, sulky, sub-soil and the deep-tilling machines. They have all been designed for a special purpose, or, in other words, each may be useful under varying circumstances.



Single plow with short, wide mould-board.

Single plows, from the fact that they plow a furrow at a time, make plowing a much slower process than a gang plow. However, they are valuable on the farm in that they can be used on rough, stony land or hard clay soils, and where we desire to plow deeply. From the fact that we have more control over the plow, we are enabled to hold it at any depth we desire, and also avoid stones or throw them out, whereas a gang plow must be gauged for a certain depth, and when coming in contact with stones would be thrown out or broken. There are various types of single plows, *i.e.,* plows for various classes of work. For turning a clay soil, a long, narrow mould-board is desirable. The handles should also have considerable length. Some of these plows have adjustable handles, which can be raised or

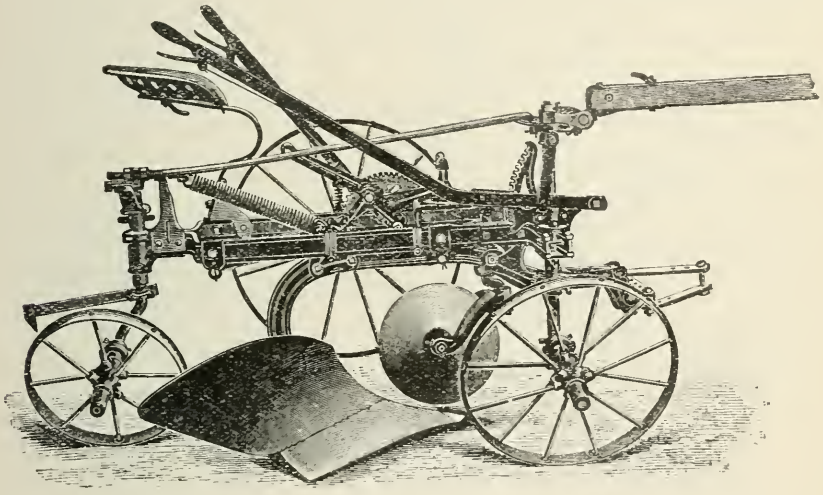


Single plow with long, narrow mould board.

lowered for a tall or short man. Where it is desired to plow stubble, or land of like nature, a short, wide mould-board is more desirable, as it tends to throw the furrow over better and loosen up the soil. The kind of colter is a matter of preference, but, generally speaking, the common blade is used, except where weeds and rubbish interfere, when a disc colter is used very satisfactorily.

Disc plows are not used to any great extent in Ontario. However, they will do good work on stubble land, and are especially useful on rough land, and, to some extent, in orchards. In cases where an ordinary plow fails to work in a sticky soil, the disc plow will keep clear and turn the soil over very well indeed. These plows vary in number of discs from 1 to 5, but for ordinary work the 2 or 3 disc is the most preferable. One disc is a slow process, and when you have more than three it becomes too heavy and is more generally used in the West with steam.

The sulky riding plow is made as a single or gang plow. The prime object of this plow is to make it possible to ride rather than walk. At this time of expensive labor, this plow has met with favor, as many who have reached the age where



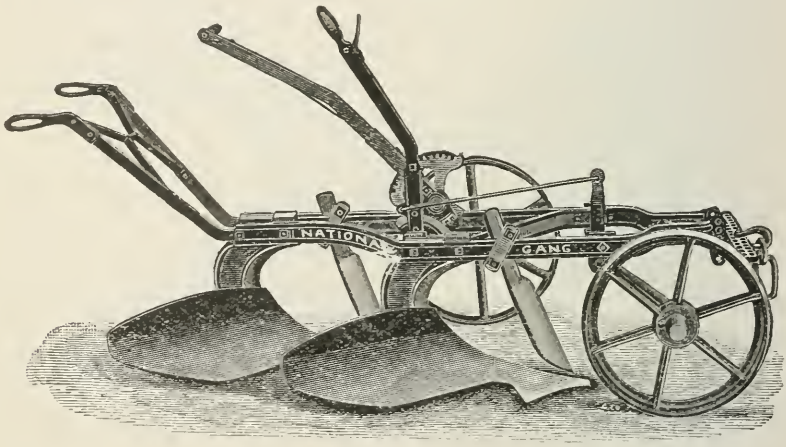
Sulky Plow.

walking has made it difficult to plow may be able to assist in this part of farming operations, where they would otherwise be unable to do so. Apart from this, the sulky riding plow has no merit over the ordinary gang plow.

The gang plow is found on every up-to-date farm in the Province. Its popularity is due largely to its labor-saving qualities. It is constructed to plow two or more furrows at a time, which means that nearly as much work can be done in a day with one man and a team as two men and two teams can do with the ordinary single plow. Three-furrow plows are used to some extent, but are found to be a little too heavy for the horses found on the average farm. The gang plow is not intended for deep plowing, or for turning over green sod, but is adapted more to turning in manure for roots, plowing after roots or corn, and for plowing a summer fallow during the summer months. Every farmer who has the labor problem to solve (and those who don't are the exception) would do well to use a gang plow for such purposes as indicated above.

The sub-soil plow is of simple construction and made to follow the ordinary single plow. An ordinary plow, less the mould-board, would answer the purpose. Latterly plow manufacturers have been making an attachment for the ordinary single plow, but it tends to increase the draft and is not meeting with favor. The object of this plow is to break up the soil immediately below the furrow and increase the air and water holding power of the soil, incidentally having a beneficial effect upon the soil texture and giving the plants an opportunity to root more deeply. However, within recent years this method of cultivation has fallen into disuse.

The deep tilling machine can hardly be recommended to the ordinary farmer. This machine has two large discs built in a heavy frame in such a way that it is able to pulverize the soil to a depth of 12 to 16 inches. The top surface of the soil is carried down to a considerable depth, which would be suicidal to a soil containing a limited amount of humus. However, this machine may be used to advantage on humus soil where it is desirous that the lower strata be mixed with the surface soil. This is often the case with newly claimed swamp soils, where the vegetable



Gang Plow.

mould is very deep and lacks in phosphoric acid and potash. The fact of this machine having the deep stirring action enables it to bring up new soil. This soil will then be acted upon by the elements, *i.e.*, rain, air, heat, cold, etc., and sufficient plant food will be made available as well as the mechanical condition of the soil improved, which will add to the producing power of the soil without the aid of commercial fertilizers.

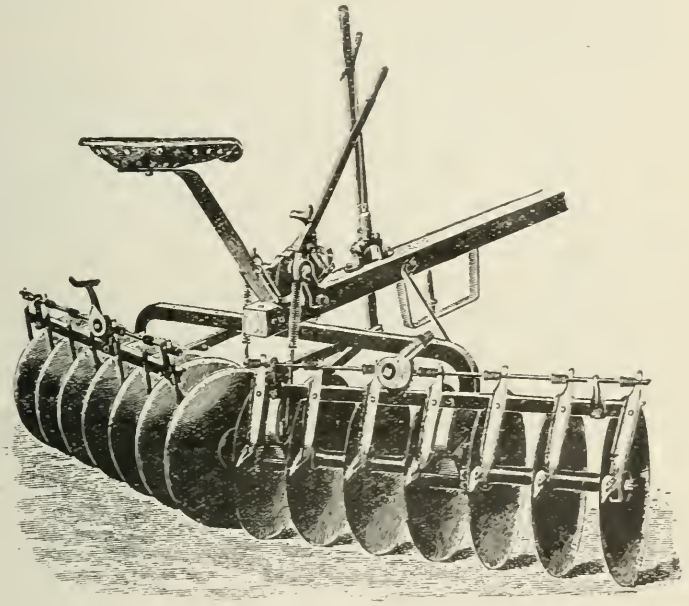
Harrowing.

Harrowing has for its objects the improving of the texture of the soil and the forming of a dust mulch on the surface, thus increasing the water holding power of the soil and making a suitable seed bed for the crop to follow. Many farmers do not seem to realize the full significance of this process, and seem satisfied with running over the soil in an indifferent manner. Little attention is given to the nature of the soil, its conditon, or the kind of harrow best suited for the work, and in many cases we find that fields are harrowed a certain number of times, no matter what condition they may be left in for the growing crop. As a result of this indifferent practice, the seed-bed is a mass of lumps, which allows for excessive evaporation; the seed is not properly covered, and those that germin-

ate are unable to procure plant food in abundance. In a wet season, the result of this negligence is not so noticeable, but in a season of drought, a thorough harrowing of the soil is the only safeguard we have between success and failure. Therefore, we should see to it that our land is thoroughly stirred, and that it is done early in the season in order to conserve as much soil moisture as possible, thus ensuring a maximum crop.

Kind of Harrows.

No tillage implement is more commonly used than the disc-harrow. It pulverizes the soil thoroughly and is especially useful for loosening up fall plowed land in the spring. Its capacity for going deeply makes it useful for working up sod and has led to its use without plowing. However, the latter practice is not always the best husbandry. When set to work deeply the draft is heavy, but it does a large amount of work in hard ground. To secure the best results, the



Disc Harrow.

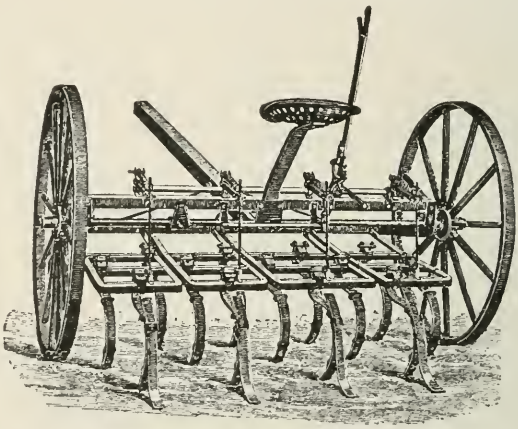
disc should always lap half (double discing), otherwise a furrow is left in the middle of the harrow track and a ridge on the other edge. The furrow allows evaporation of much water and leaves a scanty covering of fine earth. There is also a narrow strip in the middle of the harrow track that escapes the harrow. A special type of disc harrow, known as the double action disc, performs the right and left discing in one operation, thus giving a level seed-bed and well loosening the soil. For the best results, discing should be done lengthwise of the furrow with the right hand lap. On right hand plowing this tends to press down the furrow and supplement the plowing instead of turning back the sod, which would be the tendency if the left discs lead. However, if the plowing is well done there is little difference whether the harrow lead is right or left. Cross discing is usually practised, but should never be done before the land has been disced lengthwise. Discing grain stubble immediately after the harvest is good practice. While it does not loosen up the soil to the same extent as a plow,

yet it tends to conserve moisture, germinate weed seds, and is much more rapid than plowing. While we do not consider the disc harrow equal to plowing, yet during a busy season it is a valuable piece of farm machinery.

The size of the discs has a great deal to do with the draft. The large disc is preferable from the latter standpoint. Yet it is generally considered that for the best results a medium sized disc, *i.e.,* 14 in. to 16 in., is the most satisfactory from every standpoint. The angle at which the discs are set with the line of draft has an important influence upon the pulverizing action of the harrow. The wider the angle the greater the pulverizing effect. Too sharp an angle increases the draft and will turn up sods on freshly plowed land.

The spring-tooth harrow is not extensively used in the older parts of the Province, but in newer sections, where the land is rough or lumpy, it gives excellent results.

The spring-tooth cultivator is used quite extensively and with good results. The teeth, like the harrow, are flexible, which makes them useful on rough land.



Spring-tooth Cultivator.

The depth can be regulated, and the harrow teeth, being in sections, overcome the difficulty of skipping on uneven land. *The straight-toothed cultivator* is a favorite among many, but is not as satisfactory as the spring-tooth, in that the teeth are on a level and cannot be prevented from skipping on an uneven surface.

The smoothing or spike-toothed harrow is found on every farm. The best style is a steel frame (the wooden frame is too rigid for the best results), with levers to adjust the angle of the teeth. The latter is useful when harrowing corn, potatoes or a grain crop. By tilting the teeth backward one is enabled to harrow when the plants have reached considerable size. The square or diamond teeth are preferred to round. This harrow is not used to any extent immediately after the plow, but more as a finishing harrow. The following are the applications of the smoothing harrow:—

(1) The final preparation of the seed-bed.

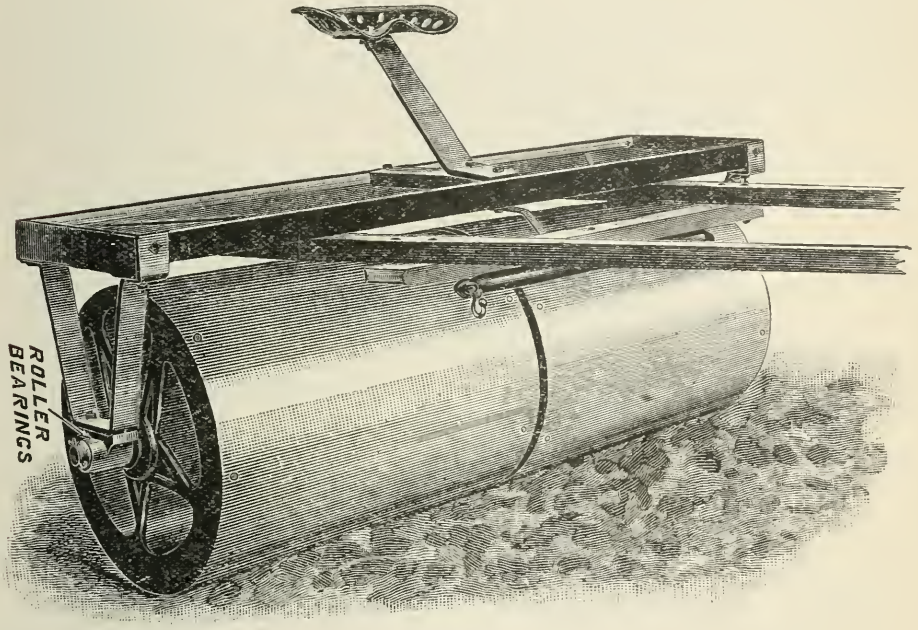
(2) Killing weeds before they become firmly attached to the soil.

(3) Making an earth mulch, thus breaking off the capillary tubes and checking evaporation.

(4) Breaking the soil crust about young, growing grain, which assists in aerating the soil and forming an earth mulch.

(5) Working down newly plowed land to conserve soil moisture, especially a clay soil.

The importance of the smoothing harrow cannot be too strongly emphasized. The ground can be covered very quickly, a man and four horses being able to cover about thirty acres per day, and the effect upon the crops when done at timely intervals is most marked. Some farmers hesitate to use this harrow on growing crops, but the pulling out of an occasional plant is insignificant when compared with the benefit in breaking up the surface crust, conserving soil moisture and destroying weeds.



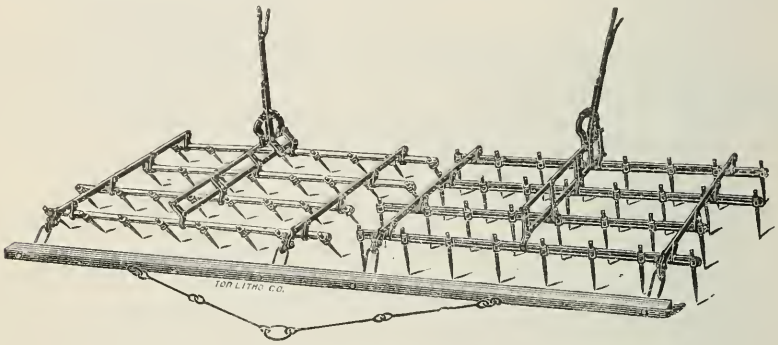
Land Roller.

The land roller is commonly used, but is more misused than any tillage implement on the farm. In many instances it is used on a grain crop irrespective of the kind or the condition of the soil. It undoubtedly improves the appearance of the field and makes it in a much better condition to be followed by the reaper during the harvest, but in many instances to the detriment of the crop. The first objects of rolling are to crush lumps, smoothen the surface, and draw up moisture to assist in the germination of the seed. While the first two objects mentioned are always desirable, it is found that the third, *i.e.*, soil moisture, is drawn so closely to the surface that a great deal is lost by evaporation. It is never advisable to roll a field that is at all moist. It not only brings too much moisture near the surface, but it tends to puddle a clay soil and form a hard crust. As a result, evaporation is excessive, and the surface so hard that plants are unable to penetrate the soil. A better practise would be to roll the seed-bed after sowing and follow it with a light harrow. In this way you have broken the lumps, drawn the moisture up to the seed and the harrow makes a mulch and overcomes the objectionable feature of the roller. A heavy roller may be used to good advantage on a newly plowed sod. The action of pressing down the furrow excludes the air, draws up moisture and assists materially in hastening

decay of the green material turned under by the plow. It is generally advisable to follow the roller with a harrow in order to loosen the surface and form a mulch.

Seeding.

The best type of seeder to use will vary slightly, depending upon the climatic conditions, nature of the soil, and condition of the seed-bed. The seed-bed is not to be overlooked. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized and in the best possible condition to receive the seed. Broadcast seeding is not generally practised throughout the Province. We find that grain sown with a tube drill will, on the average, produce one bushel per acre more than if sown broadcast. If seeding is done as soon as the land is warm enough or dry enough to be worked, the broadcast sowing will sometimes give better results than the drilled grain, but later in the season, especially if the land is dry and lumpy, the grain sown with the drill will nearly always be better than that sown broadcast.



Smoothing Harrow.

Seed-Drills.

There are numerous types of seeders being used throughout the Province, viz., hoe, shoe, single disc, double disc, and spring-tooth.

The hoe drill is quite popular among many farmers. It gives excellent satisfaction on smooth, clean land, and is not thrown out by stones in gravelly soil. The main objection is that it gathers rubbish on a dirty field.

The shoe drill is not quite so objectionable from the standpoint of gathering rubbish, but it is rather objectionable in land where stones are numerous. The shoes, too, are subject to a great deal of wear and have to be replaced at short intervals.

The disc drill is fast becoming one of the most popular drills on the market. Although heavier in draft than either the shoe or hoe drill, they are used quite extensively throughout the Province. The discs enable it to be used on rough, stony land. The discs being set at an angle, cover the seed at sufficient depth (which may be regulated) and insures an even covering of the seed. The double disc is not meeting with favor. It does not cover seed as well as the single disc, and leaves a part of the surface soil exposed to evaporation; the loose soil being gathered in order to cover the seed.

The spring-tooth drill, or the broad-cast drill, is fast falling into disuse. As previously explained, broadcast sowing decreases the yield of grain per acre. The latter is the main argument against its use. On the other hand, however, it is very useful in rough, stony land, and may be used to advantage in new or rough sections of the Province.

Dates of Seeding.

It is important to sow spring wheat, barley, oats and peas in the order as mentioned and start as early as the land can be worked to good advantage in the spring. There is usually a considerable decrease in production as the time advances after the first week passes in which spring wheat, barley and oats could be sown, and, after ten days are past, in the case of peas. Experiments show a marked advantage through sowing large, plump seed grain for the best production of both grain and straw.

Amount of Seed.

Heavy seeding is wasteful not only in the cost of seed, but it draws heavily upon the store of moisture in the soil, and checks the development of strong, healthy plants. Practical experience has gone to show that moderate seeding gives the largest returns.

As a guide, we give here what is generally considered as the proper amount of seed to sow per acre.

Crop,	Amount of Seed per Acre.
Barley	5 to 7 pecks.
Oats	9 "
Spring Wheat	5 to 8 "
Peas	7 to 12 "
Buck Wheat	4 "

Depth of Seeding.

The depth of seeding depends upon the condition and character of the soil. Land that is fall plowed and well settled need not be seeded so deeply as loose spring plowed land. The farmer must develop and use good judgment in regard to depth of seeding. The best depth is the nearest point to the surface at which perfect germination conditions are found, *i.e.*, where there is the right degree of moisture and temperature. Generally speaking, cereals should be sown from one to two inches deep. The warm, fertile surface soil, if sufficiently moist, affords the best feeding ground for young plants.

To get the best results from tillage it is necessary for one to be familiar with the character of the land, whether it be a stiff clay or loam, sand or gravel, dry or wet, and in many instances experience alone will reveal what is best under varying conditions. The implements manufactured to be used for the cultivation of the soil are of such a varied character that a specific piece of machinery built purposely for any kind of land may be readily obtained from implement manufacturers. Farmers should not be content with implements unsuited for the work in hand, but should study the various implements on the market, and the uses for which they are fitted.

CROP ROTATION.

By F. C. Hart, B.S.A., Galt, Ontario.

A gentleman of my acquaintance not long since made the statement that he was the only person in the township, to his knowledge, who had followed a regular rotation for a period of ten years. When one realizes how long the principals of crop rotation have been known, how much study has been given to the problems

connected therewith, how many Institute speakers and farm magazines have been spreading information on the subject, and how many practical and progressive farmers have demonstrated its benefits, the above statement that but one farmer in a township is practising a regular rotation, seems a little extreme. Subsequent inquiry, nevertheless, reveals the fact that, although the number is not as small as above indicated, the percentage of farmers who employ a regular rotation of crops for a succession of years is surprisingly small. It is also true that seldom is a crop grown on the same land for more than one year. With most farmers, there is usually a rotation of a sort, but there is neither a definite plan nor reasons for a plan. In the spring, a hap-hazard choice of fields for the various crops is made, with no particular reason why oats should be in this field and corn in that. The whole foundation of crop rotation for many is that manure should be applied to the poorest land. Fortunately, though, many have more and better reasons for their rotation.

It is impossible to state a definite rotation suitable under all or even under many conditions. Each man must work out his own rotation. Practically all that can be done is to state the underlying principles of crop rotation; and, understanding these, the farmer must be left to make a rotation to suit his own varied conditions of soil and system of farming. This lack of definite information has led many to let the years slip by without attempting a solution for themselves.

In the first place then, it would be well to know something of the principles of crop rotation, and then inquire into some of the difficulties of applying them.

Crop rotation may be stated as the regular growing of a succession of crops to produce the articles required for the available markets at the least expense of capital, labor and fertility, and to leave the soil fertile enough to continue producing larger instead of diminished yields.

The plant is the article with which we have to deal, and for the purpose in hand it should be noted that plants differ as to

(1) *The kind of food required.* A seed producing crop, such as oats, can stand larger applications of the phosphoric manures, whereas the foliage plants, such as root crops, require larger amounts of nitrogenous fertilizers. A large application of barnyard manure, for instance, applied to a crop of oats *might* cause an excessive growth of straw to the detriment of the grain production, whereas the same application to turnips would greatly increase the yield of the desired product. It must be borne in mind in this connection, however, that the food of plants must be balanced. An overabundance of nitrogenous manure will not produce an equally increased crop if the other necessary plant foods in the soil are insufficient for that crop.

(2) *Amounts of food required and manner of obtaining them.* The clovers require large amounts of nitrogen, but seemingly lack the ability of taking it from the soil. They depend for their supply on the air, from whence it is obtained by means of the well-known bacteria on the roots. Consequently it does not pay to apply a nitrogenous manure to clover rather than to crops which cannot so obtain their nitrogen. As this element nitrogen is the most expensive and most difficult to retain of all plant foods, and in the finished article is a necessary element in most of our high-priced products, this ability of the clovers to obtain it from the unlimited supply in the atmosphere and make it available for other crops, is the keynote of rotation of crops.

Another point under this heading is the well-known fact that some crops are easier feeders than others. For instance, oats are able to obtain a fair living on soil

where wheat would starve. Such easy feeders as buckwheat and oats are valuable upon poor soil for the purpose of plowing down, acting simply as gatherers of food for a succeeding crop and the building up of a soil. To remove a crop of oats from such a soil is the impoverishing process carried further.

(3) *The length of the root system.* The feeding ground of our crops varies greatly. Surface feeders may profitably follow deep feeders without the necessity of plowing or turning to the surface the soil upon which the deeper rooted plants have fed. The plowing down of root land for a grain crop has the further disadvantage of turning down a clean soil which has been surface cultivated all season.

(4) *The length of the feeding period.* The spring grains feed a much shorter time than do the root crops. This point may often be taken advantage of when planning a rotation to economise labor as well as fertility.

(5) *Cultivation necessary.* For grasses and grains, practically all the cultivation is previous to the sowing of the seed. For the hoed crops cultivation is continued during at least a part of the growing season. This summer cultivation answers many purposes and its importance is demonstrated by the necessity of a summer-fallow where cultivated crops are grown to a small extent only. Non-cultivated crops following cultivated crops is an important principle of crop rotation.

(6) *The weeds, insects, and diseases associated.* Illustrations of these are of common occurrence. Weeds have the one advantage of compelling cultivation, resulting in many benefits other than the destruction of the weeds. Crop rotation is important in dealing with such insects as wire worms and white grubs. By leaving peas out of the rotation a few years ago, the prevalence of the pea weavil was greatly lessened in Ontario. Some plant diseases, such as potato scab, may live over winter in the soil, necessitating a change of ground for that crop.

Other factors to be taken into consideration in building a rotation are: (a) Type of farming followed. (*b*) Type of soil, and (*c*) Labor. A consideration of labor in connection with rotation is perhaps too large a subject to take up here.

The difficulty of balancing crops for the requirements of the stock kept, the lay of the land, or the prevalence of particularly bad weeds, are also difficulties in the way of planning a rotation. All these facts, as before stated, render it impossible to formulate a general rotation, and should be taken into account when a particular case is being considered.

There are several disturbing factors other than those mentioned which are apt to upset calculations with regard to a rotation. Alfalfa is beginning to spread rapidly over the Province, and is often sown on fields that should properly be in rotation. Where there are no hills or rough land on the farm this might be unavoidable, because alfalfa is too valuable a crop to be without. But as this crop will often thrive on land difficult to work, if such land be available, it should be used for alfalfa in preference to the rotation fields. At least one farmer in this district is following this plan with excellent results.

Perhaps the greatest discouragement in starting a rotation arises from a failure to obtain a catch of clover. When this occurs all calculations are upset, and usually, in spite of previous plans, an endeavor is made to get immediate returns from the field. In any case there is a loss, but the endeavor should be to retain the rotation. This possibly may mean a decreased income for a short time, but it is more than made up when the rotation is established. When a failure

of clover occurs, the field might be sown to a crop such as millet or sorghum that could be turned into dry fodder, and the original rotation adhered to.

A great advantage in a rotation is that barnyard manure is applied to the crop that will give the largest returns for the application, rather than to the field most in need of manure, irrespective of the crop grown. It has been demonstrated often enough that manure applied to root and corn crops will be effective not only for the following grain and hay crops, but more of its fertilizing elements are used in profitable production than if applied directly to the grain crops.

Of course it is not the best policy to stick to one rotation for too long a period. On most of our Ontario farms a short rotation at first might very profitably be followed by a longer one as the fertility of the field is increased.

As a sample the following common four-year rotation may be cited:

First year. Hoed crops—roots, corn, potatoes; balance of the quarter section in peas or rape. Manure applied to this section.

Second year. Grain.

Third year. Hay (Clover).

Fourth year. Hay and pasture.

A study of this rotation will show that it is in accord with the principles of rotation. First hoed crops, fairly deep feeders, allowing cultivation and cleaning of the land, and adapted to a large application of nitrogenous manure; second, the grain, shallower feeders, on a mellow seed bed, and with the plant food well balanced; followed by the grasses (mostly clover) nursed by grain crop, feeding and obtaining moisture from the subsoil as well as from the surface soil, and gathering nitrogen from the air, some of which is used by the succeeding hoed crops.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1910

PART II.—MEETINGS AND STATISTICS

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

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PART II.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

1910-1911.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

This volume contains statistics for Ontario Farmers' Institutes for the year ending May 31st, 1910, also announcements of meetings to be held under the auspices of the local Institutes during the season 1910-11, together with a list of speakers and their subjects.

In addition to the meetings which are herein announced we are planning for a large number of special courses in stock and seed judging, Fruit Institutes, special poultry meetings, etc. We are pleased to report a considerable increase in the number of members who have joined the Institute since the beginning of 1910, and while the attendance at some of the regular Institute meetings has been somewhat disappointing, we are pleased to report that the total attendance at meetings held under the auspices of this Department is considerably in advance of previous years, the attendance for the twelve months reaching over 300,000.

Special Meetings.

There is an increased demand from year to year for special instruction along definite lines, and the results attending this work demonstrate the practicability of such instruction. Special meetings in the interest of weed destruction, seed improvement, growing ensilage corn, dairying, poultry raising, etc., have already shown marked results.

Women's Institutes.

The work in this branch has not only grown in volume, but it has shown marked development in the nature of the work undertaken. While food values and methods of work in the preparation of food receive their just share of attention, the Institutes are paying more and more attention to home management, beautifying of home surroundings, the introduction of wholesome literature in the home and throughout the community, etc., and healthful social intercourse has been given prominence. Altogether the Women's Institutes are being appreciated more than ever, and a great work is being done towards establishing a healthful life in the rural districts. Much has been done to increase efficiency in home building. With six hundred Institutes doing efficient active work among a membership of considerably over sixteen thousand, the permanency of the work is not to be questioned. It is to be hoped that the Women's Institutes and Farmers' Clubs will co-operate to a greater extent, not only in the holding of meetings to be addressed by delegates sent out from the Department of Agriculture, but also in monthly meetings.

Farmers' Institute Clubs.

Local organizations in which the farmers have an opportunity of discussing their own affairs in their own way can be made one of the most potent forces towards agricultural development; and judging from the activity in this line of work during the past year, we are hopeful that many localities will this season

consider the advisability of forming such organizations. It is one way in which farmers can get the greatest benefit from the literature sent out by the Department and the articles appearing in our agricultural journals from week to week. An exchange of ideas and experiences on the part of the farmers in each locality cannot but result in benefit to the individual and community. We now have over one hundred and fifty clubs, with the prospect of a healthful expansion of the work during the coming season. We trust that the Institute officers will do their part in advancing this line of work. Full instructions as to organization, etc., will be furnished upon application to the Department.

Attendance, Membership, etc., for 1909-10.

Institutes holding largest number of meetings during the year ending May 31st, 1910, are:

Waterloo, North	26	Kent, East	11
Dufferin	16	Leeds, South	11
Parry Sound, East	14	York, North	11
Waterloo, South	14	Brant, North	10
Durham, East	13	Bruce, North	10
Essex, North	13	Bruce, South	10
Ontario, North	13	Durham, West	10
Grey, Centre	12	Lambton, East	10
Grey, North	12	Lambton, West	10
Huron, East	12	Monck	10
Kent, West	12	Stormont	10
Oxford, North	12	Welland	10
Peel	12	Wentworth, South	10
Simcoe, Centre	12	York, East	10

Institutes having the largest attendance at their meetings:

Bruce, South	3,410	Ontario, North	1,886
Peel	2,939	Peterboro', East	1,871
Waterloo, North	2,610	Middlesex, East	1,865
Perth, South	2,575	Perth, North	1,836
Oxford, North	2,425	Wellington, West	1,765
Waterloo, South	2,252	Lincoln	1,740
Huron, East	1,992		

Institutes having the largest membership for the year 1909:

Waterloo, South	834	Wellington, Centre	349
Halton	640	Middlesex, East	347
Waterloo, North	603	Dufferin	345
Oxford, South	571	Northumberland, West	337
Perth, South	418	Simcoe, Centre	333
Oxford, North	392	York, North	331
Huron, East	383	Welland	322
Essex, South	378	Carleton	318
Perth, North	378	Middlesex, North	317
Brant, South	357	Elgin, East	316
Peel	354	Lambton, East	316
Ontario, North	350		

The membership for the first six months of 1910 is 840 in advance of the corresponding period for 1909.

Fruit Institutes.

During the season 1909-10 special Fruit Institutes were conducted in the following places: Beamsville, Burgessville, Burlington, Chatham, Clarkson, Cobourg, Courtland, Delhi, Dunnville, Folden's Corners, Fonthill, Forest, Frankford,

Goderich, Grantham, Grimsby, Iroquois, Jordan, Kingsville, Lambeth, Meaford, Newcastle, Norwich, Orono, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Paisley, Paris, Pickering, Picton, Port Dover, Port Rowan, St. David's, Simcoe, Sparta, Thornbury, Vittoria, Waterford, Winona, Wyoming.

In several instances these courses lasted for one day only, but generally they covered two and three days. The total attendance at these courses was 7,360.

Special Poultry Meetings.

Poultry meetings were conducted during the season of 1909-10 in the following places: Almonte, Cayuga, Listowel, McDonald's Corners, Madoc, Pakenham, Port Credit, Tecumseh, West Hawkesbury, Winchester.

The total attendance at these meetings was 865.

Judging Classes.

Short courses in seed and stock judging were conducted in the following places: Almonte, Ameliasburg, Avonmore, Barrie, Beaverton, Bolton, Cayuga, Cookstown, Duntroon, Elmira, Galt, Iroquois, Lanark Village, Lancaster, Lindsay, Morrisburg, Orillia, Penetanguishene, Peterboro', Port Perry, South Mountain, Simcoe, Sunderland, Woodstock, Winchester.

This work is very popular in every section of the Province. The number of courses was increased from 16 to 25, and we hope to conduct about 40 during the coming year. The total attendance at these judging classes was 23,007.

Seed Meetings.

During the summer of 1910 a series of special seed meetings was held in the following places: Allenwood, Almonte, Archer, Ardtrea, Cameron, Central Smith, Cherry Valley, Cherrywood, Douro, Dunsford, Gamebridge, Guysborough, Inkerman, Ivy, Kent Bridge, Kinburn, Maberly, McDonald's Corners, Middleville, Milford, Mountain View, Newmarket, Orillia, Ormond, Simcoe, Teeswater, Valetta, Walkerton, Whitby, Woodville.

The question of weed eradication is becoming a live topic in every section of Ontario. Farmers are beginning to realize the enormous loss due to the ravages of weeds, and the increase in production due to better selection of seed. We fully expect that the demand for this class of work will continue from year to year. Total attendance at these meetings was 1,684.

Annual Meetings.

Speakers were furnished for thirty annual meetings of Farmers' Institutes held between May 31st and June 21st, 1910. With a very few exceptions the speakers were members of the Ontario Agricultural College staff. The Institutes appreciated very much the services of these gentlemen. We believe that much good has been accomplished through bringing the College in closer touch with the farmers of the Province at the annual meetings.

Dairy Meetings.

A special series of meetings was conducted through the Dairy Instruction Branch. These meetings were attended by the two Chief Instructors, Messrs. G. G. Publow, Kingston, and Frank Herns, London, and some of the men who were assisting them as instructors.

In all, 360 factory meetings and 24 district meetings were held, with a total attendance of 24,136.

Special Northern Meetings.

The special meetings held throughout the Northern portions of the Province, and which were attended by a gentleman and lady speaker, are recorded in Part II. of the 1910 Women's Institute Report. In all, 102 places were visited. It is pleasing, indeed, to note the deep interest taken in the meetings held in the newer sections of the Province, and we hope to be able to extend our work in this direction.

Summary of Attendance.

At regular, supplementary and special Institute meetings for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1910:

Regular and Supplementary Meetings:	
Farmers' Institutes	108,020
Women's Institutes	135,922
Special Institutes:	
Fruit Institutes	7,360
Poultry Institutes	865
Seed and Live Stock Judging Classes	23,007
Seed Meetings	1,684
Factory and Creamery Meetings	24,136
Total	300,994

Geo. A. Putnam, *Superintendent.*

ONTARIO FARMERS' INSTITUTES

OFFICERS FOR 1910-11.

Institute.		Name.	P. O. Address.
Addington	President	Wm. J. McGill	Centreville.
	Vice-President	A. N. Laperm	Centreville.
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	Secretary-Treasurer	Wm. Collins	242 Romaine St., Peterboro.
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	Secretary-Treasurer	Thomas A. Boucher	Emo.
Renfrew, North	President	O. Wright	Beachburg.
	Vice-President	Dr. Forbes	Beachburg.
	Secretary-Treasurer	John Brown	Box 34, Pembroke.
Renfrew, South	President	D. Muirhead	Renfrew.
	Vice-President	J. F. Blane	Renfrew.
	Secretary-Treasurer	G. MacIntyre	Renfrew.
Simcoe, Centre	President	G. M. Hickling	Barrie.
	Vice-President	Jas. McDermott	Elmvale.
	Secretary-Treasurer	James Coutts	Midhurst.
Simcoe, East	President	Richard Anderson	Rugby.
	Vice-President	Thos. Swindle	Ardtrea.
	Secretary-Treasurer	R. C. Hipwell	Orillia.
Simcoe, South	President	I. N. Morton	Lefroy.
	Vice-President	James Stephens	Newton Robinson.
	Secretary-Treasurer	W. J. Lennox	Newton Robinson.
Simcoe, West	Hon. President	John McKee	Duntroon.
	President	David Smith	Smithdale.
	1st Vice-President	John Smith	Duntroon.
	2nd Vice-President	Robt. Murray	Avening.
	Secretary-Treasurer	J. A. McDermid	Stayner.
St. Joseph Island	President	J. G. Reesor	Cartertown.
	Vice-President	Jos. Frarey	Richards Landing
	Secretary-Treasurer	C. A. Young	Richards Landing
Stormont	President	Isaiah McBride	Northfield Sta.
	Vice-President	A. W. McIntyre	Newington.
	Secretary-Treasurer	D. H. McDiarmid	Avonmore.
Temiscamingue	President	John Sharp	Liskeard.
	Vice-President	Thos. Norris	Thornloe.
	Secretary-Treasurer	John McFarlane	Liskeard.
Thunder Bay	President	Dr. Garver	Slate River Valley
	Vice-President	J. E. Edmund	Slate River Valley
	Secretary-Treasurer	A. E. Babcock	Slate River Valley

Institute.		Name.	P.O. Address.
Victoria, East	President	W. H. Cullis	Powles' Cors.
	Vice-President	Isaac H. Fee	Mt. Pleasant.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Wm. Thurston	Bobcaygeon.
Victoria, West	President	Wm. Channon	Oakwood.
	Vice-President	Andrew McKay	Woodville.
	Secretary-Treasurer	James Keith	Lindsay.
Wabigoon	Secretary-Treasurer	Peter Reid	Dryden.
Waterloo, North	President	Josiah Stauffer	Waterloo.
	1st Vice-President	M. L. Weber	St. Jacobs.
	2nd Vice-President	Jos. H. Woods	Winterbourne.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Allen Shantz	Waterloo.
Waterloo, South	President	Walter Oliver	Branchton.
	1st Vice-President	Jas. Malone	Ayr.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Wm. Slater	Galt.
Welland	President	Jas. Johnson	Stamford.
	Vice-President	J. A. Zavitz	Brookfield.
	Secretary-Treasurer	W. H. Gainer	Welland.
Wellington, Centre	President	Wm. Thacker	Ponsonby
	Vice-President	James Kirkwood	Ospringe.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Geo. Wright	Elora.
Wellington, East	President	Alfred Hutchinson	Mt. Forest.
	Vice-President	Dan. McQueen	Conn.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Chester Nicholson	Mt. Forest.
Wellington, South	Hon. President	Wm. Scott	Eramosa.
	President	John Barber	Guelph.
	1st Vice-President	Samuel Young	York Rd., Guelph.
	2nd Vice-President	Jno. A. Cockburn	Aberfoyle.
	Secretary-Treasurer	G. B. Hood	Guelph.
Wellington, West	President	J. F. Elliott	Drayton.
	Vice-President	Jas. Fotheringham	Palmerston.
	Secretary-Treasurer	E. G. Henry	Drayton.
Union	President	Alex. Drummond	Clifford.
	Vice-President	John Pritchard	Redgrave.
	Secretary-Treasurer	John R. Scott	Clifford.
Wentworth, North	President	Ross Shaver	Westover.
	1st Vice-President	W. R. Flatt	Waterdown.
	2nd Vice-President	D. W. Chambers	Freelton.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Alfred Purnell	Puslinch.
Wentworth, South	President	Asa Choate	N. Glanford.
	Vice-President	H. L. Beckett	Hamilton.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Erland Lee	Stoney Creek.
York, East	President	Geo. Robinson	Markham.
	Vice-President	W. G. Rennie	Ellesmere.
	Secretary-Treasurer	A. J. Reynolds	Scarboro Jct.
York, North	President	T. J. Spaulding	Aurora.
	Vice-President	H. E. Ross	Strange.
	Secretary-Treasurer	S. Lemon	Kettleby.
York, West	President	Thos. Griffith	Weston.
	Vice-President	A. T. Orth	Kleinburg.
	Secretary-Treasurer	R. L. Crawford	Emery.

REPORTS OF LOCAL FARMERS' INSTITUTES

INSTITUTE DISTRICT.	Membership for year ending December, 1909.	Membership for six months ending June, 1910.	No. of Meetings held.	Total attendance.	No. of papers read or addresses delivered.	Receipts. Cash on hand per last report.	Members' fees.	Grants.	Receipts from conventions and excursions.	Miscellaneous.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1 Addington	69	71	5	225	21	11 07	17 50	45 00	.....	.....
2 Algoma, Centre	48	66	7	667	21	127 26	19 00	45 00	.....	.....
3 Algoma, East	78	107	6	749	12	4 67	14 50	20 00	22 00	8 00
4 Algoma, North Shore	82	82	6	515	23	58 72	31 00	20 00	11 15	3 00
5 Amherst Island	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	45 00	.....	36 00
6 Brant, North	224	344	10	1,366	38	116 36	94 50	20 00	71 67	5 50
7 Brant, South	357	295	9	1,175	24	48 55	80 00	45 00	171 40	10 00
8 Bruce Centre	127	143	6	946	21	247 81	32 50	45 00	46 30	.....
9 Bruce, North	135	246	10	666	23	153 04	36 50	20 00	34 56	.....
10 Bruce, South	198	209	10	3,410	26	87 62	37 25	45 00	27 70	2 00
11 Bruce, West	297	291	7	987	11	151 26	71 00	45 00	63 50	2 00
12 Carleton	318	372	7	782	30	40 44	78 50	45 00	.....	.....
13 Dufferin	345	332	16	1,183	73	85 72	82 50	45 00	36 40	5 23
14 Dundas	191	280	6	864	30	177 61	66 25	44 85	.....	5 70
15 Durham, East	253	244	13	778	35	140 39	60 00	45 00	39 50	.....
16 Durham, West	154	200	10	527	20	339 49	49 00	45 00	61 85	7 00
17 Elgin, East	316	287	7	451	15	181 12	74 50	45 00	73 60	5 89
18 Elgin, West	129	119	6	741	25	5 51	29 25	45 00	.....	.....
19 Essex, North	160	130	13	891	26	56 30	32 50	45 00	.....	.....
20 Essex, South	378	203	7	1,460	15	61 82	51 00	45 00	.....	7 00
21 Frontenac	98	98	6	774	12	73 28	31 75	20 00	.....	.....
22 Frontenac, Centre	77	107	5	415	14	11 88	22 40	45 00	.....	.....
23 Glengarry	277	308	7	1,745	34	37 74	76 50	45 00	.....	.....
24 Grenville, South	140	109	7	649	24	2 13	27 50	45 00	.....	.....
25 Grey, Centre	250	235	12	1,593	62	7 42	59 10	45 00	64 05	9 50
26 Grey, North	273	331	12	1,372	24	127 86	82 50	45 00	49 88	3 27
27 Grey, South	225	201	7	1,655	27	39 98	57 75	45 00	164 80	107 05
28 Haldimand	271	244	8	1,255	29	48 06	72 95	45 00	147 65	5 74
29 Halton	640	798	9	1,505	30	219 57	150 40	45 00	181 25	48 89
30 Hastings, East	132	132	9	951	40	16 28	32 50	45 00	.....	18 00
31 Hastings, North	199	184	8	719	16	65	46 00	45 00	.....	.....
32 Hastings, West	141	93	7	535	28	42 71	23 00	20 00	.....	.....
33 Huron, East	383	372	12	1,992	43	103 29	94 25	70 00	27 61	5 53
34 Huron, South	171	190	8	977	20	.....	46 75	45 00	87 60	.....
35 Huron, West	192	168	8	1,555	38	20 47	46 25	45 00	42 95	.....
36 Kent, East	269	281	11	1,350	20	32 28	71 00	45 00	50 90	16 00
37 Kent, West	291	242	12	860	46	18 58	60 75	45 00	51 15	.....
38 Lambton, East	316	316	10	1,540	34	1 60	79 00	70 00	9 50	2 15
39 Lambton, West	280	428	10	1,504	44	107 67	101 25	70 00	9 50	8 19
40 Lanark, North	43	69	7	531	23	3 00	17 00	45 00	.....	.....
41 Lanark, South	99	144	7	1,080	53	.....	25 00	45 00	.....	13 90
42 Leeds, N., & Grenville	142	157	8	681	26	.....	39 50	45 00	.....	.....
43 Leeds, South	204	211	11	1,220	23	.....	52 00	55 00	.....	.....
44 Lennox	151	99	6	412	9	50 88	22 75	45 00	.....	.....
45 Lincoln	269	251	8	1,740	47	113 00	63 50	50 00	37 05	.....
46 Manitoulin, East	97	112	10	785	20	31 13	6 75	20 00	.....	.....
47 Manitoulin, West	82	94	5	680	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48 Middlesex, East	347	312	9	1,865	28	84 97	80 75	45 00	91 10	.....
49 Middlesex, North	317	236	7	1,115	24	68 56	65 50	45 00	.....	10 00
50 Middlesex, West	162	192	8	800	15	77 36	49 75	45 00	.....	.....
51 Monck	184	239	10	1,573	29	11 43	59 00	50 00	.....	.....
52 Muskoka, Centre	74	84	5	243	13	6 89	20 00	20 00	.....	.....
53 Muskoka, North	117	162	8	493	35	.....	40 75	20 00	.....	3 34
54 Muskoka, South	61	91	6	178	12	1 43	21 50	20 00	.....	52
55 Port Carling	24	37	2	254	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1910.

Balance due Treasurer.	Total receipts.	Expenditure.										No.
		Due Treasurer per last report.	Expense for meetings.	Officers' and Secretary's salaries and expenses.	Postage and stationery.	Printing and advertising.	Lecturers' expenses, and wages.	Periodicals for members.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Balance on hand.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
.....	73 57	.....	20 20	20 00	9 60	13 50	3 00	.....	1 00	67 30	6 27	1
.....	191 26	.....	2 55	21 00	2 50	16 70	18 00	.....	1 50	62 25	129 01	2
.....	69 17	.....	3 00	20 00	1 00	3 75	10 00	.....	3 50	41 25	27 92	3
.....	123 87	.....	16 75	22 75	3 28	11 50	29 75	.....	8 30	92 33	31 54	4
.....	81 27	.....	50	10 00	75	1 00	.....	.....	20 00	32 25	49 02	5
.....	308 03	.....	31 70	25 90	4 15	24 05	10 00	57 00	.....	152 80	155 23	6
.....	354 95	.....	47 35	60 00	6 15	60 07	23 00	.....	109 97	306 54	48 41	7
.....	371 61	.....	34 50	71 70	5 50	21 75	4 00	.....	15 00	152 45	219 16	8
.....	244 10	.....	41 50	33 00	8 03	9 50	15 00	32 25	6 10	145 38	98 72	9
.....	199 57	.....	61 45	40 00	17 00	42 04	.....	.....	6 25	166 74	32 83	10
.....	332 76	.....	3 50	40 25	7 88	22 85	33 75	55 00	15 00	178 23	154 53	11
3 31	167 25	.....	29 50	61 30	10 25	12 75	11 35	.....	42 10	167 25	.....	12
.....	254 85	.....	55 45	62 00	5 04	15 25	24 80	.....	17 15	179 69	75 16	13
.....	294 41	.....	20 50	40 00	2 22	20 50	33 10	.....	5 25	121 57	172 84	14
.....	284 89	.....	16 00	69 10	5 28	28 00	28 15	.....	15 00	161 53	123 36	15
.....	502 34	.....	11 00	54 00	3 31	52 60	32 75	.....	131 55	285 21	217 13	16
.....	380 11	.....	25 85	74 05	1 95	35 85	6 65	.....	15 00	159 35	220 76	17
7 40	87 16	.....	6 00	27 25	8 66	29 00	10 65	.....	5 60	87 16	.....	18
.....	133 80	.....	4 50	15 00	2 00	13 00	42 75	.....	8 70	85 95	47 85	19
.....	164 82	.....	2 00	57 00	5 00	10 00	33 20	.....	.....	107 20	57 62	20
.....	125 03	.....	10 00	20 00	2 71	37 65	4 30	50	.....	75 16	49 87	21
.....	79 28	.....	27 00	2 40	4 50	3 50	11 10	.....	8 00	56 50	22 78	22
.....	159 24	.....	43 00	35 00	3 75	25 50	.....	.....	6 55	113 80	45 44	23
.....	74 63	.....	3 00	34 00	2 49	12 00	11 35	.....	8 55	71 39	3 24	24
23 16	208 23	.....	131 20	39 60	3 50	11 75	.....	.....	22 18	208 23	.....	25
.....	308 51	.....	59 40	55 35	8 05	17 55	4 00	.....	20 70	165 05	143 46	26
.....	414 58	.....	56 40	90 10	5 05	50 65	21 40	120 55	28 85	373 00	41 58	27
3 50	322 90	.....	42 55	100 46	16 45	69 02	18 75	.....	75 67	322 90	.....	28
.....	645 11	.....	46 25	85 00	14 00	33 75	55 25	.....	171 60	405 85	239 26	29
14 47	126 25	.....	43 00	35 00	6 15	18 10	24 00	.....	.....	126 25	.....	30
.....	91 65	.....	22 00	29 00	5 00	10 50	23 00	.....	2 00	91 50	15	31
.....	85 71	.....	10 50	31 00	4 10	15 50	19 50	50	.....	81 10	4 61	32
.....	300 68	.....	42 40	52 50	6 40	20 50	34 50	.....	5 00	161 30	139 38	33
.....	179 35	.....	60 95	54 57	3 10	53 85	.....	.....	3 00	175 47	3 88	34
.....	154 67	.....	74 60	65 00	7 00	.....	.....	5 00	.....	151 60	3 07	35
.....	215 18	.....	24 40	55 93	4 00	19 40	28 67	.....	25	132 65	82 53	36
.....	175 48	.....	65 70	29 30	9 20	11 75	5 25	.....	.....	121 20	54 28	37
.....	162 25	.....	33 00	46 75	3 61	19 59	52 85	.....	5 45	161 25	1 00	38
.....	296 61	.....	73 55	75 40	8 00	24 41	14 00	5 25	.....	200 61	96 00	39
.....	65 00	.....	1 65	29 00	2 45	8 50	20 90	.....	.....	62 50	2 50	40
4 08	87 98	6 13	25 60	25 00	1 25	19 00	11 00	.....	.....	87 98	.....	41
69 98	154 48	99 58	20 30	11 25	12 00	5 25	.....	.....	6 10	154 48	.....	42
18 70	125 70	42 10	55 40	15 00	4 45	8 50	.....	.....	25	125 70	.....	43
.....	118 63	.....	35 25	8 00	1 00	13 25	.....	.....	.....	57 50	61 13	44
.....	263 55	.....	8 50	34 45	5 32	33 03	27 90	.....	41 75	150 95	112 60	45
.....	57 88	.....	50	.....	3 35	5 75	3 25	.....	10 00	22 35	35 53	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	301 82	.....	84 65	40 00	11 10	37 53	12 00	19 50	11 90	216 68	85 14	48
23 49	212 55	.....	35 00	3 50	5 25	11 75	.....	.....	157 05	212 55	.....	49
.....	172 11	.....	32 30	35 00	4 15	3 25	11 10	.....	5 00	90 80	81 31	50
.....	120 43	.....	19 05	27 00	5 25	25 00	25 30	.....	7 27	108 87	11 56	51
.....	46 89	.....	12 03	12 00	1 25	5 25	.....	.....	6 95	37 48	9 41	52
.....	64 09	.....	9 40	16 80	2 13	16 75	4 00	.....	2 00	51 08	13 01	53
.....	43 45	.....	4 10	20 00	5 65	5 50	.....	.....	5 00	40 25	3 20	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55

REPORTS OF LOCAL FARMERS' INSTITUTES

INSTITUTE DISTRICT.	Membership for year ending December, 1909.	Membership for six months ending June, 1910.	No. of Meetings held.	Total attendance.	No. of papers read or addresses delivered.	Receipts. Cash on hand per last report.	Members' fees.	Grants.	Receipts from conventions and excursions.	Miscellaneous.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
56 Nipissing, W. & E...	48	17	3	178	5	16 10	6 50	20 00	.....	.....
57 Norfolk, North.....	267	282	9	1,205	18	43 13	67 75	45 00	.....	80
58 Norfolk, South.....	144	148	6	525	16	.....	34 25	45 00	.....	.....
59 Northumberland, E..	152	177	8	1,020	24	8 70	44 25	45 00	.....	.....
60 Northumberland, W.	337	374	7	1,520	28	51 80	104 00	45 00	5 10	.....
61 Ontario, North	350	398	13	1,886	52	40 10	91 75	44 90	126 31	2 75
62 Ontario, South	281	260	9	792	15	129 50	57 00	20 00	85 44	.....
63 Oxford, North	359	278	12	2,425	50	4 52	77 50	45 00	98 35	1 10
64 Oxford, South	571	425	8	1,285	16	18 62	106 25	45 00	92 90	.....
65 Parry Sound, East ..	144	145	14	1,372	24	76 29	44 25	23 00	140 55	.....
66 Parry Sound, West..	63	58	9	167	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67 Peel	354	389	12	2,939	55	23 31	99 00	95 00	159 65	66 26
68 Perth, North.....	378	490	9	1,835	22	165 42	120 00	40 00	239 40	42 40
69 Perth, South.....	418	464	9	2,575	46	240 86	116 00	40 00	183 65	6 83
70 Peterboro,East.....	88	114	8	1,871	51	12 19	27 25	45 00	39 50	1 75
71 Peterboro, West	187	168	7	925	35	37 84	40 00	45 00	39 50	.....
72 Prescott.....	155	99	4	246	9	77 45	24 75	45 00	.....	.....
73 Prince Edward.....	265	140	8	601	29	80 10	35 50	45 00	.....	1 03
74 Rainy River, South..	25	36	10	443	20	27 76	9 25	20 00	.....	.....
75 Renfrew, North	75	72	5	868	10	.....	17 50	45 00	.....	.....
76 Renfrew, South	17	115	4	300	9	70 91	28 75	45 00	77 60	.....
77 Russell	.....	.....	4	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78 Simcoe, Centre.....	333	422	12	1,431	59	196 02	85 20	40 00	127 00	2 00
79 Simcoe, East.....	183	130	9	633	33	141 72	28 25	40 00	61 65	4 80
80 Simcoe, South	241	195	6	568	.....	40 10	46 25	40 00	21 20	.....
81 Simcoe, West	204	265	8	1,408	31	8 65	58 25	40 00	87 85	.....
82 St. Joseph Island....	58	45	4	267	8	10 80	7 50	36 66	.....	.....
83 Stormont	234	276	10	1,316	20	.....	69 00	50 00	.....	.....
84 Temiscaming	156	137	12	1,071	24	37 23	16 30	20 00	.....	.....
85 Victoria, East	142	178	7	1,435	29	36 18	35 25	45 00	18 08	.....
86 Victoria, West.....	169	170	6	837	34	33 32	59 00	45 00	103 65	.....
87 Waterloo, North	603	596	26	2,610	62	.....	151 25	45 00	70 12	8 75
88 Waterloo, South	834	520	14	2,252	37	1 49	195 00	45 00	178 40	2 90
89 Welland.....	322	247	10	1,080	29	278 16	69 50	45 00	146 97	.....
90 Wellington, Centre ..	349	395	9	1,175	52	.....	91 00	45 00	50 68	5 00
91 Wellington, East....	272	217	8	1,580	31	6 02	62 00	45 00	37 75	.....
92 Wellington, South ..	285	231	6	1,095	12	122 52	713 00	45 00	.....	9 50
93 Wellington, West....	252	244	7	1,765	30	229 62	71 00	45 00	85 51	2 00
94 Union	117	105	7	976	12	100 36	28 00	12 50	30 00	3 03
95 Wentworth, North ..	277	242	9	1,595	31	51 05	60 25	45 00	.....	.....
96 Wentworth, South ..	247	152	10	1,710	60	.....	48 75	45 00	.....	.....
97 York, East.....	220	278	10	1,084	33	12 35	62 25	20 00	53 38	3 15
98 York, North	331	349	11	795	41	79 76	88 50	45 00	82 20	4 75
99 York, West	236	161	8	905	46	27 63	40 00	20 00	107 15	9 90
						$	$	$	$	$
Total	21,761	21,662	829	108020	2,727	5,992	5,939	3,931	4,223	528

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1910—Continued.

Balance due Treasurer.	Total receipts.	Expenditure. Due Treasurer per last report.	Expense for meetings.	Officers' and Secretary's salaries and expenses.	Postage and stationery.	Printing and advertising.	Lecturers' expenses, and wages.	Periodicals for members.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Balance on hand.	No.
$.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
.....	42 60	.....	7 10	15 00	2 15	10 25	6 50	.....	.....	41 00	1 60	56
.....	156 68	.....	45 60	50 00	7 10	20 39	3 75	.....	20 43	147 27	9 41	57
14 56	93 81	2 56	18 50	46 40	3 85	5 15	12 00	.....	5 35	93 81	.....	58
.....	97 95	.....	8 00	28 25	1 50	16 50	30 45	.....	.....	84 70	17 25	59
.....	205 90	.....	50 25	43 15	8 40	18 75	13 80	.....	17 58	151 93	53 97	60
.....	305 81	.....	33 05	133 35	3 66	64 20	54 60	.....	5 25	294 11	11 70	61
.....	291 94	.....	72 15	60 00	12 65	61 05	.....	11 00	5 00	221 85	70 09	62
.....	226 47	.....	41 71	51 00	10 45	47 90	57 25	.....	5 83	214 14	12 33	63
.....	262 77	.....	52 75	49 00	13 61	71 80	27 70	.....	27 57	242 43	20 34	64
.....	284 09	.....	95 20	59 65	14 25	39 25	.....	.....	5 50	213 85	70 24	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
.....	443 22	.....	127 97	102 95	70 83	38 75	12 00	.....	77 18	429 68	13 54	67
.....	607 22	.....	150 40	92 50	15 92	80 02	39 35	.....	115 80	493 99	113 23	68
.....	587 34	.....	100 50	139 25	17 19	114 03	12 50	.....	24 70	408 17	179 17	69
.....	125 69	.....	17 80	35 95	2 00	17 60	11 50	.....	10 00	94 85	30 84	70
.....	162 34	.....	24 15	30 00	6 85	32 25	75	.....	.....	94 00	68 34	71
.....	147 20	.....	10 55	20 00	.....	15 71	6 80	.....	7 50	60 56	86 64	72
.....	161 63	.....	11 85	20 00	3 75	15 20	29 00	.....	6 00	85 80	75 83	73
.....	57 01	.....	17 25	15 00	1 60	16 50	.....	.....	85	51 20	5 81	74
.....	62 50	4 96	9 25	25 00	4 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....	52 21	10 29	75
.....	222 26	.....	3 00	31 00	4 30	37 60	3 00	.....	5 00	83 90	138 36	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
.....	450 22	.....	116 80	97 75	8 00	18 50	21 40	.....	15 00	277 45	172 77	78
.....	276 42	.....	62 25	38 80	2 00	41 89	4 50	.....	22 15	171 99	104 43	79
.....	147 55	.....	21 00	19 50	7 75	20 25	57 80	.....	10 73	137 03	10 52	80
.....	194 75	.....	92 80	27 25	4 00	8 70	.....	12 00	10 65	155 40	39 35	81
4 54	59 50	.....	2 00	20 00	3 00	8 00	.....	24 00	2 50	59 50	.....	82
.....	119 00	14 80	17 00	44 00	2 75	5 50	20 10	5 00	.....	109 15	9 85	83
.....	73 53	.....	.....	.....	5 00	17 92	.....	.....	.....	22 92	50 61	84
.....	134 51	.....	42 45	20 00	4 75	19 75	22 70	.....	5 00	114 65	19 86	85
.....	240 97	.....	31 50	25 00	12 45	22 50	7 95	16 00	96 27	211 67	29 30	86
62 65	337 77	36 82	36 25	104 50	18 40	23 90	56 00	.....	61 90	337 77	.....	87
.....	422 79	.....	105 78	114 71	5 03	42 85	.....	.....	154 17	422 54	25	88
.....	539 63	.....	49 75	56 35	5 00	20 25	58 70	.....	78 90	268 95	270 68	89
33 64	225 32	18 16	28 75	90 90	4 66	21 75	9 45	.....	51 65	225 32	.....	90
.....	150 77	.....	39 90	42 45	8 75	30 49	6 00	.....	5 00	132 59	18 18	91
.....	890 02	.....	7 75	55 75	10 15	32 30	.....	.....	640 00	745 95	144 07	92
.....	433 13	.....	51 95	1 76	6 05	9 25	14 75	.....	241 62	328 38	104 75	93
.....	173 89	.....	17 50	31 00	3 49	11 00	25 40	.....	25 00	113 39	60 50	94
.....	156 30	.....	39 75	38 00	5 57	13 42	10 50	.....	5 75	112 99	43 31	95
31 83	125 58	18 35	65 62	.....	14 31	12 05	.....	.....	15 25	125 58	.....	96
20 78	171 91	.....	21 80	56 16	11 32	41 50	36 13	.....	5 00	171 91	.....	97
.....	300 21	.....	25 50	45 74	7 35	52 17	60 67	.....	40 67	232 10	68 11	98
31 72	236 40	.....	29 40	98 00	12 00	59 50	6 75	.....	30 75	236 40	.....	99
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
367	20,984	243	3,449	4,212	657	2,362	1,553	363	2,898	15,639	5,344	

INSTITUTE MEETINGS AND DELEGATES THEREFOR

1910-11.

It is usual to have afternoon and evening sessions at each place, the former at 1.30 or 2.00, and the latter at 7.30 or 8.00 o'clock. The exact hour of meeting is decided by the officers of the Institute concerned, and announcements made accordingly. "Aft." indicates an afternoon meeting only; "Evg." an evening meeting only.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

Division 1.

G. Barbour, Crosshill, Jan. 5 to Feb. 2.
R. Murphy, Rosemont, Jan. 10 to 19.
R. M. McCurdy, Vienna, Jan. 26 to Feb. 2.
Mrs. W. Woelard, Toronto, Jan. 5 to 9; 18 to 25.
Mrs. F. M. Watts, Clinton, Jan. 26 to Feb. 2.

1	Hanover, Telfer's Hall	South Grey	Jan.	5
2	Durham, Town Hall	South Grey	"	6
3	Wiarton, Town Hall	North Bruce (aft.)	"	7
4	Oliphant, Schoolhouse	North Bruce (evg.)	"	7
5	Hepworth, Yates School	North Bruce (aft.)	"	9
6	Hepworth, Spring Creek, School	North Bruce (evg.)	"	9
7	Tara, Vandusen's Hall	West Bruce	"	10
8	Port Elgin, Town Hall	West Bruce	"	11
9	Gillies, Township Hall	Centre Bruce	"	12
10	Paisley, Town Hall	Centre Bruce	"	13
11	Walkerton, Township Hall	South Bruce	Jan.	14, 16
12	Lavery's, School House	Union	Jan.	17
13	Clifford, Town Hall	Union	"	18
14	Teeswater	South Bruce	Jan.	19, 20
15	Wroxeter, Town Hall	East Huron	Jan.	21
16	Brussels, Town Hall	East Huron	"	23
17	Kintail, McDonald's Hall	West Huron	"	24
18	Dungannon, Elliot's Hall	West Huron	"	25
19	Acton, Town Hall	Halton	"	26
20	Ballinafad, Temperance Hall	Halton	"	27
21	Norval, Orange Hall	Halton	"	28
22	McCurdy's Cors., School House	Halton	"	30
23	Sheridan, Temperance Hall	Halton	"	31
24	Palermo	Halton	Feb.	1
25	Nelson	Halton	"	2

Division 2.

L. E. Annis, Toronto, Jan. 5 to 28.
H. Grose, Lefroy, Jan. 5 to 11; 18 and 19.
S. E. Todd, Petrolea, Jan. 20 to 28.
Miss G. Gray, Toronto, Jan. 6 to 28.

1	Atwood, Music Hall	North Perth	Jan.	5
2	Millbank, Ritter's Hall	North Perth	"	6
3	St. Mary's, Town Hall	South Perth	"	7
4	Mitchell, Town Hall	South Perth	"	9
5	Farquhar, Farquhar Hall	South Huron	"	10
6	Zurich, Town Hall	South Huron	"	11
7	Mt. Carmel, Mt. Carmel Hall	North Middlesex	"	12
8	Greenway, Wilson's Hall	North Middlesex	"	13
9	Parkhill, Town Hall	North Middlesex	"	14
10	West McGillivray, Town Hall	North Middlesex	"	16
11	Mooresville, Maccabees' Hall	North Middlesex	"	17
12	Ilderton, I. O. O. F. Hall	East Middlesex	"	18
13	Wilton Grove, S. S. Room	East Middlesex	"	19
14	Alvinston, Council Chambers	East Lambton	Jan.	20
15	Aughrim, Maccabees' Hall	East Lambton	"	21
16	Shetland, Town Hall	East Lambton	"	23

17	Inwood, Orange Hall	East Lambton	Jan.	24
18	Petrolea, Town Hall	West Lambton	"	25
19	Sarnia, Town Hall	West Lambton	"	26
20	Beecher, Orange Hall	West Lambton	"	27
21	Brigden, McKenzie's Hall	West Lambton	"	28

DIVISION 3.

J. N. Paget, Canboro', Jan. 4 to 28.
B. J. Waters, Ivan, Jan. 4 to 19.
P. E. Angle, Simcoe, Jan. 6 to 12.
J. M. McCallum, Shakespeare, Jan. 23 to 30.
Miss A. M. Hotson, Parkhill, Jan. 4, 5, 13, 20, 21, 26, 27.

1	Norwich	South Oxford	Jan.	4
2	Mt. Elgin	South Oxford	"	5
3	Bealton	North Norfolk	"	5
4	Waterford, Town Hall	North Norfolk	"	7
5	Delhi, Council Chambers	North Norfolk	"	9
6	Courtland, Town Hall	North Norfolk	"	10
7	Langton	South Norfolk	"	11
8	Vittoria	South Norfolk	"	12
9	Aylmer, Opera House	East Elgin	Jan.	13, 14
10	Shedden, Morrison's Hall	West Elgin	Jan.	16
11	West Lorne, Township Hall	West Elgin	"	17
12	Middlemiss	West Middlesex (aft.)	"	18
13	Melbourne	West Middlesex (evg.)	"	18
14	Walker's Schoolhouse	West Middlesex	"	19
15	Eberts, Township Hall	West Kent	"	20
16	Tupperville, Church	West Kent	"	21
17	Croton, Young's Hall	East Kent	"	23
18	Kent Centre, K. C. Hall	East Kent	"	24
19	Morpeth, A. O. U. W. Hall	East Kent	"	25
20	Guild's Schoolhouse	East Kent	"	26
21	Comber, Town Hall	North Essex	"	27
22	Tecumseh, Town Hall	North Essex	"	28
23	Essex, Town Hall	South Essex	"	30

DIVISION 4.

A. Elliot, Galt, Jan. 4 to 20; 24 to Feb. 4.
S. H. Rittenhouse, Jordan Harbor, Jan. 4 to 20.
A. W. Peart, Burlington, Jan. 19 to 23.
R. H. Lewis, Hamilton, Jan. 21-25.
Miss S. Campbell, Brampton, Jan. 4 to 6; 10 to Feb. 4.

1	Hornby, Hall	Halton	Jan.	4
2	Postville	Halton	"	5
3	Waterdown, Township Hall	North Wentworth	"	6
4	Freelton, McFarlane's Hall	North Wentworth	"	7
5	Rockton, Township Hall	North Wentworth	"	9
6	St. George, Library	North Brant	"	10
7	Onondaga, Township Hall	North Brant	"	11
8	Cainsville, Hanley's Hall	North Brant	"	12
9	Tranquility, Schoolhouse	North Brant	"	13
10	Burford, Cornish Hall	South Brant	"	14
11	Mohawk, Methodist Church Basement	South Brant	"	16
12	East Oakland, Schoolhouse	South Brant	"	17
13	Scotland, Foresters' Hall	South Brant	"	18
14	Ancaster, Town Hall	South Wentworth	"	19
15	Stoney Creek, Institute Hall	South Wentworth	"	20
16	Campden, Hedden's Hall	Lincoln	"	21
17	St. David's, Hall	Lincoln	"	23
18	Allanburg, Township Hall	Welland	"	24
19	Humberstone, Township Hall	Welland	"	25
20	O'Riley's Bridge, Schoolhouse	Monck	"	26
21	Winger, Cheese Factory	Monck	"	27
22	Silverdale, Schoolhouse	Monck	"	28
23	Calstorville, Church Basement	Monck	"	30

24	Canborough, Town Hall	Monck	Jan. 31
25	Caledonia, Town Hall	Haldimand	Feb. 1
26	Springvale, Town Hall	Haldimand	" 2
27	Decewsville, Town Hall	Haldimand	" 3
28	Rainham Centre, Town Hall	Haldimand	" 4

DIVISION 5.

C. W. Nash, Toronto, Jan. 4-7.
H. Glendinning, Manilla, Jan. 9 to Feb. 2.
F. C. Hart, Galt, Jan. 6 and 7.
A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Jan. 9 to 11.
Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer, Jan. 4 to 16; Jan. 27 to Feb. 2.

1	Morriston, Hall	South Wellington (aft.)	Jan. 4
2	Aberfoyle, Town Hall	South Wellington (evg.)	" 4
3	Rockwood, Hall	South Wellington (aft. and evg.)	" 5
4	Winterbourne, Hall	North Waterloo	" 6
5	St. Jacobs, Hall	North Waterloo	" 7
6	Glen Allan, Coult's Hall	West Wellington	" 9
7	Drayton, Town Hall	West Wellington	" 10
8	Alma, Alma Hall	West Wellington	" 11
9	Mt. Forest, Allen's Hall	East Wellington	" 12
10	Cedarville, Orange Hall	East Wellington	" 13
11	Conn, Orange Hall	East Wellington (aft.)	" 14
12	Conn, School House	East Wellington (evg.)	" 14
13	Kenilworth, Township Hall	East Wellington	" 16
14	Chatsworth, Foresters' Hall	North Grey (aft.)	" 17
15	Desboro, Township Hall	North Grey (evg.)	" 17
16	Kilsyth, Township Hall	North Grey	" 18
17	Annan	North Grey (aft.)	" 19
18	Leith, Leith's Hall	North Grey (evg.)	" 19
19	Shallow Lake, Hall	North Grey	" 20
20	Owen Sound, Council Ch.	North Grey	" 21
21	Kemble, School	North Grey (aft.)	" 23
22	Brown's School	North Grey (evg.)	" 23
23	Bognor	North Grey	" 24
24	Strathnairn, Schoolhouse	North Grey	" 25
25	Meaford, Town Hall	North Grey	" 26
26	New Lowell	West Simcoe	" 27
27	Stayner	West Simcoe	" 28
28	Minesing, W. Hall	Centre Simcoe	" 30
29	Dalston, Schoolhouse	Centre Simcoe	" 31
30	Ivy, Orange Hall	South Simcoe	Feb. 1
31	Newton Robinson	South Simcoe	" 2

DIVISION 6.

L. E. Annis, Toronto, Dec. 12 to 22.
Jas. McDermott, Elmvale, Dec. 12 to 20.
Mrs. Thos. Shaw, Hespeler, Dec. 12 to 22.

1	Cumnock, Schoolhouse	Centre Wellington	Dec. 12
2	Marsville, Anthony's Hall	Centre Wellington	" 13
3	Ospringe, School House	Centre Wellington	" 14
4	Shelbourne, Town Hall	Dufferin (aft.)	" 15
5	Melancthon, Town Hall	Dufferin (evg.)	" 15
6	Orangeville, Town Hall	Dufferin	" 16
7	Mono Mills, Church	Peel	" 19
8	Huttonville, Ward's Hall	Peel	" 20
9	Woodbridge, Orange Hall	West York	" 21
10	Weston, Dufferin Hall	West York	" 22

DIVISION 7.

Andrew Elliot, Galt, Nov. 24 to Dec. 3; Dec. 12 to 20
Robt. Murphy, Rosemont, Nov. 24, 25, 30 and Dec. 1.
R. Duncan, Port Hope, Dec. 2, 3; 12 to 14.
J. H. Hare, Whitby, Dec. 15 to 20.
Mrs. Thos. Shaw, Hespeler, Nov. 24 to 29.
Miss Mary Yates, Guelph, Dec. 15 to 20.

1	King, Crossley's Hall	North York	Nov.	24
2	Newmarket, Town Hall	North York	"	25
3	Agincourt, Temperance Hall	East York	"	28
4	Stouffville, Council Chamber	East York	"	29
5	Sunderland, Township Hall	North Ontario	"	30
6	Beaverton, Alexandria Hall	North Ontario	Dec.	1
7	Bailieboro', Town Hall	East Durham (aft.)	"	2
8	Millbrook, Town Hall	East Durham (evg.)	"	2
9	Bethany, Town Hall	East Durham (aft.)	"	3
10	Pontypool, Orange Hall	East Durham (evg.)	"	3
11	Nestleton, Foresters' Hall	West Durham	"	12
12	Kendal, Foresters' Hall	West Durham (aft.)	"	13
13	Orono, Town Hall	West Durham (evg.)	"	13
14	Bowmanville, Council Chamber	West Durham (aft.)	"	14
15	Courtice, Schoolhouse	West Durham (evg.)	"	14
16	Whitby	South Ontario	"	15
17	Myrtle	South Ontario	"	16
18	Claremont	South Ontario	"	19
19	Whitevale	South Ontario	"	20

Division 8.

Anson Groh, Hespeler, Nov. 25 to Dec. 1; Dec. 12 to 20.
D. A. McKenzie, Lindsay, Nov. 25 to 29.
Hugh C. Duff, Norwood, Nov. 30 to Dec. 1; Dec. 12 to 14.
A. D. McIntosh, Stirling, Dec. 19 and 20.
Dr. Margaret McAlpine, Toronto, Nov. 25 to Dec. 1.
Mrs. W. Woelard, 42 Sussex Ave., Toronto, Dec. 12 to 20.

1	Woodville, Village Hall	West Victoria	Nov.	25
2	Lindsay, Town Hall	West Victoria	"	26
3	Fenelon Falls, Dickson's Hall	East Victoria	"	28
4	Bobcaygeon, Town Hall	East Victoria	"	29
5	Ennismore, Town Hall	West Peterboro'	"	30
6	Lakefield, Town Hall	West Peterboro'	Dec.	1
7	Warsaw, Town Hall	East Peterboro'	"	12
8	Douro, St. Patrick's Hall	East Peterboro' (aft.)	"	13
9	South Dummer, School House	East Peterboro' (evg.)	"	13
10	Keene, Town Hall	East Peterboro'	"	14
11	Warkworth, Warkworth Hall	East Northumberland	"	15
12	Cordington, Orange Hall	East Northumberland	"	16
13	Menie, Lamb's Hall	East Northumberland	"	17
14	Springbrook, Foresters' Hall	North Hastings	"	19
15	Marmora, Town Hall	North Hastings	"	20

Division 9.

W. F. Kydd, Simcoe, Nov. 28 to Dec. 17.
W. J. Kerr, Woodroffe, Nov. 28 to Dec. 6.
F. R. Mallory, Frankford, Dec. 14 and 15.
A. D. McIntosh, Stirling, Dec. 7 to 13.
R. Duncan, Port Hope, Dec. 16 and 17.
Miss M. V. Powell, Whitby, Dec. 10 to 13.

1	Hartington	Frontenac	Nov.	28
2	Wolfe Island	Frontenac	"	29
3	Stella, Town Hall	Amherst Island	"	30
4	Emerald, Cheese Factory	Amherst Island	Dec.	1
5	Bath, Town Hall	Lennox	"	2
6	Napanee, Town Hall	Lennox	"	3
7	Centreville, Town Hall	Addington	"	5
8	Newburgh, Village Hall	Addington	"	6
9	Melrose, Town Hall	East Hastings	"	7
10	Thomasburg, I. O. O. F. Hall	East Hastings	"	8
11	Bayside, School House	West Hastings	"	9
12	Gilbert's, School House	West Hastings	"	10
13	Wallbridge, Town Hall	West Hastings	"	12
14	Frankford, Curry's Hall	West Hastings	"	13
15	Wellington, Town Hall	Prince Edward	"	14

16	Ameliasburg, Town Hall	Prince Edward	Dec. 15
17	Grafton, Township Hall	West Northumberland	" 16
18	Harwood, Boyle's Hall	West Northumberland	" 17

Division 10.

A. E. Calnan, Allisonville, Dec. 1 to 16.
D. Bonis, Rannoch, Dec. 1 to 9.
A. M. Campbell, Maxville, Dec. 13 to 16.
A. D. Campbell, Morrisburg, Dec. 10, 12.
Miss B. Duncan, Toronto, Dec. 7 to 12.

1	Mt. Grove, Town Hall	Centre Frontenac	Dec. 1
2	Sharbot Lake, Hetherington's Hall	Centre Frontenac	" 2
3	Maberly, Town Hall	South Lanark	" 3
4	Perth, Town Hall	South Lanark	" 5
5	Middleville, Town Hall	North Lanark	" 6
6	Lanark, Town Hall	North Lanark	" 7
7	Merrickville, Town Hall	N. Leeds and Grenville	" 8
8	Oxford Mills, Town Hall	N. Leeds and Grenville	" 9
9	Williamsburg, Boyce's Hall	Dundas	" 10
10	Brinston, Gibson's Hall	Dundas	" 12
11	Spencerville, Town Hall	S. Grenville	" 13
12	Algonquin, Town Hall	S. Grenville	" 14
13	Newboro', Town Hall	S. Leeds	" 15
14	Gananoque, Turner's Hall	S. Leeds	" 16

Division 11.

W. C. Shearer, Bright, Nov. 29 to Dec. 17.
A. D. Harkness, Irena, Dec. 10 to 15.
W. J. Kerr, Woodroffe, Dec. 16 and 17.
A. D. Campbell, Morrisburg, Nov. 29 to Dec. 9.
Miss G. Gray, Toronto, Nov. 30 to Dec. 8; 16, 17.

1	Berwick, Township Hall	Stormont	Nov. 29
2	Finch, Massey-Harris Hall	Cornwall	" 30
3	Newington, Workmen's Hall	Stormont	Dec. 1
4	Northfield Sta., Adam's Hall	Stormont	" 2
5	Avonmore, Beaver's Hall	Stormont	" 3
6	Moose Creek, Gagnon's Hall	Stormont	" 5
7	Monkland, McGilvery's Hall	Stormont	" 6
8	Martintown, St. Andrew's Hall	Glengarry	" 7
9	Maxville, Public Hall	Glengarry	" 8
10	McCrimmon, Public Hall	Glengarry	" 9
11	Vankleek Hill, Town Hall	Prescott	" 10
12	Vars, Canley's Hall	Russell	" 12
13	Kenmore	Russell	" 13
14	Carp, Town Hall	Carleton	" 14
15	Kinburn, Public Hall	Carleton	" 15
16	Northcote, Temperance Hall	South Renfrew	" 16
17	Grattan, School House	South Renfrew	" 17

Division 12.

G. H. Farmer, Steelton, Jan. 11 to Feb. 7.

1	Brackenrig, Schoolhouse	Port Carling	Jan. 11
2	Port Carling, Town Hall	Port Carling	" 12
3	Windermere, Atkin's Hall	Centre Muskoka	" 13
4	Ufford, Schoolhouse	Centre Muskoka	" 14
5	Raymond, Orange Hall	Centre Muskoka	" 16
6	Utterson, Town Hall	Centre Muskoka	" 17
7	Allensville, Union Hall	Centre Muskoka	" 18
8	Aspdin	North Muskoka	" 19
9	Ashworth	North Muskoka	" 20
10	Ravenscliffe	North Muskoka	" 21
11	Huntsville	North Muskoka	" 23
12	Hillside	North Muskoka	" 24
13	Dwight	North Muskoka	" 25

14	Fox Point	North Muskoka	Jan.	26
15	Brunel	North Muskoka	"	27
16	Hurdville	West Parry Sound (aft.)	"	28
17	Orrville	West Parry Sound (evg.)	"	30
18	Carling	West Parry Sound	"	31
19	McDougal, School	West Parry Sound (aft.)	Feb.	1
20	James Bay Junction	West Parry Sound (evg.)	"	2
21	Parry Sound	West Parry Sound	"	3
22	Broadbent	West Parry Sound (aft.)	"	4
23	McKellar	West Parry Sound (evg.)	"	6
24	Dunchurch	West Parry Sound (aft.)	"	7

SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS.

Division 1.

Andrew Elliot, Galt, Feb. 6 to 28.
F. H. Silcox, Iona, Feb. 24 to 28.
Mrs. L. M. Parsons, Forest, Feb. 6 to 28.

1	Fordwich, Foresters' Hall	East Huron	Feb.	6
2	Bluevale, Foresters' Hall	East Huron	"	7
3	Jamestown, Victoria Hall	East Huron	"	8
4	Molesworth, Orange Hall	East Huron	"	9
5	Ethel, Township Hall	East Huron	"	10
6	Moncrieff, School House	East Huron	"	11
7	Walton, A.O.U.W. Hall	East Huron	"	13
8	Winthrop, Calden Hall	East Huron	"	14
9	Harlock, School House	East Huron	"	15
10	Belgrave	East Huron	"	16
11	Londesborough, Brown's Hall	West Huron	"	17
12	Holmesville, Wilson's Hall	West Huron	"	18
13	Nile, Orange Hall	West Huron	"	20
14	Auburn, Temp. Hall	West Huron	"	21
15	St. Augustine, School	West Huron	"	22
16	St. Helen's, Mechanics' Inst. Hall	West Huron	"	23
17	Ripley, Township Hall	Centre Bruce	"	24
18	Reed's Corners	Centre Bruce	"	25
19	Kincardine, Town Hall	Centre Bruce	"	27
20	Bervie, I.O.O.F. Hall	Centre Bruce	"	28

Division 2.

D. Bonis, Rannoch, Jan. 5 to 28.
C. Swale, Wiarton, Jan. 5 to 9.
I. F. Metcalfe, Collingwood, Jan. 24 to 28.
Mrs. L. M. Parsons, Forest, Jan. 10 to 28.

1	Tiverton, Town Hall	West Bruce	Jan.	5
2	Underwood, Town Hall	West Bruce	"	6
3	Burgoyne, Church Vestry	West Bruce (aft.)	"	7
4	McLennan's School House	West Bruce (evg.)	"	7
5	Allenford, Orange Hall	West Bruce	"	9
6	Holland Centre, Township Hall	Centre Grey	"	10
7	Walters Falls, A.O.U.W. Hall	Centre Grey	"	11
8	Rocklyn, Ayr Hall	Centre Grey (evg.)	"	12
9	Heathcote, Orange Hall	Centre Grey	"	13
10	Kimberley, Union Hall	Centre Grey	"	14
11	Eugenia, Orange Hall	Centre Grey	"	16
12	Flesherton, Town Hall	Centre Grey	"	17
13	Hopeville, Allan's Hall	Centre Grey	"	18
14	Dundalk, Town Hall	Centre Grey	"	19
15	Badjeros, School House	Centre Grey	"	20
16	Maxwell, Orange Hall	Centre Grey	"	21
17	Ravenna	Centre Grey	"	23
18	Collingwood	West Simcoe	"	24
19	Duntroon	West Simcoe	"	25
20	Singhampton	West Simcoe	"	26
21	Creemore	West Simcoe	"	27
22	Everett	West Simcoe	"	28

Division 3.

C. W. Nash, Toronto, Nev. 28 to Dec. 2; Dec. 12 to 20.
I. F. Metcalfe, Collingwood, Dec. 17 to 20.
Miss S. Campbell, Brampton, Nov. 28 to Dec. 2; Dec. 12 to 16.

1	Phelpston, Murphy's Hall	Centre Simcoe	Nov.	28
2	New Flos, School House	Centre Simcoe	"	29
3	Crossland, Knox Hall	Centre Simcoe	"	30
4	No. 2 School House	Centre Simcoe	Dec.	1
5	Wyevale, Orange Hall	Centre Simcoe	"	2
6	Penetanguishene, Town Hall	Centre Simcoe	"	12
7	Lafontaine, Foresters' Hall	Centre Simcoe	"	13
8	Wyebridge, Orange Hall	Centre Simcoe	"	14
9	Ebenezer, Church Hall	Centre Simcoe	"	15
10	Vasey, School House	Centre Simcoe	"	16
11	Uhthoff, Waring's Hall	East Simcoe (aft.)	"	17
12	Ardtrea, S. House	East Simcoe (evg.)	"	17
13	Warminster, McKinley's Hall	East Simcoe (aft.)	"	19
14	Rugby, Temp. Hall	East Simcoe (evg.)	"	19
15	Orillia, C. Chambers	East Simcoe	"	20

Division 4.

Gavin Barbour, Crosshill, Nov. 29 to Dec. 2; Dec. 12 to 20.
Mrs. F. W. Watts, Clinton, Nov. 29 to Dec. 2; Dec. 12 to 20.

1	Lion's Head, Town Hall	North Bruce (aft.)	Nov.	29
2	Spry's, School House	North Bruce (evg.)	"	29
3	Hope Bay, School	North Bruce (aft.)	"	30
4	Cape Croker, City Hall	North Bruce (evg.)	"	30
5	Mar, School House	North Bruce (aft.)	Dec.	1
6	Colpoy's, Bell's Hall	North Bruce (evg.)	"	1
7	Parkhead, Orange Hall	North Bruce (aft. and evg.)	"	2
8	Elmwood, Wildfang's Hall	S. Grey and S. Bruce	"	12
9	Ayton, Doersam's Hall	S. Grey	"	13
10	Holstein, Agric. Hall	S. Grey	"	14
11	Dromore, Russell Hall	S. Grey	"	15
12	Mildmay, Town Hall	South Bruce	"	16
13	Belmore, Foresters' Hall	South Bruce	"	17
14	Lucknow	South Bruce	"	19
15	Holyrood	South Bruce	"	20

Division 5.

J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Feb. 7 to 11.
Anson Groh, Preston, Feb. 13 to 28.
S. E. Todd, Petrolea, Feb. 13 to 28.
Miss S. Campbell, Brampton, Feb. 7 to 28.

1	Komoka, Scoyne's Hall	North Middlesex	Feb.	7
2	Lobo, Masonic Hall	North Middlesex	"	8
3	Coldstream, Town Hall	North Middlesex	"	9
4	Beechwood, Maccabees' Hall (Fernhill)	North Middlesex	"	10
5	Ailsa Craig, Town Hall	North Middlesex	"	11
6	Thedford, McKenzie's Hall	East Lambton	"	13
7	Arkona	East Lambton	"	14
8	Forest	East Lambton	"	15
9	Camlachie, Bridge's Hall	East Lambton	"	16
10	Uttoxeter	East Lambton	"	17
11	Warwick, Orange Hall	East Lambton	"	18
12	Watford	East Lambton	"	20
13	Wyoming	East Lambton	"	21
14	Wilkesport, Hamilton's Hall	West Lambton	"	22
15	Rutherford, Township Hall	West Lambton	"	23
16	Oakdale, School House	West Lambton	"	24
17	Oil Springs, Town Hall	West Lambton	"	25
18	Courtright, Stewart's Hall	West Lambton	"	27
19	Colinville, C. O. F. Hall	West Lambton (aft.)	"	28
20	Bunyan, School House	West Lambton (evg.)	"	28

Division 6.

F. M. Lewis, Burford, Feb. 1 to 27.
E. Jeffs, Bondhead, Feb. 1 to 4; 21 to 27.
Mrs. F. W. Watts, Clinton, Feb. 6 to 20.

1	Clifford, Town Hall	Union	Feb.	1
2	Lakelet, Bushfield's Hall	Union	"	2
3	Drew, Temperance Hall	Union	"	3
4	Teviotdale, Foresters' Hall	Union	"	4
5	Listowel, Town Hall	North Perth (aft.)	"	6
6	Britton, School House	North Perth (evg.)	"	6
7	Carthage, Foresters' Hall	North Perth	"	7
8	Milverton, Cook's Hall	North Perth	"	8
9	Monkton, Hall	North Perth	"	9
10	Rostock, Town Hall	North Perth	"	10
11	Stratford, Hall	North Perth (aft.)	"	11
12	Shakespeare, Temperance Hall	North Perth	"	13
13	Tavistock, Opera House	South Perth	"	14
14	St. Paul's, Township Hall	South Perth	"	15
15	Sebringville, Foresters' Hall	South Perth	"	16
16	Fullarton, Township Hall	South Perth	"	17
17	Staffa, Town Hall	South Perth	"	18
18	Kirkton, Aberdeen Hall	South Perth	"	20
19	Hensall, McDonald's Hall	South Huron	"	21
20	Exeter, Town Hall	South Huron	"	22
21	Dashwood, B. Zimmer's Hall	South Huron	"	23
22	Strange Hall, Tuckersmith Township	South Huron	"	24
23	Brucefield, Dixon's Hall	South Huron	"	25
24	Bayfield, Bayfield Hall	South Huron	"	27

Division 7.

J. N. Paget, Canboro, Feb. 1 to 24.
J. W. Widdifield, Uxbridge, Feb. 1 to 11.
J. M. McCallum, Shakespeare, Feb. 18 to 24.
Mrs. W. Woelard, Toronto, Feb. 1 to 17.

1	Princeton, Town Hall	North Oxford	Feb.	1
2	Innerkip, Foresters' Hall	North Oxford	"	2
3	Plattsville, Town Hall	North Oxford	"	3
4	Cassell, Cheese Factory (Sat. Mtg.)	North Oxford	"	4
5	Hickson, Town Hall	North Oxford	"	6
6	Braemar, Gospel Hall	North Oxford	"	7
7	Embro, Town Hall	North Oxford	"	8
8	Harrington	North Oxford	"	9
9	Lakeside, Hall	North Oxford	"	10
10	Thamesford, Foresters' Hall	North Oxford	"	11
11	Wellburn, Germanus Hall	East Middlesex	"	13
12	Thorndale, Hardings' Hall	East Middlesex	"	14
13	Hyde Park, U.O.W. Hall	East Middlesex	"	15
14	North Branch, Cheese Co. Factory	East Middlesex	"	16
15	Harrietsville, Foresters' Hall	East Middlesex	"	17
16	Crampton, Town Hall	East Middlesex	"	18
17	Lambeth, Foresters' Hall	East Middlesex	"	20
18	Mt. Brydges, Town Hall	West Middlesex	"	21
19	Appin, Town Hall	West Middlesex	"	22
20	Glencoe, Town Hall	West Middlesex	"	23
21	Wardsville, Town Hall	West Middlesex	"	24

Division 8.

W. C. Good, Brantford, Feb. 2 to 6.
Geo. Carlaw, Warkworth, Feb. 7 to 24.
D. Johnson, Forest, Feb. 2 to 6.
Miss A. M. Hotson, Parkhill, Feb. 7 to 23.

1	Straffordville	East Elgin	Feb.	2
2	Mt. Salem	East Elgin	"	3
3	Sparta	East Elgin	"	4

4	Mapleton	East Elgin	Feb.	6
5	Middlemarch, Grange Hall	West Elgin	"	7
6	Dutton, Town Hall	West Elgin	"	8
7	Rodney, Witton's Hall	West Elgin	"	9
8	Highgate, Township Hall	East Kent	"	10
9	Magna Villa, School House	East Kent (aft.)	"	11
10	Thamesville, Town Hall	East Kent (evg.)	"	11
11	Botany, Botany Church	East Kent	"	13
12	Kent Bridge, Kent Bridge Hall	East Kent	"	14
13	Wabash, Town Hall	East Kent	"	15
14	Dresden, Fireman's Hall	East Kent	"	16
15	Baldoon, Church Hall	West Kent	"	17
16	Bear Line, Foresters' Hall	West Kent	"	18
17	Cedar Springs, Private Hall	West Kent	"	20
18	Merlin, Ayr Hall	West Kent	"	21
19	Valetta, Township Hall	West Kent	"	22
20	Wheatley, Gibson's Hall	S. Essex and W. Kent	Feb.	23, 24

Division 8a.

Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Feb. 14 to 22.
Miss B. Gilholm, Bright, Feb. 14, 18, 20.

1	Leamington, Town Hall	South Essex	Feb.	14
2	Kingsville, Town Hall	South Essex	"	15
3	Harrow, Town Hall	South Essex	"	16
4	Malden, Town Hall	South Essex	"	17
5	Woodslee, St. Lawrence Hall	North Essex	"	18
6	Oldcastle	North Essex (aft.)	"	20
7	Maidstone, C.M.B. Hall	North Essex (evg.)	"	20
8	Canard	North Essex (aft.)	"	21
9	Sunnyside	North Essex (evg.)	"	21
10	St. Joachim, Hall	North Essex (aft.)	"	22
11	Bell River, Town Hall	North Essex (evg.)	"	22

Division 9.

L. E. Annis, Toronto, Feb. 1 to 14.
H. Grose, Lefroy, Feb. 13 to 21.
D. Bonis, Rannoch, Feb. 15 to Mar. 2.
Miss G. Gray, Toronto, Feb. 1 to 11.
Dr. M. McAlpine, Toronto, Feb. 22 to Mar. 2.

1	New Durham, Cong. Ch. Basement	South Brant	Feb.	1
2	Cathcart, Foresters' Hall	South Brant	"	2
3	Falkland, Halberts Hall	South Brant	"	3
4	Burtch School House	South Brant	"	4
5	Ohsweken, Council Chambers	South Brant	"	6
6	Canfield, McDonald's Hall	Haldimand	"	7
7	Clanbrassil, School House	Haldimand	"	8
8	Fisherville, Orange Hall	Haldimand	"	9
9	Cheapside	Haldimand	"	10
10	Garnet, Hall	Haldimand	"	11
11	Port Dover, Town Hall	South Norfolk	"	13
12	Walsh, Town Hall	South Norfolk	"	14
13	St. Williams, Town Hall	South Norfolk	"	15
14	Fairgrounds, Town Hall	South Norfolk	"	16
15	Guysboro, Orange Hall	North Norfolk	"	17
16	Tyrrell, Tyrrell Hall	North Norfolk	"	18
17	Windham Centre, Town Hall	North Norfolk	"	20
18	Kelvin, Kelvin Hall	North Norfolk	"	21
19	Burgessville, Oddfellows' Hall	South Oxford	"	22
20	Currie, A. O. U. W. Hall	South Oxford	"	23
21	Beachville, Town Hall	South Oxford	"	24
22	North Oxford, Township Hall	South Oxford	"	25
23	Foldens, Foldens Hall	South Oxford	"	27
24	Ostrander	South Oxford	"	28
25	Brownsville, Town Hall	South Oxford	Mar.	1
26	Springford, Town Hall	South Oxford	"	2

Division 10.

C. W. Nash, Toronto, Feb. 1 to 6.
H. Glendinning, Manilla, Feb. 7 to 11.
J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Feb. 13 to Mar. 3.
Miss G. Gray, Toronto, Feb. 13 to Mar. 3.
Dr. M. McAlpine, Toronto, Feb. 1 to 11.

1	Millgrove, Township Hall	North Wentworth	Feb.	1
2	Carlisle, Orange Hall	North Wentworth	"	2
3	Westover, Maccabees' Hall	North Wentworth	"	3
4	Kirkwall, School House	North Wentworth	"	4
5	Sheffield, Township Hall	North Wentworth	"	6
6	Smithville, Brant's Hall	Monck	"	7
7	Wellandport, Misener's Hall	Monck	"	8
8	Attercliffe Station, Cheese Factory	Monck	"	9
9	Marshville, Town Hall	Monck	"	10
10	Pelham Centre, Town Hall	Monck	"	11
11	Crowland, Township Hall	Welland	"	13
12	Brookfield, School House	Welland (aft.)	"	14
13	Quaker Road, School House	Welland (evg.)	"	14
14	Bowen Road, School House	Welland	"	15
15	Ridgeway, Town Hall	Welland	"	16
16	Stevensville, Johnson's Hall	Welland	"	17
17	Willoughby, Town Hall	Welland	"	18
18	Niagara Falls South, Town Hall	Welland	"	20
19	Virgil, Public Hall	Lincoln	"	21
20	Vineland, Victoria Hall	Lincoln	"	22
21	Beamsville, Town Hall	Lincoln	"	23
22	Winona, Institute Hall	South Wentworth	"	24
23	Tapleytown, Old Church	South Wentworth	"	25
24	Binbrook, Temperance Hall	South Wentworth	"	27
25	Hannon, School	South Wentworth	"	28
26	Glanford, Town Hall	South Wentworth	Mar.	1
27	Carluke, School House	South Wentworth	"	2
28	Jerseyville, McPherson's Hall	South Wentworth	"	3

Division 11.

Jno. Campbell, Woodville, Feb. 6 to 14.
Gavin Barbour, Crosshill, Feb. 15 to Mar. 6.
J. O. Duke, Ruthven, Mar. 1 to 6.
Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer, Feb. 6 to 14; Mar. 1 to 6.

1	Wellesley, Opera House	North Waterloo	Feb.	6
2	Crosshill	North Waterloo	"	7
3	Linwood, Spahr's Hall	North Waterloo	"	8
4	Hawkesville	North Waterloo	"	9
5	Floradale	North Waterloo	"	10
6	West Montrose	North Waterloo	"	11
7	Elmira, E. M. S. H.	North Waterloo	"	13
8	Heidelberg	North Waterloo	"	14
9	Breslau, Hall	South Waterloo	"	15
10	Preston, Council Room	South Waterloo	"	16
11	Hespeler, Gray's Hall	South Waterloo	"	17
12	Galt, Town Hall	South Waterloo	"	18
13	Branchton, Foresters' Hall	South Waterloo	"	20
14	Ayr, McGregor's Hall	South Waterloo	"	21
15	Roseville, School Room	South Waterloo	"	22
16	New Dundee, Chipman's Hall	South Waterloo	"	23
17	Mannheim, School Room	South Waterloo	"	24
18	Haysville, Village Hall	South Waterloo	"	25
19	New Hamburg, Fell Hall	South Waterloo	"	27
20	Philipsburg, Hall	South Waterloo	"	28
21	Glenmorris, Foresters' Hall	North Brant	Mar.	1
22	Moyle's, School House	North Brant	"	2
23	White's, School House	North Brant	"	3
24	Langford, School House	North Brant	"	4
25	Middleport, McKelvey's Hall	North Brant	"	6

Division 12.

Geo. Carlaw, Warkworth, Jan. 4 to Feb. 2.
F. H. Silcox, Iona, Jan. 4 to 21.
I. F. Metcalfe, Collingwood, Jan. 27 to Feb. 2.
Dr. McAlpine, Toronto, Jan. 4 to 11; 19 to 26 and 28.
Mrs. T. Shaw, Hespeler, Jan. 12 to 18.

1	Malton, Temperance Hall	Peel	Jan.	4
2	Castlemore, Town Hall	Peel	"	5
3	Bolton, Town Hall	Peel	"	6
4	Sand Hill, Town Hall	Peel	"	7
5	Caledon, Township Hall	Peel	"	9
6	Palgrave, Town Hall	Peel	"	10
7	Cheltenham, Harriss' Hall	Peel	"	11
8	Belfountain, Church	Peel	"	12
9	Erin, Town Hall	Centre Wellington	"	13
10	Hillsburg, Town Hall	Centre Wellington	"	14
11	Belwood, Town Hall	Centre Wellington	"	16
12	Ennotville, Mechanics' Hall	Centre Wellington	"	17
13	Bethany, Methodist Church	Centre Wellington	"	18
14	Palmerston, Town Hall	West Wellington	"	19
15	Moorefield, Township Hall	West Wellington	"	20
16	Rothsay, Temperance Hall	West Wellington	"	21
17	Arthur, Town Hall	East Wellington	"	23
18	Damascus, Township Hall	East Wellington	"	24
19	Monticello, Hall	East Wellington (aft.)	"	25
20	Colbeck, St. Clements' Hall	East Wellington (evg.)	"	25
21	Grand Valley, Chalfields' Hall	East Wellington	"	26
22	Beeton, Town Hall	South Simcoe	"	27
23	Scotch Line, Old Kirk	South Simcoe	"	28
24	Churchill, Orange Hall	South Simcoe	"	30
25	Stroud, Temperance Hall	South Simcoe	"	31
26	Edgar, Temperance Hall	East Simcoe (aft.)	Feb.	1
27	Shanty Bay, Temperance Hall	East Simcoe (evg.)	"	1
28	Oro Station, Temperance Hall	East Simcoe (aft.)	"	2
29	Hawkestone, Medcalf's Hall	East Simcoe (evg.)	"	2

Division 13.

H. C. Emerson, Corbyville, Jan. 4 to Feb. 4.
C. W. Gurney, Paris, Jan. 4 to 12.
Jno. Campbell, Woodville, Feb. 1 to 4.
Dr. Smillie, Sheffield, Jan. 13 to Feb. 4.

1	Jessopville, Church Hall	Dufferin (aft.)	Jan.	4
2	Keldon, Church Hall	Dufferin (evg.)	"	4
3	Riverview, School House	Dufferin (aft.)	"	5
4	Corbetton, Church Hall	Dufferin (evg.)	"	5
5	Honeywood, C. F. Hall	Dufferin	"	6
6	Horning's Mills, Workmen's Hall	Dufferin	"	7
7	Perm, Orange Hall	Dufferin	"	9
8	Violet Hill, Orange Hall	Dufferin (aft.)	"	10
9	Whitfield, Orange Hall	Dufferin (evg.)	"	10
10	Mono Centre, Council Chamber	Dufferin (aft.)	"	11
11	Camilla, Workmen's Hall	Dufferin (evg.)	"	11
12	Laurel, Township Hall	Dufferin	"	12
13	Kleinburg, Temperance Hall	West York	"	13
14	Thistletown, Township Hall	West York	"	16
15	Islington, Township Hall	West York	"	17
16	Edgely	West York (aft.)	"	18
17	Elia, Foresters' Hall	West York (evg.)	"	18
18	Maple, Masonic Hall	West York	"	19
19	Nobleton, Music Hall	North York	"	20
20	Schomberg, Market Hall	North York	"	21
21	Kettleby, Temperance Hall	North York	"	23
22	Aurora, Royal Templars' Hall	North York	"	24
23	Queensville, Presbyterian Hall	North York	"	25
24	Keswick, Town Hall	North York	"	26

25	Sutton, Town Hall	North York	Jan.	27
26	Mount Albert, Town Hall	North York	"	28
27	Vandorf, Town Hall	North York	"	30
28	Bethesda, Town Hall	North York	"	31
29	Victoria Square, Public Hall	East York	Feb.	1
30	Thornhill, Victoria Hall	East York	"	2
31	Wexford, Methodist Church	East York	"	3
32	Box Grove, Foresters' Hall	East York	"	4

Division 14.

Anson Groh, Preston, Jan. 4 to Feb. 2.
D. A. McKenzie, Lindsay, Jan. 11 to 19.
R. S. Duncan, Port Hope, Jan. 20 to 27.
J. H. Hare, Whitby, Jan. 30 to Feb. 2.
Mrs. Watts, Clinton, Jan. 4 to 10; 16 to 18.
Mrs. Thos. Shaw, Hespeler, Jan. 30 to Feb. 2.

1	Altona, School House	North Ontario	Jan.	4
2	Goodwood	North Ontario	"	5
3	Sandford, Village Hall	North Ontario	"	6
4	Zephyr, Public Hall	North Ontario	"	7
5	Gamebridge, S. of S. Hall	North Ontario	"	9
6	Brechin, McGrath's Hall	North Ontario (aft.)	"	10
7	Udney, Orange Hall	North Ontario (evg.)	"	10
8	Hartley, Village Hall	West Victoria	"	11
9	Oakwood, Township Hall	West Victoria	"	12
10	Little Britain, Temperance Hall	West Victoria	"	13
11	Valentia, Foresters' Hall	West Victoria	"	14
12	Dunsford, Old Church	East Victoria	"	16
13	Cameron, Orange Hall	East Victoria	"	17
14	Burnt River, Orange Hall	East Victoria	"	18
15	Omemee, Opera House	East Victoria	"	19
16	Manvers Station, Orange Hall	East Durham (aft.)	"	20
17	Bethany, Town Hall	East Durham (evg.)	"	20
18	Millbrook, Town Hall	East Durham (aft.)	"	21
19	Mount Pleasant, Foresters' Hall	East Durham (evg.)	"	21
20	Elizabethville	East Durham (aft.)	"	23
21	Garden Hill, Orange Hall	East Durham (evg.)	"	23
22	Canton, S. of E. Hall	East Durham	"	24
23	Morrish	East Durham	"	25
24	Newcastle, Town Hall	West Durham (aft.)	"	26
25	Tyrone, S. of T. Hall	West Durham (evg.)	"	26
26	Solina, Temperance Hall	West Durham	"	27
27	Columbus	South Ontario	"	30
28	Greenbank	South Ontario	"	31
29	Pickering	South Ontario	Feb.	1
30	Whitevale	South Ontario	"	2

Division 15.

J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Jan. 5 to Feb. 6.
H. C. Duff, Norwood, Jan. 5 to 11.
A. D. McIntosh, Stirling, Jan. 12 to 17.
R. Smith, Columbus, Jan. 24 to 27.
R. S. Duncan, Port Hope, Jan. 28 to Feb. 6.
A. P. MacVannel, Picton, Jan. 24 to 27.
Miss Duncan, Toronto, Jan. 10; 18 to 23; 28 to Feb. 1.

1	Stewarts, Union Hall	West Peterborough	Jan.	5
2	Fourth Line Smith, Orange Hall	West Peterborough	"	6
3	Peterborough, Council Chamber	West Peterborough (aft.)	"	7
4	North Monaghan, Town Hall	West Peterborough (evg.)	"	7
5	Westwood, Township Hall	East Peterborough	"	9
6	Norwood, Town Hall	East Peterborough	"	10
7	Havelock, Town Hall	East Peterborough	"	11
8	Farnsworth, School House	East Hastings	"	12
9	Chapman, School House	East Hastings	"	13
10	Roslin, Chosen Friends' Hall	East Hastings	"	14

11	Philipston, School House	East Hastings	Jan.	16
12	Plainfield, Orange Hall	East Hastings	"	17
13	Foxboro, School House	East Hastings	"	18
14	Clazie's School House	East Hastings	"	19
15	Turner's, School House	West Hastings	"	20
16	River Valley, School House	West Hastings	"	21
17	Hoyles' School House	West Hastings	"	23
18	Bloomfield, Town Hall	Prince Edward	"	24
19	West Lake, School House	Prince Edward	"	25
20	Cherry Valley, Town Hall	Prince Edward	"	26
21	Demorestville, Town Hall	Prince Edward	"	27
22	Wooler, Town Hall	East Northumberland	"	28
23	Brighton, Town Hall	East Northumberland	"	30
24	Dundonald, Church Hall	East Northumberland	"	31
25	Castleton, Town Hall	East Northumberland	Feb.	1
26	Roseneath, Township Hall	West Northumberland	"	2
27	Baltimore, Chapman's Hall	West Northumberland	"	3
28	Centreton, Methodist S. S. Hall	West Northumberland	"	4
29	Coldsprings, Township Hall	West Northumberland	"	6

DIVISION 16.

F. M. Lewis, Burford, Jan. 4 to 21.
W. C. Shearer, Bright, Jan. 23 to 28.
A. M. Campbell, Maxville, Jan. 4 to 17.
Henry Grose, Lefroy, Jan. 24 to 28.
A. D. McIntosh, Stirling, Jan. 18 to 23.
Miss Gilholm, Jan. 7 to 10; 18 to 23.

1	Parham, I. O. O. F. Hall	Centre Frontenac	Jan.	4
2	Fermoy, Town Hall	Centre Frontenac	"	5
3	Westport, Wesley Hall	South Leeds	"	6
4	Elgin, Town Hall	South Leeds	"	7
5	Seeley's Bay, Knight's Hall	South Leeds	"	9
6	Lansdowne, Town Hall	South Leeds	"	10
7	Dufferin	Frontenac	"	11
8	Sunbury	Frontenac	"	12
9	Cataraqui	Frontenac	"	13
10	Sydenham, Township Hall	Frontenac	"	14
11	Tamworth, Town Hall	Addington	"	16
12	Enterprise, Keech's Hall	Addington	"	17
13	Queensboro, Orange Hall	North Hastings	"	18
14	Eldorado, Town Hall	North Hastings (evg.)	"	19
15	Madoc, Town Hall	North Hastings	"	20
16	Moira, Town Hall	North Hastings	"	21
17	Ivanhoe, Orange Hall	North Hastings	"	23
18	Wilton, Grange Hall	Lennox	"	24
19	Odessa, Town Hall	Lennox	"	25
20	Switzerville, School House	Lennox	"	26
21	Sillsville, Town Hall	Lennox	"	27
22	Adolphustown, Town Hall	Lennox	"	28

DIVISION 17.

W. C. Shearer, Bright, Jan. 4 to 21.
F. M. Lewis, Burford, Jan. 23 to 31.
W. J. Kerr, Ottawa, Jan. 4 to 12.
Dr. McAlpine, Toronto, Jan. 13 and 14.

1	Maitland	South Grenville	Jan.	4
2	Maynard, Church Basement	South Grenville	"	5
3	Roebuck, School House	South Grenville	"	6
4	Garretton, Orange Hall	South Grenville	"	7
5	Johnstown	South Grenville	"	9
6	Brouseville, School House	South Grenville	"	10
7	Shanly, Workmen's Hall	South Grenville	"	11
8	Ventnor, School House	South Grenville	"	12
9	Inkerman, Workmen's Hall	Dundas	"	13
10	Morewood, Foresters' Hall	Dundas	"	14

11	Cornwall Centre, Township Hall	Stormont	Jan.	16
12	South Branch, Patrons' Hall	Stormont	"	17
13	Wales, Connoly's Hall	Stormont	"	20
14	Aultsville, Fraternity Hall	Stormont	"	21
15	Lancaster Village, Library	Glengarry	"	23
16	Glen Robertson, Public Hall	Glengarry	"	24
17	Dunvegan, McLeod's Hall	Glengarry	"	25
18	St. Isidore de Prescott, Town Hall	Prescott	"	26
19	Fournier, Town Hall	Prescott	"	27
20	Clarence Creek, Town Hall	Russell	"	28
21	Casselman, Town Hall	Russell	"	30
22	Hawthorne, Orange Hall	Russell	"	31

Division 18.

A. E. Calnan, Allisonville, Jan. 4 to Feb. 6.
A. D. Harkness, Irena, Jan. 23 to Feb. 6.
W. J. Kerr, Ottawa, Jan. 4 to 12.
Miss B. Duncan, Toronto, Jan. 4 to 6; 13 to 17.

1	Kars, Public Hall	Carleton	Jan.	4
2	North Gower	Carleton	"	5
3	Manotick, Harmony Hall	Carleton	"	6
4	Merrivale, School House	Carleton	"	7
5	South March, Town Hall	Carleton	"	9
6	Glasgow, David Hall	South Renfrew	"	10
7	Renfrew, Temperance Hall	South Renfrew	"	11
8	Admaston, Temperance Hall	South Renfrew	"	12
9	Bromley, B. Temperance Hall	North Renfrew	"	13
10	Queen's Line, School House	North Renfrew	"	14
11	Shields, School House	North Renfrew	"	16
12	Osceola, Town Hall	North Renfrew	"	17
13	Toledo, Town Hall	North Leeds and Grenville	"	23
14	Easton's Corners, Town Hall	North Leeds and Grenville	"	24
15	Bishop's Mills, Temperance Hall	North Leeds and Grenville	"	25
16	Heckston, School House	North Leeds and Grenville	"	26
17	Burritt's Rapids, Victoria Hall	North Leeds and Grenville	"	27
18	McLean's School House	South Lanark	"	28
19	Richardson's, School	South Lanark	"	30
20	Drummond, Orange Hall	South Lanark	"	31
21	Balderson, School	South Lanark	Feb.	1
22	Watson's Corners, Temperance Hall	North Lanark	"	2
23	Poland, Private Hall	North Lanark	"	3
24	McDonald's Corners, Agric. Hall	North Lanark	"	4
25	Elphin, Public Hall	North Lanark	"	6

SPEAKERS AND SUBJECTS.

ANNIS, L. E., 206 Broadview Avenue, Toronto.—Mr. Annis, ex-president of the Milk Producers' Association, is a practical stock breeder and dairyman, who has made a special study of dairy methods and stock breeding in the Old Country. Mr. Annis has had ten years' experience in addressing Farmers' Institute meetings, and has always taken a deep interest in seed improvement and the eradication of weeds. It was during his term as president that E. York Farmers' Institute established a seed fair, through which much has been done to stimulate the production of better crops. Mr. Annis is prepared to give judging demonstrations in draught horses, beef cattle and dairy cows.

Subjects:—

"Soil Cultivation and Rotation of Crops."
"Breeding of Draught Horses and Beef Cattle."
"Field Roots and Corn."
"Clovers: Alfalfa and Red Clover Midge."
"Weeds and their Destruction."
"The Dairy Industry."
"Seed Selection."

BAILEY, C. F., B.S.A:, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.—Mr. Bailey has been engaged to assist in Farmers' Institute, Club and short course work, as well as the general work of the Institute branch. Mr. Bailey is a graduate of the O.A.C. He has successfully managed a farm in the Annapolis Valley, N.S., where apple growing was followed in conjunction with general farming. Mr. Bailey went largely into the breeding of Hackney horses, Ayrshire cattle and Leicester sheep. He has made a special study of live stock, and is a good judge of the same. He will be prepared to conduct judging classes in beef and dairy cattle, heavy and light horses, sheep and swine.

Subjects:—

"Breeding, Feeding and Care of Dairy Cattle."
"Beef Cattle."
"The Heavy Horse."
"Soil Fertility and Conservation of Moisture."
"Bacteria on the Farm."
"Silos and their Construction."

BALDWIN, L. H., Forest Road, Toronto.—Mr. Baldwin is the proprietor of a poultry farm on the colony plan. He is a capable business man, and has made the work a pronounced success, introducing many original ideas in connection with brooders, incubators, housing and feeding of his birds. Mr. Baldwin is well qualified to speak on any phase of the industry.

Subjects:—

"Breeding, Feeding and General Care of Fowl."
"Incubation and Incubators."
"Winter Egg Production."
"Poultry Buildings and Appliances."
"Preparation of Fowl for the Market."

BARBOUR, GAVIN, Crosshill.—Mr. Barbour is a representative of a large number of farmers who have succeeded, by hard labour and a thorough knowledge of the lines of farming followed, in increasing the productivity of the farm and making many improvements, while at the same time paying off obligations.

Mr. Barbour has, for the past five years, been well received by the Institutes. He is particularly well qualified to give practical demonstrations in the judging of beef cattle, having given some little attention to this work for the benefit of his neighbors. The young farmers especially should benefit from Mr. Barbour's addresses.

Subjects:—

"Beef Cattle."
"Draught Horses and How to Raise Them."
"Corn and the Silo."

Evening: "Farmers and their Sons."
"Present Day Needs of Ontario Agriculture."

BECKETT, H. L., Hamilton.—Mr. Beckett is a prosperous young farmer in the vicinity of Hamilton. He spent his early years on the farm, and subsequently took a full course at the Ontario Agricultural College, graduating in 1893. Mr. Beckett has successfully managed the homestead, devoting a good deal of attention to the dairy industry. He had charge of one of the travelling dairies which toured the Province some years ago, and gave general satisfaction in conducting this educational campaign. He has already had extended experience in Institute work. Mr. Beckett will be available for occasional meetings this winter.

Subjects:—

"Farmyard Manure; its Management and Application."
"Improving our Dairy Herds."
"Feeding for Milk."

Evening: "Farming as an Occupation."

BEST, J. A., Whitfield.—Mr. Best is one of the farmers who have recognized in the Farmers' Institute a stepping-stone to greater success in agricultural work, not only for himself, but for his fellow-farmer. He began by speaking at local meetings in his own county. Mr. Best's subjects are of vital interest to a large majority of the farmers of this Province.

Subjects:—

"How to Increase and Maintain Soil Fertility."
"Care and Management of Beef Cattle."
"Selection of Seed Grain."

Evening: "Farming as an Occupation."

BONIS, DAVID, Rannoch.—Mr. Bonis has not only successfully operated from two to five hundred acres of land during his twenty-five years' experience in agriculture, but taken an active part in municipal improvements, particularly good roads. His addresses on corn and ensilage are of particular value to Ontario farmers.

Subjects:—

"Building Good Roads."
"Working Out a County Good Roads System."
"Corn for Ensilage."
"Alfalfa."
"Fattening Cattle: Grazing *vs.* Stabling."

BRIDGMAN, J. P., Winona.—Mr. Bridgman is one of the successful fruitmen of the Niagara district, and has always taken an interest in local meetings devoted to the fruit industry. Mr. Bridgman is an all-round farmer, but specializes in fruit growing. His wide experience enables him to make practical application of his knowledge of soil fertility and conservation of soil moisture in all localities he may visit.

Subjects:—

"Care of the Orchard."
"Spraying."
"Small Fruits."
"The Benefits of Underdraining."

Evening: "Our Heritage."

BRIGHT, JOHN, Myrtle.—Mr Bright is one of the best and most favorably known of our Ontario live stock breeders. We are fortunate in being able to secure his services for a limited amount of Institute work this winter.

Subjects:—

"Breeding and Feeding of Horses."
"Breeding and Feeding of Beef Cattle."
"Cultivation of the Soil."
"Growing of Alfalfa and its value as feed."

BUNTING, W. H., St. Catharines.—Mr. Bunting, past president of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, is one of the largest fruit growers in the Niagara peninsula. His farm is devoted largely to apples, peaches and truck crops. Mr. Bunting also does an extensive market garden business. He is a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to Ontario fruit growing and marketing.

Subjects:—

"The Care of the Orchard."
"Spraying."
"Small Fruits."
"Filler Crops."
"Marketing of Fruit."

CALNAN, A. E., Allisonville.—Mr. Calnan is a dairyman and a specialist in the production of high-class seed corn. For years he has been prominently connected with one of the leading factories in Prince Edward County, which has become so famous for its high quality of cheese. He is well qualified to talk on general farming, and is appreciated by those who earnestly wish to make the best of grain and dairy products.

Subjects:—

"The Building and Maintenance of the Dairy Herd."
"The Raising of Fodder for Dairy Cattle."
"Improvement of Crops by Seed Selection."
"The Cultivation of the Soil."
"The Dairy Industry."

Evening: "Our Canadian Heritage."
"Ontario Agriculture."

CAMERON, A. DOUGALD, Summerstown Station, Ont.—Mr. Cameron is a young man with a college training, who has had extended practical experience upon a large dairy farm, devoted to the production of milk supplied to the Montreal trade. He is a man of considerable experience in public speaking.

Subjects:—

"Clovers."
"The Rotation of Crops."
"Conservation of Soil Moisture."
"Breeding and Care of the Dairy Cow."
"The Dairy Industry."

Evening: "A Plea for the Boy."

CAMPBELL, A. M., Maxville.—Mr. Campbell is a successful dairyman and general farmer. His practical grasp of the subjects announced, and the clear and forceful manner in which he imparts information, render him a valuable man in Institute work.

Subjects:—

"The Breeding of Dairy Cattle."
"Care and Feeding of the Dairy Cow."
"Cultivation of Corn and the Silo."
"Farm Management."

Evening: "The Bright Side of Farm Life."

CAMPBELL, JNO., Woodville.—It is not necessary to more than mention that the John Campbell referred to is the well-known sheep breeder who has been so successful, not only at exhibitions in Canada, but also at the leading shows on the other side of the line. Mr. Campbell's specialty is sheep raising, and he is also considered one of the best authorities on general farming and the production of beef.

Mr. Campbell was awarded a gold medal for the best farm in nine counties some years ago. He has acted as judge in the field crop competitions which are being held from year to year under the direction of the agricultural societies.

Subjects:—

"Growing Lambs for Profit."
"The Butcher's Bullock, from Breeding to Block."
"The Bacon Trade."
"Importance of Using Good Selections of Seed Grain."
"How to Double the Production and Income of the Average Farm."
"Tile Draining."

Evening: "Ontario—Our Duty in Maintaining its Reputation."
"Farming as a Business."
"The Secret of Success."

CARLAW, GEO., Warkworth.—Mr. Carlaw is a good, practical farmer in Northumberland County. He attended the Ontario Agricultural College in his earlier years, and since then has been putting into practice on his farm the knowledge acquired in that institution. He is a practical dairyman, having served his time in the home dairy and in the factory. Mr. Carlaw is also familiar with the practical work of the Farmers' Institute, having been secretary of his own local Institute for many years. Mr. Carlaw has had several years' experience in Ontario Institutes, both as lecturer and officer, and has also been engaged at Institute work in Quebec.

Subjects:—

"Feeding, Care and Management of the Dairy Cow."
"Cultivation of the Soil."
"Underdraining."
"Eradication of Weeds."

Evening: "Agricultural Education."

CLARK, J. W., Cainsville.—Mr. Clark is one of the largest poultry breeders in Ontario, and has won many prizes for dressed poultry at the Winter Fair, Guelph, including the sweepstakes. He is a strong advocate of utility breeds for the farmer. For two years Mr. Clark was poultry instructor in an American State Agricultural College. He is also a breeder of pure-bred hogs of the bacon type; has had several years' experience in growing alfalfa, and has also a large apiary. Mr. Clark has given considerable attention to the production of good seed and methods of identification and eradication of weeds. After four years' work on an apple orchard, he increased the yield from 100 barrels of inferior fruit to 400 barrels of a choice product. In 1909 his apiary netted a two-ton yield. Mr. Clark will explain his methods to the Institutes.

Subjects:—

"Growing Alfalfa."
"Commercial Apple Growing—How to Make It Pay."
"Growing Small Fruits—Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, etc."
"Importance of Seed Selection."
"Commercial Fertilizers—Do They Pay?"

Evening: "Poultry: Selecting; Feeding; Hatching, Natural and Artificial; Rearing; Fattening; Housing."
"Care of an Apiary."

CONNELL, R. J., Roebuck.—Mr. Connell is the son of a prosperous farmer in S. Grenville. He has proven himself not only a progressive farmer, but a successful feeder and breeder of dairy stock. He is a leading prize-winner in the Grenville County exhibitions, and has been well received in his first Institute series by the people of his own county.

Subjects:—

"Selection and Improvement of the Dairy Herd."
"Feeding Dairy Cattle."
"Soil Cultivation."

Evening: "Working with a Definite Object in View."

CORNELL, J. G., Scarboro'.—Mr. Cornell has had a number of years' practical experience in successfully managing his own farm, which has been devoted largely to the production of milk. He was instrumental in organizing the Farmers' Dairy Company, a co-operative concern which delivers to the citizens of Toronto the milk produced by its stockholders. He is also President of the Milk Producers' Association.

Subjects:—

"Production of Milk for City Trade."
"Production and Feeding of Ensilage."
"Cultivation and Rotation."

Evening: "Improvement in Rural Conditions."
"Co-operation for the Farmer."

DUKE, J. O., Ruthven.—Mr. Duke is a successful farmer in Kent County, and has given special attention to corn breeding and seed selection. His addresses, being founded on practical experience, are of much value to those who hear them.

Subjects:—

"Corn Growing."
"Improvement of Seed."
"The Peach Industry."
"Apple Culture in Western Ontario."
"Tile Drainage."

Evening: Education for Farmers' Boys and Girls."
"Home Life on the Farm."

DYER, WM. D., B.S.A., Columbus.—Mr. Dyer is one of the successful farmers of South Ontario. His course at the College has been put to good use in making the "old farm pay." He has an up-to-date equipment, and is following common-sense, advanced methods in all his work.

Subjects:—

"Rotation of Crops."
"Farm Buildings."
"General Care of Farm Stock."
"The Production of Milk."
"The Bacon Hog."

ELLIOT, ANDREW, Galt, Ont.—Mr. Elliot is we'l known throughout Ontario by the Institute work which he did some few years ago. For several years now he has been engaged during the winter months among various States of the Union and in different Provinces of the Dominion in Institute and Live Stock Judging work. We are fortunate in being able to secure him for a part of this season for Ontario work. Mr. Elliot is prepared to conduct judging demonstrations on heavy horses, beef and dairy cattle and sheep, and to discuss the feeding of each class.

Subjects:—

"Improvement of Pasture Lands."
"Alfalfa *vs.* Other Clovers."
"How We Are to Get Our Beef Supply."
"How the Sheep Will Help to Solve the Labor Problem."
"Cultivation of the Soil."

Evening: "The Soil the Heritage of Man."
"Agriculture in Public Schools."

EMERSON, H. C., Corbyville.—Mr. Emerson has been directly associated with the Farmers' Institute for several years, being secretary of his local Institute and an acceptable delegate. Mr. Emerson has introduced the individual record system into his herd, which determines the actual expense and production of each cow. He has been particularly successful in the extermination of weeds.

Subjects:—

"Judging and Breeding the Dairy Cow."
"Selection and Care of the Brood Sow and Young Pigs."
"A Practical Talk on Corn and the Silo."
"The Farmer's Interest in Good Seeds."

Evening: "The Land We Live In."

ESDON, JAS. H., Bainsville.—Mr. Esdon has been for many years farming in Glengarry County, a county noted for its dairy farms. He is a practical man, and talks to the farmer of his own methods in the breeding and care of cattle, the growing of crops and destruction of weeds.

Subjects:—

"Heavy Horses, their Breeding and Care."
"Treatment of the Dairy Cow."
"Care of the Calf Intended for Dairy Purposes."
"Swine Breeding and Dairy Production."
"Poultry for Profit."
"Rotation of Crops."
"Destruction of Weeds."

FARMER, G. H., Steelton.—Mr. Farmer has been an efficient officer of the Centre Algoma Farmers' Institute for a number of years, and has also taken a deep interest in recent years in the work of Farmers' Clubs. He has made a success of farming in the northern sections of the Province, and his experiences and observations will be found of special value to the farmers who work under similar conditions.

Subjects:—

"Farm Drainage."
"Seed Selection."
"Growing Alfalfa in New Ontario."
"Selection of a Dairy Cow."
"Potatoes."

Evening: "Benefits of Institutes and Farmers' Clubs."
"Mistakes in Farming."
"The Sanitary Needs of the Farm."

FISHER, W. F. W., Burlington.—Mr. Fisher is a large fruit grower, strawberries and pears being his special lines. He has one of the best dwarf pear orchards in Ontario, as well as a large orchard of standard pears. Besides this he has a mixed orchard of pears and apples. Mr. Fisher is secretary and manager of the Burlington Fruit Growers' Association, one of the oldest co-operative associations in the Province. This association ships largely in boxes to Glasgow. Mr. Fisher is much in demand as a speaker at the special Fruit Institutes, and is prepared to discuss all phases of practical fruit growing.

Subjects:—

"Cultivation of the Orchard."
"Pruning and Grafting."
"Spraying."

GARDHOUSE, JOHN, Highfield.—Mr. Gardhouse is a well-known breeder of Shire horses, Shorthorn cattle and long-wool sheep. All of the prize lists of our large fairs testify to his ability to raise high-class stock. He raises most of the food for his pure-bred stock, and is prepared to tell how he cultivates his land, plants his crop and mixes his foods so as to secure the best results from his live stock. Mr. Gardhouse will be found of special value to those Institutes where the officers wish for practical work on heavy horses, beef cattle, or sheep.

Subjects:—

"Horse Breeding for Profit."
"Care and Management of Horses."
"How to Select and Feed Beef Cattle."
"Care and Management of Sheep."
"Raising Feed for Live Stock."

Evening: "How to Improve Present Farm Conditions."
"How to Interest the Young People in the Farm."

GARDHOUSE, WM. J., Highfield, Ont.—Mr. Gardhouse is the son of John Gardhouse, so well and favorably known to live stock men throughout the Dominion, and, although a young man, has already had considerable experience in the judging of live stock at fall fairs. He is a most successful farmer and an excellent judge of heavy horses and beef cattle. He will devote more or less time during the coming winter to short course work, as well as regular Institute work.

Subjects:—

"Conformation and Judging of Heavy Horses, Beef Cattle and Sheep.'
"Cheap Foods for Farm Stock."
"Type in Live Stock."

GLENDINNING, HENRY, Manilla.—Mr. Glendinning, besides breeding and feeding dairy cattle, has made a reputation as a producer of field seeds. For years he has studied the weed question, and has practically succeeded in eradicating the weed seeds from his fields and has been able to produce a quantity of seed almost free from impurities. With his seed charts, and talks on cultivation of the soil and rotation of crops, he has helped many farmers in Ontario to improve their methods of farming and to increase their profits. Mr. Glendinning is a most successful dairy farmer, and President of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario. He has made a marked success of growing alfalfa.

Subjects:—

"Growing Alfalfa."
"Growing Clovers."
"Cheap Production of Milk."
"Cultivation of the Soil and Destruction of Weeds."
"Farm Water Supply."
"Underdraining."

GOOD, W. C., B.A., Brantford.—Mr. Good, President of the North Brant Farmers' Institute, is a graduate of Toronto University. He spent nearly two years as assistant chemist at the O.A.C., 1901-03, since which time he has followed farming, invariably taking part in Institute meetings. Mr. Good ably combines the scientific and practical in such a way that he is greatly appreciated as a speaker.

Subjects:—

"Corn and the Silo."
"Conservation of Soil Moisture."
"Principles of Stock Feeding."
"Alfalfa and Other Legumes."
"Stable Ventilation."

Evening: "Improvements in Rural Education."
"Organization Among Farmers."
"The Farm Home."

GROH, ANSON, Preston.—Mr. Groh has demonstrated how a very ordinary farm can be made a money-maker to its owner at the same time that the fertility is being increased and improvements made. Mr. Groh has given close attention to farm forestry, a subject of importance to Ontario farmers. He has kept a daily individual milk record of his herd for eleven years. His experience in building silos, stables, walls and tanks with cement, and in the use of gasoline engines, renders his instruction on these lines of special value to farmers.

Subjects:—

"Farm Forestry."
"Lucerne and other Clovers."
"Soil Problems."
"Corn and the Silo."
"Fertility of the Soil and Conservation of Moisture."
"Systematic Rotation of Farm Crops."
"Care and Management of Dairy Cattle and Hogs."

Evening: "The Stairway to Success."
"Three Generations in Waterloo County."

GROSE, HENRY, Lefroy.—Mr. Grose is the owner of a first-class farm in Simcoe County, and has been eminently successful in general farming. He has the happy faculty of presenting hard facts in a pleasing manner, and his address to boys on the farm is very instructive and uplifting. Mr. Grose has attended Institute meetings for two seasons with acceptance, and his services should be of special value in those sections where mixed farming is followed.

Subjects:—

"How to Increase and Maintain the Fertility of the Soil."
"Selection of Seed."
"Home Dairy Work."
"The Growing of Clover."

Evening: "The Canadian Boy and Girl."
"Benefits of Institute Work."

GURNEY, C. W., Paris.—Mr. Gurney is one of the progressive farmers of Brant County, and his success in general agriculture, with special emphasis on wheat and apple production, enables him to be of service to the great majority of Ontario farmers. The great bulk of tillers of the soil can be classed as "general farmers." They will get much of interest and value from Mr. Gurney, who has already rendered most acceptable service in local Institutes.

Subjects:—

"Breeding and Care of Sheep."
"Selection and Training of Horses."
"The Split-log Drag."
"Cereal Grains."
"Care of the Apple Orchard."
"Industrial Alcohol."

HALLMAN, A. C., Breslau.—Mr. Hallman was born and raised on a farm, and has been farming over 20 years with great success, having built up an impoverished farm. He is a well-known breeder and feeder of Holstein cattle, and for years has won many prizes for hogs at some of our leading exhibitions. He has also judged at many of our fairs, including Toronto Industrial, hence his talk on the improvement of live stock has been well received by many farmers.

Subjects:—

"How to Improve Our Live Stock; Their Care and Feeding."
"The Bacon Hog and Export Trade."
"Cultivation of Corn and the Silo."
"Growing Sugar Beets for the Factory."
"Home Dairying."
"Noxious Weeds."

Evening: "The Farmer's Fruit Garden."
"Poultry on the Farm."

HARKNESS, A. D., Irena.—Mr. Harkness was trained for two years in the O.A.C., from which he won an "Associate" diploma. With this exception he has lived on the farm all his life, and his advice *re* the dairy and orchard is indeed valuable.

Subjects:—

"How to Improve the Dairy Herd."
"Care of Milk for Cheese and Butter Making."
"Mixed Farming—Dairy, Hogs, Fruit and Poultry."
"How I Have Made a Success of Raising Poultry."
"Cultivation of the Soil."
"Planting and Care of the Orchard for First Ten Years."

HILBORN, J. L., Leamington.—For a long time the name of Mr. Hilborn has been familiar as one of the leading fruit growers in Lambton County. He owns a splendid fruit farm on the north shore of Lake Erie, which bears every evidence of thrift and prosperity. His buildings are neatly painted, and no weeds are allowed to grow to the detriment of the crops. A 6,000-gallon tank holds water which is used for irrigation. Altogether, he is an up-to-date fruit grower and gardener whose services will be appreciated by our Institute members.

Subjects:—

"Growing Early Vegetables for Commercial Purposes."
"Best Methods for Successful Peach Growing."
"Cement for Building Purposes."
"The Farmer's Fruit and Vegetable Garden."
"How to Make Apple Growing Profitable."

Evening: "Getting Pleasure and Profit Out of Farm Life."

HUME, ALEX., Menie.—Mr. Hume is a noted Ayrshire breeder in the County of Northumberland. He is also a prominent prize-winner at our fall fairs. He is well prepared to discuss the dairy herd from all standpoints, and his services are much valued.

Subjects:—

"Building up a Dairy Herd—Breeding, Selection, Feeding and Care."
"Stable Construction and Water Supply."
"Growing of Suitable Crops for Dairy Herd."
"The Bacon Hog."
"Rotation of Crops and Application of Manure."

Evening: "Advantages of Farm Life."

HYATT, J. W., West Lake.—Mr. Hyatt has done much for the advancement of agriculture in his district, devoting much attention to the improvement of farm crops and the building up of the dairy herd. He has made a study of the growing of crops for canning purposes, and has been one of the moving spirits in the establishment of a local co-operative canning factory. Mr. Hyatt is a good public speaker and has the faculty of imparting his information in an attractive and forceful manner.

Subjects:—

"The Building up of the Dairy Herd."
"Soiling Crops for Farm Animals."
"The Market End of Farming."
"The Selection of Seed."
"Destruction of Weeds and General Cultivation."

Evening: "A Well-kept Farm and Its Influence upon Home Life."
"Beneficial Effects of Living Close to Nature."

JAMES, D., Langstaff.—Mr. James took possession of the farm on which he now resides some thirty-four years ago, and has succeeded in converting it from a bed of weeds and rubbish into a clean, systematic and well-equipped farm. He is a believer in general farming, as will be seen from his list of subjects. Some thirty years ago Mr. James and his neighbors formed an association and held weekly meetings throughout the winter. At that time he began the collection of a library, and to-day has one of the best-equipped agricultural libraries to be found among practical farmers.

Subjects:—

"Destruction of Weeds."
"Home Dairying."
"Growing and Curing Alfalfa."
"Corn for Ensilage."
"The Farmer's Wood Lot."

Evening: "Some Mistakes Made by Farmers."
"Hits and Misses."

JARVIS, L. G., Grimsby.—Mr. Jarvis is a poultryman of wide experience, having acted as judge at most of the leading Canadian and American exhibitions. He is at present engaged in the production of poultry and eggs for market. He can be depended upon to have up-to-date information along all lines of egg and poultry production.

Subjects:—

"Incubation."
"The Fattening and Marketing of Fowl."
"Housing of Poultry."
"Winter Eggs."
"The Farmer's Fruit and Vegetable Garden."

JEFFS, EDWARD, Bond Head.—Mr. Jeffs is a typical, up-to-date Ontario farmer. When grain growing gave place to breeding in this Province, he went extensively into Shorthorns and sheep, becoming one of the largest exhibitors in York and Simcoe Counties, as well as a recognized judge. Mr. Jeffs has long been connected with the Institute as an officer, and was one of our early speakers. He is now secretary of his riding.

Subjects:—

"Tile Drainage."
"General Cultivation and Rotation."
"Winter and Summer Feeding of Live Stock."
"Improvements of Our Flocks and Herds."
"Importance of Good Seed."
"Lucerne and Other Clovers."
"Conservation of Soil Moisture."

Evening: "The Details of Farm Operations."
"Education of Farmers' Sons."

JOHNSON, D., Forest.—Mr. Johnson, President of the Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, has studied fruit-growing methods and marketing in California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, and visited most of the British and American markets. He is a capable and successful grower and shipper, and intensely interested in advancing the cause of the fruit industry in his own Province.

Subjects:—

"Care and Cultivation of Fruit."
"Insects and Fungi Affecting Fruit and Trees."
"The Spraying of Fruit."
"Marketing and Shipping of Fruit."
"Co-operation."
"Growing and Marketing of Berries."

Evening: "Fruit Growing in California and Oregon."

JOHNSON, JAS. E., Simcoe.—Mr. Johnson is well known by fruit men throughout the Province of Ontario as a moving spirit in establishing and successfully conducting the Co-operative Fruit Association for Norfolk County, with headquarters in Simcoe. Judicious pruning, proper cultivation and thorough spraying have been the watchword with Mr. Johnson, and his enthusiasm has spread to a large number of the fruit men, who heretofore had paid little attention to their orchards. Norfolk apples have an enviable reputation, due largely to the efforts of Mr. Johnson. It is well worth the while of a man, even though he may have only a few trees, to learn something of Mr. Johnson's methods.

Subjects:—

"Spraying Solutions and How to Apply Them."
"Management of Orchards—Pruning, Grafting, Cultivation and Fertilizing."
"Co-operative Picking, Packing and Marketing of Fruit."
"Packing Apples for Export Trade."

JONES, HAROLD, Maitland.—Mr. Jones is one of the pioneers who redeemed the reputation of the St. Lawrence Valley as a fruit district. He has made the "McIntosh Red" apple world-famous. Through the Provincial Fruit Experiment Station, located on his farm, he has demonstrated the advantages of clean cultivation, proper fertilization and persistent spraying. The heavy yield which his crops have made when other farmers have met failure amply bears out the value of his principles.

Subjects:—

"Cultivation and Care of Orchards."
"Injurious and Beneficial Insects."
"Fungi-Spraying Mixtures and their Application."
"Successful Potato Growing and Treatment for Blight."

Evening: "Our Bird Friends."

KERR, W. J., Woodroffe.—Mr. Kerr operates one of the largest "small fruit" farms outside the Niagara and Essex districts, strawberries and raspberries being his specialty. He is thoroughly familiar with the conditions which surround the fruit industry in Eastern Ontario, and is now entering his fifth season in Institute work.

Subjects:—

"Care of the Farm Orchard."
"Commercial Fruit Growing."
"Short Talks on Poultry."
"Apples and Small Fruits."
"The Farmer's Garden."

Evening: "Beautifying the Home Grounds."
"Interesting the Young Folk in the Farm and Home."

KYDD, W. F., Simcoe.—Mr. Kydd talks on horses, dairy cattle and small fruits. He has had a large, practical experience in all these departments and, being an aggressive, forceful speaker, his words carry weight. He has also had wide experience in fair matters, having acted as judge of heavy and light horses at many points in Ontario. He is one of our most acceptable Institute speakers, and has done similar work in other Provinces and States.

Subjects:—

"Am I Raising the Most Profitable Horse?"
"The Dairy Cow, Her Summer Feed and Winter Care."
"Small Fruits and Grape Vines."
"Pruning and General Care of the Apple Orchard."

Evening: "Dropped Stitches."

LEWIS, F. M., Burford.—Mr. Lewis has had much to do, as secretary, with the success of the South Brant Farmers' Institute. He has followed farming all his life, and is the owner of a good orchard and pays special attention to the production of potatoes. His success as a feeder of steers and pigs for market has been marked.

Subjects:—

"Clovers, the Key to Successful Farming."
"Green and Barnyard Manure, Their Care and Application."
"Corn and the Silo."
"Seed Selection."
"Potato Growing."
"Apple Growing."

Evening: "Waste Places."

LEWIS, R. H., Box 212, Hamilton.—Mr. Lewis has followed vegetable and fruit growing in the vicinity of Hamilton for twenty-five years, and has had considerable experience in Institute work in the fruit sections of the Province. He has been employed by the Agricultural Department as an Inspector in the Fruit Branch.

Subjects:—

"Pruning, Cultivation and Spraying of Small Fruits."
"Vegetable Growing for the Home."
"Cultivation, Drainage and Soil Moisture."
"General Care of the Orchard."

Evening: "The Care of Farm Machinery."

MCCALLA, W. C., St. Catharines.—Mr. McCalla is one of the most progressive fruitmen in the St. Catharines peninsula. He has made a neglected farm produce a generous yield. Mr. McCalla has a very fine peach orchard, and he is an expert on potato growing. His methods are up-to-date, and he pays much attention to details. Mr. McCalla is a clear and impressive speaker.

Subjects:—

"Tomato Growing."
"Peach Growing."
"Business Methods for Fruit Growers."
"Soil Fertility and Commercial Fertilizers."
"Potato Growing."
"Canning Factory Crops."
"Orchard Management."

MCCALLUM, J. M., B.S.A., Shakespeare.—Mr. McCallum is a graduate of the O.A.C., and has, since his graduation, been putting into practice with good effect the lessons learned in his course. Mr. McCallum has been a most acceptable judge at the fall fairs, and has had experience in Institute work. He is a forceful and convincing speaker.

Subjects:—

"Growing and Selection of Seed Grain."
"The Corn Crop."
"Alfalfa and other Clovers."
"Soil Cultivation."
"The Draught Horse on the Farm."

Evening: "The Problem of Keeping Ontario Boys and Girls on the Farm."

McCURDY, R. H., Vienna.—Mr. McCurdy is one of the up-to-date farmers of Elgin County. He has always taken a great pride in the beautifying of his own home surroundings and a deep interest in everything pertaining to the improvement of his crops and herds. Mr. McCurdy has practised general farming with fruit growing as a specialty, and is prepared to give some very interesting talks as indicated below:—

Subjects:—

"Farm Drainage."
"The Apple Orchard."
"Small Fruits for Home Use and for Market."
"The Short Rotation and Hoed Crops in Relation to the Weed Evil."
"Alfalfa."

McDERMOTT, JAMES, Elmvale.—Mr. McDermott is a successful practical farmer, who has always been deeply interested in anything which meant the development of agriculture in his locality. He is President of the Local Farmers' Club, an indication of the respect in which he is held by his fellow-farmers. An experienced public speaker, he is able to state in a clear, forceful manner the lessons which he has learned from experience and observation.

Subjects:—

"Poultry Keeping on the Farm."
"Drainage."
"Selection of Seed."

Evening: "How to Increase the Profits on the Farm."
"Our Opportunities."

McLEAN, R. B., Kippen.—Mr. McLean has made a careful study of general farm conditions during his thirty years of practical experience. For many years he has realized the importance of Institute work, and has taken an active interest therein. He has rendered good service as a delegate for the Department.

Subjects:—

"The Draught Horse—Breeding and Care."
"The Dairy Cow."
"Corn and the Silo."
"Farm Crops."
"Farm Weeds."

Evening: "The Ideal Farmer."
"Our Boys and Girls."

MALLORY, FRED. R., B.S.A., Frankford.—Since graduating from the O.A.C., Guelph, Mr. Mallory has devoted his attention to practical work on the farm. He keeps a number of pure-bred Holstein cattle, and produces milk in large quantities. The success attending the application of scientific principles to the practical work of the farm has been demonstrated by Mr. Mallory, and he has much of interest and value for the tiller of the soil.

Subjects:—

"Improvement of Dairy Herds."
"Rearing the Dairy Calf."
"Crops for the Dairy Farmer."
"The Relation Which Should Exist Between Producer and Manufacturer."
"How to Make the Institute a Success."

MURPHY, ROBT., Rosemont.—Mr. Murphy has had many years' practical experience upon the farm; nor has he neglected his duty towards his county, having worked up from pathmaster on a side road to Warden of Simcoe County.

Subjects:—

"Soil Cultivation and Rotation of Crops."
"Loss and Gain as the Result of Seed Selection."
"Selection and Feeding of Beef Cattle.

Evening: "Shall Our Boys and Girls Remain on the Farm?"

NASH, C. W., 94 Lee Avenue, Toronto, author of "The Vertebrates of Ontario," has an international reputation in natural history. He has long been an authority on birds, and has written bulletins for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Education on this important subject. His talks deal also with plant and insect life, as well as the rearing and breeding of domestic animals. Probably there is no one on the staff who can better interest and instruct young people at Institute meetings than Mr. Nash.

Subjects:—

"How Plants Grow."
"Stock Breeding."
"The Value of Our Birds."
"Our Insect Pests."
"Nature about the Farm."
"Farm Forestry."

PAGET, J. N., Canboro.—Mr. Paget is well known in dairy circles through his connection with the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. He has been either director or president for a number of years, and is now a member of the directorate. Mr. Paget is particularly well known in his own district for the aggressive and up-to-date methods he has adopted in conducting his dairy business. He is not only a thoroughly practical man, but is capable of presenting the results of his experience in a clear and forceful manner.

Subjects:—

"Care and Production of Milk."
"Profit and Loss in Dairying."
"Handling the Finished Product Until It Reaches the Consumer."
"The Growth of Alfalfa and its Importance to Dairymen."

Evening: "The Relation Which Should Exist Between Producer, Proprietor and Maker."

PEART, A. W., Burlington.—Mr. A. W. Peart is well known as one of the successful fruit men of the Burlington district. His many duties in a private and public capacity prevent him from undertaking much Institute work. His services are always sought for, and the instruction given is much appreciated by fruit men generally.

Subjects:—

"Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants; their Varieties, Cultivation, Marketing, etc."
"Insects and Fungi Injurious to Orchards, and Methods of Combating Them."
"Underdraining."
"The Application of Fertilizers."

PHILP, JNO. R., Maple Lane.—Mr. Philp is a practical farmer, and has for many years carried on farming operations on his 150-acre farm in South Grey. He is enthusiastic about the value of short rotation for combating weeds, and the appearance of his farm proves that he has made good use of the short rotation, as he has one of the cleanest farms in South Grey. Mr. Philp is also a well-known breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. His past experience in public speaking enables him to present his subjects in a clear and forceful manner.

Subjects:—

"Clover."
"Soil Cultivation and Crop Rotation."
"Care and Application of Manure."

Evening: "Planting Trees and Beautifying the Farm."

REED, DR. HENRY G., Georgetown.—Practical experience on the farm and an opportunity of studying agricultural conditions throughout the Dominion enables Dr. Reed to give a practical application of his scientific knowledge as a veterinary surgeon. He is specially at home in judging heavy and light horses, and is also a good judge of beef cattle. Dr. Reed is prepared to answer questions on "Breeding, Feeding and Care of Domestic Animals," and to give addresses upon the subjects indicated below. He has had wide experience in judging at fall fairs and Institute work, and his services have been uniformly acceptable. He will be engaged almost continuously in short course work this season.

Subjects:—

"The Influence of Natural Laws on the Breeding of Live Stock."
"Horse Breeding."
"Care and Feeding of Horses."
"The Horse's Foot in Health and Disease."
"Care of the Brood Mare and Her Foal."
"Parturient Diseases of Cattle."

Evening: "The Training of Young Horses."

RENNIE, SIMPSON, 454½ Ontario Street, Toronto.—The name of Rennie needs no introduction to the farmers of Ontario. Mr. Simpson Rennie was connected with the Agricultural Club formed in Scarboro Township thirty-five years ago, and attributes much of his success to the knowledge gained from the papers and discussions given at the club long before the establishment of Farmers' Institutes. Mr. Rennie is one of the best authorities we have on all lines of general farming. His farm won the gold medal in the "Good Farms Competition" in Ontario in 1883, and in 1886 won the first sweepstake prize open to all Ontario.

Subjects:—

"Weeds and How to Eradicate Them."
"Rotation and Cultivation of Crops."
"How to Improve Seeds and Grain by Selection."
"Cultivation of Roots and Corn."

RITTENHOUSE, S. H., Jordan Harbor.—Mr. Rittenhouse is one of the successful fruit growers who has specialized in strawberries. He has made a study of drainage with a view to orchard improvement. He is prepared to give much valuable advice gleaned from his own experience.

Subjects:—

"Strawberry Growing."
"The Commercial Peach Orchard."
"Tile Draining."

Evening: "Making Farm Life Attractive."

RITTENHOUSE, W. B., Beamsville.—Mr. Rittenhouse is one of the pioneers of the fruit industry in the Niagara district. He has always followed closely the most up-to-date methods of culture, and has made a success in the growing of peaches, apples, pears and cherries. His thorough knowledge of the conditions surrounding the fruit industry throughout the Dominion and many of the States of the Union enables him to give valuable advice regarding production and markets for Ontario.

Subjects:—

"Earth Roads and How Most Economically Maintained."
"Tile Draining and Its Beneficial Results."
"Growing, Packing and Shipping Apples."
"Cultivation of Corn, and Its Importance to the Farmer."
"The Value of Alfalfa."
"Water System for the Farmer, and Its Conveniences."

Evening: "What I Saw in Other Lands."
"Duties of Parents and Children."
"The Possible Future Development of our North-West as a Fruit Market."

Robertson, Geo. A., B.S.A., St. Catharines.—Mr. Robertson, after graduating from the O.A.C., spent some years with the most prominent fruit growers in the Grimsby section. He then took up land for himself near St. Catharines, and has been very successful in the growing of all kinds of fruits, especially sweet cherries. His efforts along poultry lines have met with equal success, and have led him to believe that the combination of fruit and poultry yields surer and more abundant returns than the fruit business alone.

Subjects:—

"Raspberries, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Tomato Growing, etc."
"Spraying."
"Underdraining."
"Poultry—Incubation, Breeding, Trap Nests, Housing, Feeding, Preparation for Showing, Co-operation in Marketing, etc." Demonstrations in comparison of conformation, also in trap nests, leg bands and toe punches.

Rocheleau, Denis, Tecumseh.—Mr. Rocheleau is one of the successful farmers of Essex County, and has been particularly successful in the production of market garden crops. His experience as a dairyman and in general farm work renders his instruction along these lines of special value. Mr. Rocheleau is able to give instruction in both French and English.

Subjects:—

"Home Dairy Work."
"The Farmer's Fruit and Vegetable Garden."
"The Growing of Potatoes."
"Cultivation of the Land."

Shearer, W. C., Bright.—Dairying is the particular department of farming in which Mr. Shearer has been eminently successful. He has kept records of the feed consumed by the hogs produced, and will be able to give information of much value regarding the feeding of sweet pasteurized whey in conjunction with other foodstuffs. He is thoroughly practical, a good speaker, an Institute man of experience for some years past, and a most acceptable delegate. As will be seen from his subjects, Mr. Shearer is also prepared to discuss the bacon, seed and corn questions.

Subjects:—

"Production and Care of Milk and the Pasteurizing of Whey."
"Rotation of Crops and Selection of Seed."
"Breeding and Feeding the Bacon Hog."
"The Dairy Cow for Profit."
"Growing Corn Successfully."

Evening: "Successful Agriculture."

Sherrington, A. E., Walkerton.—Mr. Sherrington is well up in matters pertaining to fruit culture, having conducted a fruit experiment station for the Ontario Department of Agriculture for some years, and speaks with authority on varieties, pruning, cultivation, spraying, packing, etc.

Subjects:—

"Orchard Management."
"Planting, Pruning and Grafting."
"Spraying as a Preventive of Insects and Fungus Diseases."
"Co-operative Marketing of Farm Products."
"Conservation of Soil Moisture."
"Selection of Seed Grain and the Eradication of Weeds."
"The Importance of Uniformity; Quantity and Quality in Farm Products (afternoon or evening).

Evening: "The Farmer's Fruit Garden."
"Beautifying a Farm Home."

Silcox, F. H., Iona.—Mr. Silcox is a farmer's son and has managed a 100-acre farm of his own for the last ten years. He is a graduate of the Agricultural College and has

applied his knowledge to good purpose in the breeding and marketing of light horses and Leicester sheep, as well as in his general farming operations. He is president of the West Elgin Farmers' Institute and has had considerable training in public speaking.

Subjects:—

"A Few Phases of the Light Horse Industry."
"Alfalfa Growing."
"Soil Cultivation."
"Agriculture in Relation to National Progress."

SMITH, ROBT. B., Columbus, Ont.—Mr. Smith, Jr., has had extended experience in the selection, care and handling of a large number of imported horses, and has thereby gained much knowledge which should prove of great value to the farmers of Ontario. Mr. Smith will be prepared to give demonstrations in the judging and desirable conformation of heavy horses at live stock judging classes. He will also be prepared to give addresses upon the following topics:—

"The Feeding of Horses."

Evening: "High Ideals in Farm Life."

STEVENSON, R. S., Ancaster.—Mr. Stevenson is one of the oldest Institute workers in Ontario. Being a practical dairyman and breeder of dairy cattle, he has been identified with advanced dairy work in Ontario for a long time. During the past few years he has acted as judge of live stock at many fall fairs, and has given excellent satisfaction. No matter where he goes, Mr. Stevenson is always welcome, and is recognized as a man who thoroughly understands the work he undertakes to discuss.

Subjects:—

"A Practical Talk on Dairy Cows, Breeding, Feeding, Selecting, etc."
"Growing the Corn Crop and Handling It to the Best Advantage."
"How to Make Dairying More Profitable on the Average Farm."
"The Growing of Root Crops."
"The Cream Separator on the Farm."
Evening: "The Farm Water Supply."

SWALE, CECIL, Wiarton.—Mr. Swale is enthusiastic about corn ensilage. He has found it a paying feed, and has made many converts to its use in his locality. Mr. Swale is one of Ontario's most successful potato growers.

Subjects:—

"Corn, Mangels and Hay."
"Modern Potato Culture."
"Rearing and Feeding of Sheep."
"Clover Production and Destruction of Weeds."
"Care of Our Own Forests."
"Beneficial Birds of Prey, and Poultry Production."

THOMPSON, ROBT., St. Catharines.—Mr. Thompson is a practical fruit grower, as well as manager of the largest co-operative fruit company in Ontario, and has also had a wide experience in handling and shipping of fruit. He is interested in the subject of cold storage, and has practically demonstrated the need for such an institution in a large fruit business. Mr. Thompson is also a practical farmer and, in addition to his orchard work, raises large numbers of poultry and hogs.

Subjects:—

"Packing and Marketing of Fruit."
"Varieties—When and Where to Grow Them."
"Locations for Orchards and Fruit Plantations."
"Selection of Soil for Different Classes of Fruit."
"Canning Fruits and Vegetables."
"Cold Storage."

WATERS, B. J., Ivan.—Mr. Waters is one of the successful young farmers of Middlesex County. He has rendered satisfaction to the Department in the judging of beef cattle and sheep, also in the judging of field crops. Mr. Waters owes his start to the debating

club and Farmers' Institute, in which latter he was always in great demand when the meetings were thrown open to discussion. Mr. Waters is a capable, earnest and thoroughly practical speaker. He is qualified to conduct judging classes in beef cattle and sheep.

Subjects:—

"Weeds—Identification and Eradication."
"Sheep as Mortgage Lifters."
"The Beef Bullock, from Pail to Block."

Evening: "Agricultural Education."

WHITE, R. E., Balderson.—Mr. White is one of the young progressive farmers of Lanark County, and one who takes a deep interest in anything which tends to make towards the advancement of the farmers. He has been active in Institute and Farmers' Club work.

Subjects:—

"Tillage and Rotation of Crops."
"Conservation of Soil Moisture."
"Corn and the Silo."
"Soiling Crops and Their Importance."
"The Breeding, Feeding and Selection of Beef Cattle."
"The Dual Purpose Cow from Birth to Maturity."

Evening: "How Can the Farmer Spend his Winter Months to Best Advantage?"

WIDDIFIELD, J. W., B.S.A., Uxbridge.—Mr. Widdifield has, since his graduation from the O.A.C., managed a farm successfully in Ontario County. Mr. Widdifield is much sought after to assist in local Institute work, and his success as a practical farmer has led the Department to secure him for regular Institute work.

Subjects:—

"Increasing and Preserving Soil Fertility."
"Clover, Corn and Roots."
"Implements of Cultivation and Their Proper Uses."
"How to Preserve a Moist Soil in a Dry Season."
"Destruction of Noxious Weeds."

Evening: "Nature Study."
"The Poetry of Farm Life."

YOUNG, R. M., Carlaw.—Mr. Young has demonstrated his usefulness as an Institute worker in his local society, having held office and also given lectures on agricultural matters. He is a practical farmer of wide experience.

Subjects:—

"Soil Moisture."
"Cultivation and Rotation of Crops."
"Selection and Care of the Dairy Cow."
"Management of a Flock of Sheep."

Evening: "Canadian Farm Homes."

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Education have co-operated in establishing courses in agriculture, as indicated below. In addition to giving instruction in agriculture in the school, the representative is in charge of an office, which is used by the farmers of the district for agricultural meetings and for consulting with the representatives upon all matters of interest to them as farmers.

The representatives make it their business to assist in all lines of agricultural work throughout their respective districts, and Institute Secretaries are requested to consult with the representatives concerned regarding topics to be announced for the meetings to be held this winter. Secretaries should not announce a High School representative for meetings until they have corresponded with him regarding the matter and secured his promise to attend.

The representatives are ready to lend their influence in establishing local Farmers' Institute Clubs, and an opportune time to make a start in this direction is at the time of the Winter Institute meetings.

County.	*Representative.*
Carleton	Jackson, W. D., Carp.
Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry	Campbell, A. D., Morrisburg.
Durham and Northumberland	Duncan, R., Port Hope.
Essex	McKenney, A., Essex.
Hastings	MacIntosh, A. D., Stirling.
Lambton	Todd, S. E., Petrolea.
Lanark	Hamer, R. S., Perth.
Norfolk	Angle, Paul E., Simcoe.
Ontario	Hare, J. H., Whitby.
Peterboro'	Duff, Hugh C., Norwood.
Prince Edward	MacVannel, A. P., Picton.
Simcoe	Metcalfe, I. F., Collingwood.
Victoria	McKenzie, D. A., Lindsay.
Waterloo	Hart, F. C., Galt.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE LECTURERS AND THEIR SUBJECTS, 1910-11.

ANNIS, MRS. DAVID, Woodville.—Mrs. Annis is an experienced and trained speaker who presents her intensely instructive subjects in a manner whereby her audience may readily grasp the important ideas with which they are filled. She has studied nursing, and has had experience (prolonged) as superintendent of a maternity hospital, as well as in the best methods of home management. This, together with her varied experiences in public life, constitute her a speaker of high quality.

Subjects:—

"Prevention of Consumption."
"The Feeding and Care of Infants."
"The Sacredness of the Body."
"Sanitation and Hygiene."
"What Constitutes Home."
"The Hand Upon the Cot."

BACKUS, DR. ANNIE, Aylmer.—Dr. Backus brings her medical training and practice, as well as her experience in country life, and places them at the disposal of the women of the Province. She is eminently practical, ready and willing to help womankind. She has been closely identified with Institute work throughout the Province, and especially in her own riding, for seven or eight years.

Subjects:—

"Hygiene of the Home and Aids in Nursing."
"Consumption and its Prevention."
"The Importance and Meaning of Woman's Work."
"Training in the Home."
"Education of Girls."
"Physical and Mental Harm of Faultfinding."
"Poultry Raising."

BRETHOUR, MRS. J. E., Burford.—Mrs. Brethour has been one of our most progressive and successful district officers, and has also given assistance to many of the Institutes surrounding Brant. She will be remembered as one who has taken part in our annual convention, and her advice and suggestions will always be found helpful. Her addresses are animated, interesting and instructive, and are specially helpful to those who are responsible as officers of the Institutes.

Subjects:—

"Simple Entertaining in the Country."
"Homely Wrinkles for Housekeepers."
"Is a Woman's Time Worth Anything?"
"The Evolution of the Country Woman."
"How to Make an Institute a Success."

CAMPBELL, MISS S., Brampton.—Miss Campbell is one of those speakers who leave audiences enthusiastic in pursuing definite lines of work. She has a wide range of those subjects which are most needed by the woman and girl on the farm. Her success in extending the Women's Institute throughout Peel County has been most marked, and her advice to officers should prove of great value.

Subjects:—

"The Ideal Home."
"A Young Lady's Accomplishments."
"The Influence of Women."
"The Judicious Housekeeper and Homemaker."
"Home and School."
"Our Fair Dominion."
"Demonstrations in Needlework."
"Emergency Treatment."

DUNCAN, MISS B., 5 Ridout Street, Toronto.—In addition to her full course at the Hamilton School of Domestic Science some years ago, Miss Duncan has recently further qualified herself in a special course in dietetics at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph. Having had experience in both country and city life and the benefit of a number of years' work in connection with the Women's Institutes, Miss Duncan is in a position to give a practical application of her scientific knowledge, which should prove of great profit to the homemakers of the Province.

Subjects:—

"Use of Food to the Body."—Illustrated by chart.
"Diets Suitable for Different Ages and Occupations."
"Hints on Selecting and Caring for Meats."
"Everyday Helps for the Housewife."
"Girls and Their Ideals."
"Country Homes."
"Dollars and Sense in the Household."
"Habits."

DUNCAN, MISS L., 5 Ridout Street, Toronto.—Miss Duncan has been markedly successful in extending the work of the Women's Institute in West York. Her suggestions to Institute officers as to ways and means of interesting all classes and ages, and in making the meetings most helpful, will be much appreciated.

Subjects:—

"House Plants."
"Systematic Housework."
"Simple Home Decorations."
"Ways of Arousing Interest in Civic Improvement."
"Institute Work—Helpful Hints to Officers."

GILHOLM, MISS B., Bright.—Miss Gilholm has been an efficient officer of the District Women's Institute of North Oxford, and is able to render much assistance to officers of both district and branch Institutes. Miss Gilholm has taken the regular creamery course at the Guelph Dairy School and holds a specialist's certificate in buttermaking, as well as a diploma in the theory and art of buttermaking. Miss Gilholm's knowledge and appreciation of country life enables her to impart information in a manner much appreciated by the members in general.

Subjects:—

"Will the Dairy Cow Remove the Mortgage?"
"Milk, Cream, Soft and Fancy Cheese."
"Our Friends and Foes—Bacteria."
"Our Canadian Women."
"Our Ain Fireside."

GRAY, MISS G., 650 Bathurst Street, Toronto.—Miss Gray needs no introduction to the majority of Institute members in Ontario, as she has visited nearly all sections in which the work has been organized. She has, for the past two or three years, devoted some time to similar work in New York State. She is a thorough master of the subjects announced, and presents her information in a clear, forceful and attractive manner.

Subjects:—

"Human Nutrition."—Illustrated by food chart.
"Cuts and Preparation of Meats."
"How to Improve Home Conditions."
"Interior Decorations of the Home."—Illustrated.
"Life's Talisman."
"Our Assets."
"Woman's Place in Primitive and Present Day Culture."

HOTSON, MISS A. M., Parkhill.—Eight years' experience in teaching in Kindergarten has impressed upon her the importance of proper training and care for the child. She has devoted a good deal of attention to Mothers' Club work, and her list of subjects given below indicates the importance of the information which she has for the mother.

Subjects:—

"The School—its Relation to the Community."
"The Kindergarten in Canada."
"The Family as a Shaping Influence."
"Home Problems—Home Occupations, Imagination, Discipline."
"Influence of Environment."
"The Love of the Beautiful."

HUNTER, MRS. W. J., Pleasant.—Mrs. Hunter is one of our progressive Women's Institute members, and has been of great assistance as a district officer in furthering the work in Peel County. She is mistress of a fine country home, and has given addresses at a number of local Institutes, as well as at the annual convention held in Guelph.

Subjects:—

"The Making of Meat Pies."
"Cooking Meats and Fowl."
"Systematic Housekeeping."
"The Benefits of Institute Work."
"Our Advantages in Country Life."
"A Plea for the Boy."
"Don't Worry."

JOY, MRS. JEAN, 147 Balmoral Ave., Toronto.—Mrs. Joy was one of the first to take an active part in the introduction of Domestic Science in the schools of Ontario. Her varied experience as a teacher, practical housekeeper, and in institution life, has furnished her with a fund of valuable information for the homemaker. She has already had three years' experience in Women's Institute work.

Subjects:—

"Conservation of our Natural Resources."
"Woman's Work."
"Neglected Opportunities."
"Literature for Children."
"Teaching by Play."

MCALPINE, DR. MARGARET, 619 Bathurst St., Toronto.—Dr. McAlpine is a practising physician of Toronto, and has had the valued experience of lecturing before a great many organizations in that city. She has also had the advantage of a post-graduate course in medicine in Philadelphia.

Subjects:—

"Mental Culture."
"Pure Food and Food Poisons."
"How to be Well and Happy."
"Heredity."

"Perfect Womanhood."
"Work and Recreation."
"Emergency Treatment."
"Fresh Air and Tuberculosis."

MILLAR, MISS B., Box 91, Guelph.—Miss Millar is one of our most experienced workers, having attended meetings in practically all sections of Ontario, also in New York State. She took charge of a travelling dairy school in Nova Scotia for several seasons, and is able to give instruction upon all lines of general work in which the homemaker is interested. Miss Millar is prepared to give the Institutes the benefit of her special training in home nursing and emergencies.

Subjects:—

"The Advantages of a Cow-Testing Association."
"Buttermaking on the Farm."
"Milk and Its Uses as Food."
"Hints for the Home Nurse."—Demonstrated.
"Lunches and Other School Problems."
"Twentieth Century Devices for Preserving Health and Saving Labor."
"Household Management."

PARSONS, MRS. L. M., "Stewartleigh," Forest, Ont.—Mrs. Parsons has for years taken a deep interest in the work of the International Council of Women, and has also given all the time she could to furthering the interests of Women's Institute work in her own locality. Her wide experience in society work places her in a position to give valuable advice to the officers of the Institutes.

Subjects:—

"Patriotism and Citizenship."
"The Development of Ideal Character."
"Canadian Law Concerning Women and Children."
"Marriage."
"Banking and Business Methods for Women."
"The New Baby."
"Marmalade and Pickles."
"Literature in the Home."
"Some Famous Paintings."

POWELL, MISS M. V., Box 453, Whitby, Ont.—Miss Powell is a practical housekeeper, and has kept in close touch and sympathy with home life in the country. As an experienced speaker she is qualified to impart information in a forceful and interesting manner.

Subjects:—

"How We Can Help Our Girls, and How They Can Help Us."
"Value of Cheerfulness."
"Refinement in the Home."
"Demonstrations in Needlework."
"Character Building."
"Canada, Our Home."

REYNOLDS, MISS LULU, 754 Gerrard St. E., Toronto.—Miss Reynolds has had extended experience as secretary of the East York Women's Institute. She has also assisted her father in his work as secretary of the Farmers' Institute. Institute officers will find her advice and suggestions bearing upon Institute methods and work of special interest and value.

Subjects:—

"Household Management."
"Foods—Their Different Constituents."—Illustrated by chart.
"Horticulture."
"Character Building."
"How to Make the Institute a Success."
"The Twentieth Century Woman's Accomplishments."

ROSE, MISS LAURA, Guelph.—Miss Rose needs no introduction to the Women's Institutes of Ontario. Her ability as a public speaker and her wide knowledge of affairs

place her in a position to render the best services to the Institutes. She has charge of the Home Dairy Department of the Agricultural College, and has instructed many farmers' sons and daughters in the art of buttermaking. Miss Rose has travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific in connection with Institute and other instruction work along homemaking and dairy lines. Miss Rose's practical and carefully thought out addresses, delivered in a pleasing and forceful manner, have placed her in the front rank of Institute workers. Her services have been sought by other Provinces and States. She has, during the past year, addressed Women's Institute meetings in New York State, and has organized a number of societies in British Columbia. Her experience in teaching in the Dairy School at Guelph, as well as in connection with travelling dairies, especially qualifies her to give instruction along dairy lines.

Subjects:—

"Buttermaking on the Farm—Its Difficulties and How to Overcome Them."
"What Milk is and How it Should be Cared For."
"A Talk to Housekeepers on Housekeeping."
"The Making of Bread and Buns."
"The Influence of Environment."
"The Head to Plan, the Hand to Do, the Heart to Will."
"Specialties in the Culinary Art."

Shaw, Mrs. Thos., Hespeler.—Mrs. Shaw has been an enthusiastic worker in the Women's Institutes of South Waterloo. Her practical experience and tact insure addresses of value and interest. Mrs. Shaw has had experience in Ontario Institute work as well as in the State of Nebraska.

Subjects:—

"Beneficial Suggestions to Branch Institutes."
"What is Worth While."
"Some Things Women Should Know."
"Some Advantages of a Country Home."

Shuttleworth, Miss L., 67 Breadalbane St., Toronto.—Miss Shuttleworth has had broad experience in household management and in dairy work, and these, with her clear insight into her subjects, qualify her as an Institute speaker of great resource, and place her in a position to be of special service to Institute members. She has given instruction in dairy school and travelling dairies in Ontario and Nova Scotia. Miss Shuttleworth will be able to attend only occasional meetings this winter.

Subjects:—

"Cool Dishes for Summer Use."
"Fruits—Methods of Canning, Preserving, etc."
"Health—the Basis of Womanly Beauty."
"Short Talks and Discussions on Cream Separators, Dairy Utensils and Their Care, Churning, Care of Milk and Cream."
"The Needs of the Dairy Industry."
"The Value of an Effort."
"Home Influence."

Smillie, Dr. J., 1 St. Thomas Street, Toronto, or Sheffield.—Dr. Smillie is a graduate in medicine at the University of Toronto this year. Her medical training, together with her experience of several years as a public school teacher in country places, fits her to render service which should be much prized by the Institutes.

Subjects:—

"Disease Germs.
"Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis."
"Hints for the Sick Room."
"Personal Hygiene and Health in the Home."
"Emergency Treatment.
"Infectious Diseases of Childhood."

Smillie, Miss E. E., 1 St. Thomas Street, Toronto.—Miss Smillie is a graduate nurse with considerable practical experience in her profession, and has also had the advantage of one season's Women's Institute work.

Subjects:—

"Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis."
"Home Nursing."
"Personal Hygiene and Health in the Home."

"Disease Germs."
"Diet in Illness."
"Canadian Literature and Writers."

WATTS, MRS. F. W., Clinton.—Mrs. Watts has had marked success both as an Institute officer and lecturer. She is a forceful, pleasing speaker, whose addresses have been much appreciated. She is prepared not only to give addresses upon the subjects indicated, but also to assist the Institutes by rendering musical selections.

Subjects:—

"Home Nursing."—Demonstrated.
"The Bath, Fresh Air and Exercise."
"What Mothers and Daughters Should Know and Remember."
"The Benefits of Women's Institutes."

Evening: "Happiness in the Home."

WOELARD, MRS. W., 42 Sussex Avenue, Toronto.—Mrs. Woelard has taken a deep interest in Women's Institute work in Forest, and has materially assisted in the extension of the work throughout Lambton County. She is intensely interested in all matters which pertain to the home, and her addresses have been much appreciated. We can assure Institute officers and members that Mrs. Woelard will have messages which will be of benefit.

Subjects:—

"Poultry Raising as a Business for Women."
"Demonstrating the Art of Needlework."
"Health and Beauty."
"Health Hints to Women."
"Canning Fruits."
"The Home."

YATES, MISS M., "Terrington," Forbes Avenue, Guelph.—Miss Yates, late instructor at Studley Agricultural College, Warwickshire, England, is a certified poultry expert, and has had experience in the business management of a poultry farm. Miss Yates attended the 1908 summer class in elementary agriculture, held at O.A.C. Her services at Poultry Institutes are much appreciated. She is prepared to give practical demonstrations as indicated below.

Subjects:—

"The General Management of Poultry on the Farm."
"Specializing in Winter Egg Production."
"Table Poultry."
"A Method by Which to Combine Poultry Keeping with a Garden."
"Home Economics."
"Our Servants—Earth, Air and Water."
"Problems of the Home—Financial Training, etc."
"The Effects of Co-operation of Women upon the Community."
"Labor Saving in the Home."

Demonstrations:

REQUIREMENTS:

a. A substantial table, not too high.
b. A dozen newspapers.
c. A cloth and a pail of water.
d. A pail for refuse.

1. KILLING, PLUCKING AND SHAPING FOR MARKET.—Requirements: Live bird that has been fasted at least 24 hours at time of demonstration, and a good-sized receptacle for feathers.

2. TRUSSING FOR TABLE.—Requirements: A bird that has been killed after fasting 24 hours. It should be dry picked, and the head and feet should be left on. It should be cold at time of demonstration, but should not have been killed more than a few days.

3. BONING.—Requirements: A bird that has been killed 24 hours and then dry picked.

4. CARVING.—Requirements: A whole cooked bird and a sharp carving knife and fork.

MEMORANDA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1910

APPENDIX—FARMERS' INSTITUTE CLUBS

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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Appendix to the Report of the Farmers' Institutes

OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Farmers' Institute Clubs:—Objects, Methods of Organization, Recommendations for Work, Etc.

To the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture:—

DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure that we announce marked progress in Farmers' Club work since the publication of a booklet on this feature of Agricultural Education in the fall of 1908. We submit herewith a list of clubs (219) and secretaries, also statements from some of the clubs as to the nature of the work which has been undertaken with the results thereof. At the Conference of the Farmers' Institute officers and Club representatives, held in Toronto on the 17th and 18th of November, 1910, it was the consensus of opinion that progress in agriculture will be measured largely by the number of local organizations established. We most heartily commend this feature of educational work to the farmers, especially the young men on the farm.

Methods of organization, suggestions for making the clubs most successful, and a statement as to the assistance which will be given by the Provincial Department of Agriculture are contained herein.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. A. PUTNAM,
Superintendent.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario.

Farmers' Institute Clubs

It is gratifying to know that the appeal of the Department of Agriculture to the farmers of the Province to form clubs has been responded to in many sections of Ontario. Several counties have from half a dozen to thirteen clubs, and isolated organizations are to be found in practically all sections of the Province. Waterloo County boasts of thirteen clubs and has formed a central organization for the purpose of furthering the interests of the individual clubs, systematizing the work and giving encouragement and assistance to each other. One of the methods decided upon will be a periodical publication, particulars regarding which will be found elsewhere in this booklet.

The markedly beneficial results both to the individual and to the community, following the organization of farmers for the purpose of studying, discussing and debating agricultural problems, and improving themselves in a literary and social way, at a number of places throughout the Province, years ago, even before Farmers' Institutes were organized, and the benefits resulting from the work of similar societies formed within the past few years, give us assurance in emphasizing the importance of this work. The Department of Agriculture is much gratified to learn from various sources of the success attending the work of these Clubs in many sections of the Province, and the good work being done by the Farmers' Institutes of the Province is strengthened very materially by local organizations, though only a small number of interested and enthusiastic farmers band themselves together for the purpose of studying the possibilities of agriculture in their respective localities.

Institute delegates, and others who have had the opportunity of observing, have commented, time and again, upon the high degree of intelligence, and the up-to-date methods in those districts where opportunities have been afforded for the holding of periodical meetings for the purpose of discussing matters bearing upon the work of the farm. Many of the present day leaders in the agriculture of the Province are men who attribute much of their success to the early opportunities afforded through literary and debating societies and clubs organized for the study of agricultural matters and the interchange of experiences with their neighbor farmers.

It is gratifying to note the spirit of inquiry among the farmers throughout the Province. The farmer who produces milk is now showing a desire to know whether or not the individual cows in his herd are being kept at a profit, how his herd can be improved, if he is receiving his just share of the price paid by the consumer for the milk, butter or cheese purchased in the retail store; the fruitmen are fast adopting those methods of cultivation, spraying, packing, etc., which will insure them the greatest production and the highest prices; and the tillers of the soil generally are awakening to the fact that they must proceed on business lines and apply scientific principles if they are to receive just returns on the capital invested and for their toil. We believe that many are ready for the formation of organizations through which they will be the better prepared to improve their stock of agricultural knowledge, and to lend greater attractiveness to their farming operations.

There are usually a small percentage of farmers in each locality who are producing a superior quality of roots, grain or fruit, and who are practising successful methods in cultivation, feeding, breeding of live stock, milk production, etc. If the methods followed by these successful men were more generally known,

a greater number of the farmers in the vicinity would adopt similar methods. Then again, many farmers who consider the products which they are raising from year to year, of superior quality, would, if they had the opportunity of comparing notes with their neighbor farmers, find many ways and means of improving upon their present methods, and thus secure even better results and increased profits. We wish to afford the farmers a means whereby they will have an opportunity to make the best application of the great fund of agricultural literature which is within the reach of all, to utilize to best advantage the services of lecturers sent out from the Department of Agriculture from time to time, to exchange views on the results of methods adopted by the farmers of the locality; in short, to furnish a means whereby the farmers will have a systematic and attractive method of studying their own business in their own way.

The work of the Clubs, so far as agriculture is concerned, need not, and should not, be confined to a discussion of methods for increasing the amount of produce per acre, the more economical feeding of animals, etc., but should also include co-operation among the producers of the district in the matter of purchasing supplies, and in the marketing of grain, roots, fruit, live stock and other farm produce.

The margin now existing between the amount received by the producer and the amount paid by the customer is too great, and it is the producer's business to look well to the marketing of his produce.

We believe that in Farmers' Institute Clubs will be found the opportunity for self-improvement for the farmers of Ontario, which cannot be secured in any other way. It is at once a simple and effective means to a desired end, and at comparatively no cost to those reaping the benefits. It is a means by which the information which is now placed in the hands of the farmers through the reports and bulletins of the Department, and the standard agricultural papers of the Province, as well as the leading weeklies, may be utilized to the best advantage.

It must be remembered that the degree of success attending this work will depend almost entirely upon the efforts of local men, successful farmers who have enthusiasm and ability, and who are willing to devote time to the work should be placed in office. Arrangements should be made at each meeting for definite subjects to be dealt with at the following meeting, or what is better, a programme of topics with speakers prepared some months in advance.

Organization.

The directors of Institutes and others who receive a copy of this booklet are asked to place the matter before their neighbor farmers, and if thought desirable, plan to organize at the next Farmers' Institute meeting to be held in the locality, or to call a special meeting for the purpose of organization. It would be well for directors in each locality to consult as to when and where the organization meeting could be held. We advise those who become interested in this line of work to communicate with the secretary of the district Farmers' Institute regarding organization, and make arrangements for an organization meeting at the time of the regular Farmers' Institute meeting. Directors and others are also requested to write direct to the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for further particulars and assistance. Applications for assistance in organizing will be responded to by the Superintendent of Institutes. In those counties where the Department of Agriculture has a District Representative, application should be made direct to him. A list of these will be found on page 7. Young men who are desirous of doing a real service to a community, both from a financial and social standpoint, cannot do better than organize a Farmers' Institute Club.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

County.	*Representative.*	*Address.*
Carleton	W. D. Jackson	Carp.
Dufferin	H. A. Dorrance	Orangeville.
Dundas and Stormont	A. D. Campbell	Morrisburg.
Elgin	F. M. Clement	Dutton.
Essex	(To be appointed)	Essex.
Glengarry	N. D. McKenzie	Alexandria.
Grey	H. C. Duff	Markdale.
Hastings	A. D. McIntosh	Stirling.
Lambton	S. E. Todd	Petrolia.
Lanark	R. S. Hamer	Perth.
Norfolk	J. E. Smith	Simcoe.
Northumberland and Durham	R. S. Duncan	Port Hope.
Ontario	J. H. Hare	Whitby.
Peterboro	E. S. Hopkins	Norwood.
Prince Edward	A. P. MacVannel	Picton.
Simcoe	J. Laughland	Collingwood.
Victoria	D. A. MacKenzie	Lindsay.
Waterloo	F. C. Hart	Galt.
York	W. E. J. Edwards	Newmarket.

SUGGESTED CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS FOR FARMERS' INSTITUTE CLUBS.

PREAMBLE.

OBJECT. The object of this organization shall be to encourage and maintain a deeper and more general and intelligent interest in all that pertains to agriculture in the broadest sense, by holding meetings at which farmers may receive and give information, suggestions and experiences, and study together how best to improve themselves and to help their fellow farmers; also to afford an opportunity for debate and study to its members that they may thus become accustomed to public speaking and help to develop talent along those lines that might otherwise remain dormant; to have them present addresses upon subjects relating to forming and dealing specially with the conditions existing in the locality; to increase the knowledge of and interest in the larger questions (not sectarian or political) of the nation, and which affect the social life and financial position of the farmer; to create and stimulate an ambition in our farmers, and especially the younger men, to be successful in the truest sense, and to not only raise the calling of the farmer to the place it should occupy in keeping with its importance to the state, but also to make use of his successes, opportunities and power to make Ontario a still more desirable Province to live in.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1.—(*a*) The *officers* shall consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, two or more Directors and two Auditors.

(*b*) The *Executive* shall consist of President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer. (Quorum, 2.)

(*c*) The Board of Directors shall consist of all officers except the Auditors. (Quorum, 3.)

(*d*) Committee may be appointed at the organization meeting, at a regular meeting of the Club, or by the Board of Directors, to take charge of such work as may be designated by the members of the society—Programme Committee, Look-out Committee, Experiment Committee, Live Stock Committee, Seed and Weed Committee, Farm Utensil Committee, etc.

Duties of Officers.

SECTION 2.—Their duties shall consist of such as usually appertain to similar offices in other societies. (See page 10 for suggestions.)

Time of Election and Term of Service.

SECTION 3.—Officers shall be elected annually at the first meeting held after October 1st, and shall serve until their successors have been elected.

How Elected.

SECTION 4.—Officers shall be elected either by ordinary vote or by ballot, according to the desire of those in attendance.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1.—Only persons engaged in agricultural pursuits or directly connected with agriculture in some other way shall be eligible for membership.

The membership fee shall be .....(10 to 25 cents) per annum and such further assessments as may be decided upon from time to time by a two-thirds vote of the whole membership. Non-payment of assessment will result in cancellation of membership.

Those who wish to become members of the Farmers' Institute for the riding must pay the regular fee, 25 cents, to the secretary for the riding. It is advised that only one member of each family join the riding Institute. Membership fee to the local Club is therefore distinct from membership in the District Institute.

Only those Clubs which have twenty-five members, twelve of whom also belong to the riding Institute, will be entitled to assistance at a special meeting from the Department of Agriculture.

BY-LAWS.

Place of Meeting.

SECTION 1.—The Club shall meet at least five times a year at such time and place as decided upon by the Board of Directors, or by those in attendance at the annual meeting.

Order of Business.

SECTION 2.—The presiding officer shall call the Club to order as near as possible to the time announced for the meeting. The following order of exercises shall be observed:—

1. Reading and approving minutes of last meeting.
2. Unfinished business.
3. Report of Committees.
4. Irregular or new business.
5. Regular programme.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE AT ORGANIZATION MEETING FOR FARMERS' INSTITUTE CLUB.

At the appointed hour some one active in the calling of the meeting (if one of the officers of the riding Farmers' Institute is present, it would be well for him to so act) shall ask for the appointment of a chairman for the occasion. The chairman shall then ask for the appointment of a secretary, and shall either explain the purpose of the meeting, or call upon some other person or persons to do so.

If the meeting is in favor of organization, it is then in order to adopt a constitution and set of by-laws. Only those who intend to become members should take part in the adoption of constitution and by-laws.

It would be well to adopt the constitution and by-laws as suggested in this booklet, unless there is good reason for amending them. After the motion for the adoption of the constitution and by-laws is seconded, the chairman shall ask for amendments or other changes. If any are received, the constitution and by-laws shall be voted upon, clause by clause, such changes being made as meet with the approval of the meeting. When no further amendments are forthcoming, the by-laws as amended shall be passed as a whole. When no amendments are presented, the original motion shall be voted upon.

It shall next be in order to have those present and who join the Club sign the constitution and by-laws, which signing makes them chartered members. The members shall then proceed with the business arising out of the constitution and by-laws:—

1. Election of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and executive committee.

2. Decide upon date and place of next meeting.

3. Decide upon a system of holding the meetings:—Frequency; shall they be monthly, bi-monthly or otherwise? Shall they continue throughout the year? The holding of meetings once or twice a month from October to April inclusive, and a certain day of the week, say, the second and fourth Tuesday of the month, or whatever intervals would best suit the members, is advised. It would be well to always hold the meetings in the one place, in some central location, if this is possible; but if such arrangement is not convenient, some other method must be adopted, such as holding the meetings in the different halls or school-houses in the section, or from house to house among the farmers.

4.—(*a*) Programme:—Subject, speakers and persons to lead in the discussions for the next meeting.

(*b*) Arrangements for subsequent meetings, so far as possible.

SAMPLE OF RECORD IN MINUTE BOOK.

Place.....
Date.....

At a meeting of the farmers and others interested in Agriculture, held in (*name of hall and place*) at (*hour of meeting*) on the (*date*) day of (*month and year*), the organization of a Farmers' Club was considered.

There were ..... persons present. Mr. ..... was elected chairman and Mr. ..... secretary of the meeting. The objects of the meeting were placed before those present by ..... Moved by ....., seconded by ....., that

the constitution and by-laws as given in the Farmers' Institute Club Booklet of 1911, "be adopted," or "were adopted with the changes indicated in the following minutes."

The following officers were elected: .....

. . . .

Immediately following this such other minutes as are thought necessary may be made.

Copy of constitution and by-laws should be pasted in the minute book, and any changes or additions decided upon indicated.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.—It is the duty of the president to preside at all meetings, to announce business, to preserve order, to put motions to vote, to announce results, and also to see that at the meetings of the Club, parliamentary usage be observed, and to generally supervise the work of the Club. The presedent shall not make or second motions while in the chair. When a motion is made relating to the chair, the mover or seconder should put the motion to vote. The chairman shall decide all points of order, subject to appeal. He shall endeavor to make the Club as great a success and of as much benefit to the people as possible.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—It is the duty of the vice-president to preside in the absence of the president; in the absence of the president and vice-president a chairman shall be elected by the meeting. If the president leaves the locality, it shall be the duty of the vice-president to look after the duties which fall upon the president.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.—It shall be the duty of this officer to keep such a record of the proceedings of the meetings as will enable any intelligent person to understand fully the nature and doings of the meetings. He should record in the minutes all motions, whether carried or lost. He shall record the programmes of the meetings fully, especially when they have proven of particular interest, and should, if possible, obtain from the speakers copies of their addresses for file.

It shall also be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to read minutes, correspondence, etc., when they are called for, to call the roll, to notify committees of their appointment and the business referred to them. He shall collect all the moneys due the society, and shall keep accurate account of all receipts and expenditures and report the same to the Club. He should pay out money, except for ordinary expenses, only by order of the executive, having such signed by the president. Receipts should be secured for all payments of one dollar or more. The secretary of the Club shall be required to report, upon forms to be supplied, the attendance, speakers, etc., to the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes within two weeks after a meeting has been held. It shall also be the duty of this officer to do all correspondence of the society.

A full list of members should be sent to the office of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes immediately after the election of officers and the payment of fees for the current year. New members or renewals should be reported at least once a month throughout the year. Copies of publications issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture will be sent to club members so long as the supply lasts. Institute members will have preference over club members.

The records may be kept in an ordinary blank minute book. A portion of the book should be devoted to each of the following:—(*a*) Minutes of regular and executive meetings; (*b*) Cash account; (*c*) List of members.

THE EXECUTIVE shall have power to deal with all matters of business in connection with the Club, and shall be held responsible for carrying into effect the plans of work decided upon at the regular meetings of the club, and by the Board of Directors, and shall arrange the details of the same.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS shall have general charge of the affairs of the Club and give such directions to the executive and committees as are in accord with the wishes of the membership in general.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES. Each committee shall perform the duties assigned it, and the chairman shall report to the Executive, Board of Directors, or at a regular meeting, when called upon to do so by the president. Each committee shall elect its chairman. It is well to have one of the executive on each committee.

MEETINGS.

It is desirable to hold meetings at least once a month; and where there are a number of members prepared to give addresses and papers, it might be that good meetings could be held as often as once every two weeks. Experience has shown, however, that it is much better to hold four or five good meetings during the first year of the Institute Club rather than to hold a greater number and have them of less interest and profit. If you give the farmers something of value and deep interest once a month, you are more likely to secure and maintain their interest and co-operation, than by giving them inferior service every week or two weeks.

The Rules and Regulations governing Farmers' Institutes state that "party politics in any form must be avoided by the speakers." "The object of each local Institute shall be the dissemination of agricultural knowledge in its district, and the development of local talent." When a representative of the Department is in attendance, discussions or addresses of a racial, sectarian or political nature must be avoided, and we would advise the officers of local clubs not to introduce questions of this nature at their regular meetings. There are plenty of questions bearing directly upon their calling which can be discussed without entering the political or religious field.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO FARMERS' INSTITUTE CLUBS. Those Clubs which hold at least five meetings a year and report the same to the Superintendent of Institutes, and which have at least twenty-five members, twelve of whom also belong to the riding Farmers' Institute, will be entitled to a speaker furnished by the Department of Agriculture for a special meeting once a year, free of cost to the Club, except for transportation to and from the nearest railway station, and entertainment while at the place of meeting. The Department will make arrangements direct with the secretaries of the Clubs concerned for dates, speakers and subjects. The Clubs will no doubt be able to get speakers through the Farmers' Institute for the riding for a meeting to be included in the regular series of winter Institute meetings.

It sometimes occurs that the Department has a special publication of value to farmers, but not in sufficient numbers to send to all members of the Farmers' Institute. The Clubs will be given preference in the distribution of such literature. If a Club is doing valuable work for the farmers of the surrounding district, the Department may be depended upon to give liberal assistance by way of sending literature and advice from time to time.

Arrangements will also be made to secure papers of general interest from the secretaries to be printed and distributed to all clubs.

SPECIAL WORK FOR FARMERS' INSTITUTE CLUBS.

In addition to the general directions given under "Objects" as to the work to be undertaken by the Clubs, we beg to make some more specific recommendations. The nature of the work to be undertaken in each locality must, of course, depend upon the lines of agriculture which are followed successfully in the locality, or which could likely be introduced with success. If dairying is one of the chief sources of revenue to the farmers, then it would be well to have a Dairy Committee. This Committee could well inquire as to whom in the vicinity were making regular tests of their cows, and make arrangements with them to present the results of their work to the Club. It would also be within the province of this committee to make some arrangement by which sires produced from ancestors of well known dairy qualities could be secured for the neighborhood. The proper care and handling of milk, and the sanitary surroundings of stable, milkhouses, factories and creameries should receive the attention of the organization through this committee.

Special work with reference to the breeding and care of horses, cattle, sheep, or bacon hogs should, of course, receive consideration, where any of these classes of animals are produced in anything like large quantities.

Have the Committee on Experiments canvass the members of the Club as to the experimental work which each will be prepared to take up. In this way unnecessary duplicating will be avoided, and a wider range of work undertaken. The efforts of the individual will thus be made of benefit to the whole community. The Club could with profit have one or more of its members conduct each of the experiments sent out by the Experimental Union from year to year, and the reports of those experiments would form a valuable basis for addresses and discussions the following season.

The report of the Experimental Union could well form the basis of two or three meetings. A discussion of the recommended varieties of grains, roots, corn, etc., in their application to local conditions, would be a profitable lesson for all concerned. Almost any week's issue of any one of our leading agricultural papers contains articles which could be used as a basis for addresses and discussions. The reports and bulletins sent out by the Department of Agriculture should form a basis for study and discussion.

It is not that the farmers are specially in need of additional publications along agricultural lines, but that they should put into practice the information already at hand, and apply it to local conditions.

Co-operation. One of the most crying needs in agriculture is the extension of co-operation among the farmers, not only along fruit lines, but also in the production and sale of grain, stock, and other farm produce. There were over thirty Co-operative Fruit Associations carrying on active operations in the packing and sale of fruits throughout the past season, and the increased returns to the fruit growers concerned can be reckoned by the thousands of dollars.

In one locality in Western Ontario the farmers within a comparatively limited area have from an initial investment of $14,000.00 reaped a benefit of $120,000.00 in five years' time, in the sale of grain alone. Surely statements like these will induce the farmers in many localities in the Province to undertake such lines of co-operation as can be made effective in their respective districts. A better quality and greater quantity of whatever is produced should be the aim of the farmers, and one of the greatest factors in bringing this about will be an intelligent co-operation. Some Clubs have purchased staple goods, such as salt, binder-twine, grass seed, machine oil, etc., for their members.

If it is decided to make purchases through the Club, we would advise that the local merchants be asked to give their lowest quotations, and unless goods desired can be purchased at a considerably lower rate elsewhere, we would advise that they be secured locally. You cannot get along without the business men of the town and village, and provided you can get the quality and class of goods desired it is well to give them the preference.

Farmers' Record. At least one Club keeps a record from month to month of the produce for sale by its members. Lists of stock and general farm produce for sale are furnished, and as an outgrowth of this there is often a desirable interchange of stock and produce. The listing of goods also enables the farmers of the locality to sell to outsiders in large quantities at increased prices.

Interchange of Papers. Much benefit would be derived by the Clubs were they to arrange for the interchange of papers prepared by the different Clubs of the locality. The Department would be glad to get copies of what are considered the best papers of general interest, and arrange for the distribution of the same to all Clubs. Some of these will also appear in the annual report.

It is well for neighboring Clubs to arrange for an interchange of speakers. If two or three men in a Club are asked to prepare a programme upon some special line of work to be given not only to their own Club, but to some of the adjoining Clubs, greater care will be taken in the preparation of the same, and, the discussion of the methods recommended should result in the accumulation of valuable information as to practices best suited to the conditions met with.

Improvement of country roads, rural telephones and many other subjects of general interest might well be dealt with by the Clubs.

Wherever there is a district representative of the Department of Agriculture, the farmers may depend upon him to assist in the Club work, for there is no better medium through which he can do effective work than through the local farmers' organizations.

Do not, in planning the work of the Club, forget to make some provision whereby the boys will be interested and benefited. If the father exhibits an anxiety and willingness that the boy should be given a voice in planning the work of the farm, and also a direct interest in some of the operations, such as testing varieties of grain, roots, corn or fruits, the testing of cows, or the feeding of stock, then the boy is sure to take a keen interest in his home life and also to render more valuable assistance in doing that work which the boy can so well do upon any well regulated farm.

What we want more and more in agriculture, is that each individual take a pride and interest in the work of the farm. There is plenty of scope in agricultural operations, to give each boy some definite experiment or other line of work as his own, and for which he will be held directly responsible. It is to be hoped that before many years have passed the teachers in the Public Schools of the Province will be able to make the application of agricultural science and practice, to the work of the school-room, much more beneficial and instructive than has been the case in the past. The Clubs can do much to hasten the day when such will be the case.

We should strongly advise that the Farmers' Institute Club, and the local branch of the Women's Institute co-operate in social gatherings occasionally. In fact, it might be well for the two organizations to have union meetings every two or three months. At these meetings more or less attention could be given to literary studies, music and debates. They should co-operate in getting up entertainments or suppers, with a view to raising funds to carry on the work.

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS.

(1) Appoint speakers some weeks ahead, if possible, and have subjects in keeping with the season of the year. Have a definite plan of work and programme for several meetings during the winter months. This will give those who are to take part in the programme plenty of time for preparation.

(2) Encourage the young men to take an active part in the meetings. Have them lead in the discussions, or give results of operations on the farm. A limited amount of entertainment should be furnished.

(3) Have a fifteen-minute recess during the meeting for social intercourse. It gives the officers an opportunity to arrange the programme for the next meeting. Views will be expressed by some at this time who cannot be induced to speak in open meeting.

(4) Open your meetings at the time advertised and avoid late meetings Devote the first half-hour, if thought well, to a general discussion or question drawer.

(5) Whenever a good address is delivered send a copy to the Superintendent. Contributions of this nature are always acceptable and appreciated.

(6) Outline some useful experiments, and appoint members of your Club to conduct them. Discuss the results of the experiments at your winter meetings.

(7) Conduct a competition in the growing of good seed. Procure an expert to judge the same, and give a talk at a special meeting.

(8) Have practical demonstrations whenever possible. Stock judging could be introduced to advantage.

(9) Be instrumental in getting Telephones, Rural Mail Delivery, Good Roads, Pure-bred Stock, etc.

(10) Put up a Bulletin Board in a central place. It can be used for advertising anything the Club members may wish to sell or buy. It may also be used to make announcements regarding meetings.

(11) Assist in making a success of the Institute meetings to be held in the district from time to time.

(12) A *Question Drawer* is valuable as a means of getting members to take part in the meetings who would not do so otherwise.

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR FARMERS' INSTITUTE CLUBS MEETINGS.

The Soil.

1. Kind of soil best adapted to certain crops.
2. Summer and fall cultivation of the soil.
3. Value of fall plowing; the effect upon the soil and its effect upon spring work.
4. Plows and plowing; the objects sought for in plowing.
5. Value of drainage.
6. How to control soil moisture.
7. Crop rotation and its effect upon the soil.

Cereals.

1. Seed selection.
2. Pure seed.
3. Preparation of the seed bed prior to sowing grain.
4. What grains should we grow in our district.
5. Diseases effecting cereals and their treatment.
6. Corn planting, cultivation and harvesting.

Weeds.

1. The Weed Seed Act.
2. The eradication of noxious weeds.
3. Weeds and their control.
4. The most dreaded weeds of the district and methods of combating same.

Clovers.

1. The varieties of clovers best suited to our conditions.
2. The place of clovers in a rotation.
3. The effect of clover upon the soil.
4. The value of clover hay as a food for stock.
5. Clover hay making.
6. How to grow clover seed.
7. Alfalfa growing and its food value.

Roots.

1. The preparations of the soil for a root crop.
2. Cultivation and harvesting of roots.
3. Turnips *versus* mangolds as a food for stock.
4. The value of roots in a rotation.

HORTICULTURE.

Orchard Fruit.

1. The varieties of fruits best suited to our markets and climatic conditions.
2. The handling and planting of nursery stock.
3. The cultivation, pruning and spraying of our orchards.
4. Cover crops and their value in orchards.
5. The packing, housing and marketing of our fruits.
6. Fungus diseases and insect pests.

Small Fruits.

1. Strawberry culture.
2. Varieties of strawberries best suited to our markets.
3. The planting and cultivation of our bush fruits.
4. The diseases and treatment of small fruits.
5. Marketing.

Vegetables.

1. The value of improved varieties.
2. How to grow vegetables to the greatest perfection.
3. Diseases of vegetables and their treatment.
4. Housing and marketing.
5. Early vegetables.

Flowers.

1. Flowers and their place in the home.
2. How to make flower beds and borders attractive.
3. How to select flowers in order to have flowering plants throughout the summer season.

Apiculture.

1. Keeping bees for profit.
2. Bees, their life history and methods of hiving.
3. Care of honey and its value as a food.
4. The value of bees as an agency in cross fertilization.

Poultry.

1. Poultry for profit.
2. The importance of choosing a breed and keeping it pure.
3. Egg production.
4. Poultry feeding.
5. The housing of poultry.
6. Incubators.

Dairying.

1. Care of milk on the farm.
2. Milk testing as a means of improving the herd.
3. The cheese industry, obtaining uniformity of product.
4. Condition of creamery or factory; its location, sanitation and the quality of the product.
5. The home dairy.
6. The cleanliness of the stable and its effect upon the manufactured product.
7. Production of milk and cream for city trade.

Hogs.

1. The breeds of hogs most suited to our markets and conditions.
2. Care, feeding and breeding of hogs.
3. Care of the brood sow before and after farrowing.
4. The feeding of hogs from the time of weaning until ready for market.
5. A study of the hog market.

Horses.

1. Horse breeding.
2. Feeding horses when at work or at rest.
3. The rearing and management of the young horse.
4. How to know and detect blemishes and unsoundness in horses.
5. The best type of horse for the farmer to produce.
6. The care of mare and colt.
7. Fattening horses for sale.

Beef Cattle.

1. The breeding, feeding and management of beef cattle.
2. Profit in beef raising.
3. Importance of a sire as a means of improving the herd.
4. Raising a beef calf to maturity.
5. Feeding stockers.

Dairy Cattle.

1. The dairy cow.
2. The importance of a well-bred sire from a good milking strain.
3. Care of the cow and her calf.
4. Summer and winter feeding of dairy cows.
5. The importance of fresh air, sunlight, pure water and a plentiful supply of nutritious food in the building up of a profitable dairy herd.

Sheep.

1. The sheep industry of Ontario.
2. Growing lambs for profit.
3. Sheep feeding.
4. How to care for ewes during the lambing season.
5. Sheep diseases and their treatment.

Miscellaneous.

1. Ice cutting and storage.
2. Value of ice on the farm.
3. Farm water supply.
4. Improvements of roads.
5. The importance of timely work on the farm.
6. Care of farm machinery.
7. Cement buildings on the farm.
8. Planting evergreens trees, their value as a windbreach and their beauty.
9. Value of producing a large quantity of high grade farm products in the locality.
10. Value of trees, ornamental and forest.
11. Co-operation among farmers.
12. Insurance.
13. Farm labor: housing, work by the year, etc.

Debates.

1. Resolved that mixed farming is more profitable than special farming.
2. Resolved that winter dairying is more profitable than summer dairying.
3. Resolved that city life is preferable to country life.
4. Resolved that it is more profitable to have cows freshen in fall than in winter.
5. Resolved that the breeding of heavy horses is more profitable to the farmer than that of light horses.

WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY FARMERS' INSTITUTE CLUBS.

During the series of Farmers' Institute meetings carried on in the year 1907-08, an effort to organize was made at a few of the most suitable points within the Province, Farmers' Institute Clubs. A circular was issued to officers of Farmers' Institutes throughout the Province, and to speakers, making a short preliminary announcement regarding the method of organization, together with a few notes upon the value of Farmers' Institute Clubs. The speakers, in addition to the above, were supplied with some literature dealing a little more fully with the matter, showing the value that Clubs might be to the farmers of this Province if they made full use of them. In this literature, attention was called to the value of frequent meetings, and of the opportunity to discuss more fully amongst themselves the local problems which affected the farmers in any one community. Attention was also called to the opportunity that such meetings would give, to cultivate amongst the members, ability to speak in public. These features, and the others recited elsewhere in this publication, were more or less commented upon, and as a result many of the speakers and officers became deeply interested in the possibility of good results through the extension of the Farmers' Institute work into Club organization. Some sixty Clubs were organized during the winter of 1907-08. Most of these Clubs were organized in the Western Peninsula of the Province, but not a few of the very successful ones were organized in what might have been thought to have been undesirable districts because of the sparse population. Although over sixty were organized, that number did not continue with success throughout the season. The secretaries of some of these organizations lacked sufficient interest to even reply to the circular of the Superintendent, enquiring for information to lay before the Convention of Farmers' Institutes held in Sep-

tember. However, practically every one of the Clubs, which had officers that were interested enough to reply to the request of the Superintendent, reported that their Club was a grand success. To be precise only eight per cent. reported lack of interest. The only conclusion to draw from this would seem to be that the success of any such organization depends very largely upon the ability and aggressiveness of the officers who are chosen to manage the organization, and it is safe to say that practically every locality has plenty of such men. It requires, however, that the value of this work be placed clearly before the people that should be interested, and that they be aroused to the point of enthusiasm.

Speakers at Convention.

Mr. R. S. Hamer, of Perth, Secretary of the Perth (Lanark County) Farmers' Institute Club, and District Representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, believed that Clubs in connection with Institutes would be of very great assistance. His Club had been very successful, and he attributed that success to the enthusiasm of the members. He recalled the circumstances under which the Club was organized, and briefly traced its history. The officers were very carefully chosen, men of all ages, creeds, politics, but all prominent representative men in the locality, who were enthusiastic about the success of the Club. In addition he made full reports of the meetings, and had them published in the local papers. Meetings should be carefully planned, made profitable and interesting, and not held too frequently; neither should they be too long. In some cases men drove ten miles to a meeting, and it was not fair to keep them too late. They discussed live questions of general interest, such as crop rotation, care of animals, feeding, growing special crops, such as alfalfa, underdrainage, etc., and so great was the interest taken that in many cases resolutions had to be held over till a succeeding meeting. They not only discussed these questions, but resolutions were passed and forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture at Toronto, and in some cases to our Member at Ottawa. While the meetings were not entirely informal, there was enough informality to produce entire freedom of discussion, and it was never hard to get people to take part in the discussions. This led many men who had not previously done so, to form opinions on the question before the Club, and to express those opinions in public. By this means they had found an increased interest among the boys and young men, who talked over those matters among themselves in order that they might be able to take part in the discussions. The boys from the Collegiate were always at the meetings at night.

Mr. A. McKenney, of Essex, told how he had found the Farmers' Institute Clubs of great benefit among the farmers of Essex County. Personal canvass had been an excellent means of increasing membership. He emphasized the necessity of finding enthusiastic men who were prepared to take hold of the matter in a business-like way and push it along. In fact, he would not organize a Club except in a locality where he knew such men could be obtained. He had never had any trouble in getting plenty to take part in the discussions by asking questions and so on. His Institute Club had had a very enthusiastic president, and it was largely from his efforts that the Club was such a success.

Mr. W. E. Shean, Elmbank, Peel County, described the part taken by the Institute Clubs of his county in the introduction of rural telephones in his district, and how difficult it was at first to get people to take an interest at all in the proposal. Now, as a result of vigorous personal canvass they have fifty telephones in working order, and the thing is an assured success.

Mr. Chas. Porter, Appleby, had found considerable difficulty in starting the Institute Club in his section, but it had soon proved to be of great benefit to the farmers in the district, and now an undoubted success. Among the subjects discussed were: "Winter feeding of Hogs;" "The Planting of Trees, the varieties suitable for the different kinds of soil, etc." A great many questions were asked, and there were very lively discussions. He related how on one occasion when they had two delegates sent out by the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, to a regular Institute meeting, the subject for discussion was the "Beef Animal," and they brought an animal into the hall and took up the work with practical illustrations.

He thought the farmers did not start to interest their sons in the work of the farm early enough. About the time a boy can start to smoke cigarettes is the time to start him studying some subject connected with the farm and with stock. The Farmers' Institute Club organized in Nelson Township has been a splendid success. They had a farmers' picnic at Strathcona Park, under the auspices of the Appleby and Nelson Clubs, which was attended by nearly 400, and was very successful.

Mr. Morris had twenty men at the start of the Institute Club, and the meetings were held twice a month, on the first and third Wednesdays. Some very excellent papers were read at the meeting. Their Clubs would occasionally visit the other Club in that vicinity and hold a debate, and always had a very pleasant time. They already had two Clubs in his section, and he was going to organize another, for he believes they are the best schools possible for a young man, and will be a very great help to the Farmers' Institute.

Mr. Snider, Secretary of the Carlisle Club, organized a Farmers' Club two years ago, and the first year did not accomplish very much. Last year, however, they had much better success. They had two or three good debates, and he was now quite satisfied with the outlook.

Mr. Beam, of Black Creek, thought it was a mistake to disband in the summer time. The Women's Institutes did not do that, and they have been wonderfully successful in Welland County. The subjects they take up, and the papers they read are printed in the local papers; they are carrying on their work with great enthusiasm, and are very successful. He thought the men might learn from the ladies in this respect. He believed a great work could be done through the instrumentality of the Farmers' Club.

Extracts from Reports sent in by Officers of Farmers' Institute Clubs.

Mr. Jas. Moore, Kirkton Club, writes:—

"I was successful in starting a club last winter in our village; first meeting was poorly attended, only some seven or eight persons turned out; but we managed to appoint a president and a managing committee, and a look-out committee for the purpose of getting in members. Then we arranged to meet every two weeks; so our next meeting was well advertised, and we had a very good crowd. Our programme consisted of music and singing, and I was asked to take up the subject of 'Seed Grain,' which I went prepared to do, and found them ready to discuss it with me. At our next meeting it was decided to have a man from each township discuss 'Roadmaking.' After two meetings we had lots of members ready to take part, and our subjects are selected to suit the seasons of the year as they come around. When spring came, the following subjects were discussed:—'Preparing the Seed Bed,' 'Roots and Corn,' 'Selecting and Breeding of Cattle, and Horses,' 'Dairying,—from two standpoints, home dairying and the factory,' discussed by

men who have had experience in both. Then came the time of the year for haying. This will give you an idea of the work done at the Farmers' Club. I must say that everyone seems to be interested in it from a personal standpoint, as he expects some time to be called upon to take up some subject."

Mr. Wm. Laidlaw, Eastnor Club, writes:—

"We bought about $200.00 worth of grass, clover and other seeds which gave good satisfaction. The Club will certainly help the Institute. We expect to hold a field meeting about October 14th; subject, 'Drainage of Swamps.'"

Mr. J. F. Fletcher, Valetta Club, writes:—

"It was generally thought by people of this vicinity that subjects discussed. pertaining to farming, at these meetings were a great help, one farmer giving his idea on certain subjects, and learning new ideas from his neighbors."

Mr. S. M. Sinclair, Nelson Club, writes:—

"Our greatest difficulty is to get the members to take part in the discussions. We devote one hour of our time to a literary programme, which has the effect of bringing out more of the young people."

Mr. Alf L. Bard, Bardsville Club, writes:—

"We discussed among others the following subject:—'Why should Farmers Co-operate?' Our Club was organized in January last, and all members have taken a lively interest. We always invite the Women's Institute members to our Club meeting, and they furnish a programme, after our discussion, which makes the meetings more interesting."

Mr. E. Sackrider, Hillview Club, writes:—

"We discussed among others the following subjects:—'Oats or Barley for Feeding Purposes?' 'Potato and Onion Culture,' 'Best Feed for New Milch Cows,' 'Raising Calves,' 'Root Culture in General,' 'Good Roads,' 'Preparation of the Soil,' 'Raising Pigs,' 'Poultry Raising,' etc."

F. C. Hart, B.S.A., District Representative for Waterloo County, writes:—

1. Co-operative Buying.

The clubs have not practised this to any great extent, probably the West Montrose Club has done more of this work than any other club in the county. In all cases they have tried to give the local dealer a fair show. They have made up large orders for twine and salt and bought through their local merchant.

Clover and timothy seed has been bought in large orders direct from the wholesalers to supply the members of the club. By sending a large order direct to the wholesale merchants they have been able to get a much better quality of seed than the best grade handled by the town seedsman.

Central Dumfries Club has bought their corn on the cob in large orders for the last two years and in this way have been able to get a much superior sample of seed-corn.

2. Other Operations of the Clubs.

West Montrose Club has been instrumental in procuring a station and operator at the foregoing place.

Ayr Club has procured a siding at their station for the convenience of the farmers. They have also, through the activities of the Club, obtained rural telephone service.

3. Union Work Among the Clubs.

Central Dumfries, Ayr, Roseville, and Branchton Clubs have for the last three years held a union plowing match, which has been steadily advancing every year. This year there were about twenty entries and about two hundred spectators, despite the disagreeable weather. The judge spoke very highly of the plowing, mentioning one land in the double furrow class which he said was one of the best he had ever judged.

Roseville and Ayr have operated successful Stock and Seed Judging courses at the latter place. Winterbourne, St. Jacobs and Conestoga also held a very successful short course in Elmira.

4. Social Gatherings.

Central Dumfries Club has also been very successful in holding a banquet as a grand finale for their winter's work. This is carried out in every respect as a banquet should be, and has come to be an event looked forward to by the entire community. Besides they have held several annual picnics and other social events of like nature.

I might say that this club holds its meetings at the different farm homes.

Mr. Thos. Lunn writes:—

The East Oakland Farmers' Institute Club, which I have the honor to represent, was organized February 8th, 1909, by calling a public meeting and adopting the constitution and by-laws suggested in the booklet issued by the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes. At present our club has a membership of thirty-seven, seventeen of which are also members of the Riding Institute.

Although the Club has been in existence for only a short time many interesting and profitable meetings have been held. In addition to subjects pertaining to agriculture we aim to include a musical and literary programme occasionally and are prepared at all times to deal with any subject that may arise affecting the farmer.

On two occasions the Department, through the Superintendent of Institutes, furnished us with speakers who gave splendid addresses on sujects suitable to this locality. The first was by Mr. Frank Herns, chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, who gave an interesting address on dairying, to a large audience. Later, Mr. P. E. Angle, B.S.A., District Representative for Norfolk County, and Teacher of Agriculture in the High School, Simcoe, delivered a splendid address on "Seed Selection, its Value and Methods." We are in a position to observe the good work Mr. Angle is doing for agriculture in Norfolk County and our club has taken up the question of a similar appointment for Brant County with good prospects of success.

A noticeable feature of our work is what we have been able to accomplish through our Club in the improvement of local conditions. We secured the new post office "East Oakland" with a daily mail service; extended the rural telephone line in our locality on a basis of three subscribers per mile.

The connecting of the rural line with the automatic, gives the farmer access to the city of Brantford, thus causing the great Bell Telephone Company to install a rural service in Brant County, the birthplace of the telephone, for the first time. We were also instrumental in the erection of many rods of substantial guard railing at dangerous points along one of the leading highways leading to our city.

Our success along this line should give ample evidence of what the Farmers' Club can do towards improving local conditions. The subject of co-operation has also received our attention and we have discovered that conditions for co-operation in the purchase of supplies are most encouraging. Our clubs are co-operating to put into practice the information constantly supplied us through the Departments of Agriculture at Ottawa and Toronto, and will make an effort to produce grain that will give the best results in the district, and live stock of a more uniform type.

Mr. Wm. Kerr, of Bronson, writes:—

The L'Amable Farmers' Club was organized by C. F. Bailey in June, '09. At the time I felt sure that the thing would fizzle out, but I accepted the presidency just because I was from the O. A. C., and it looked a little cowardly for me to refuse to go where the people felt I ought to lead. In casting about for something to make up a programme for one of our meetings my mind turned to horses and I engaged to give a talk on the subject "Agricultural Horses for Pleasure and Profit." Well, upon sizing up the situation, I found that the topic was particularly applicable to existing conditions in this district. A great many inferior mares were being bred to nondescript stallions and a lot of $100 to $150 horses were being raised at what I estimated to be a loss of $100 per head, at least, to the farmer. Now we are all poor men and for us to buy better mares was simply out of the question. On the other hand it was equally impossiblbe to follow any definite policy of breeding up the common stock, because the sires available were either inferior animals, or unsuitable in some other way. Another drawback was that stallions were not owned by residents of the districts. Perhaps a fairly good horse, a Clyde, would come along this year and do good work and next year his owner having found a better route or perhaps having sold the horse, the people would have to use a Percheron or a blood horse, you know with what results. There are fully 450 or 500 mares bred annually in the North Townships and at a loss of $100 a piece, which is not at all exaggerated, and it can be readily seen that a big loss is sustained. The only remedy that suggested itself to me was that some one in the district purchase a good horse of desirable breed, or failing in this, that the people go in on the co-operative plan and buy their own horse. The Club seemed to favor the co-operative idea, so we formed a syndicate known as "The Farmers' Club Horse Association" to buy a horse.

The syndicate was capitalized at $1,000, and 100 shares of stock at $10 per share was issued to the people. Sixty-two men subscribed for this stock. Each stockholder when he placed his signature on the Stock Book, signed a joint and several note for $1,000. The Metropolitan Bank advanced us the money on the note. We decided that a Clydesdale was what we needed, so a committee was appointed to buy the horse. After visiting a number of the big stables, we finally picked on a Canadian bred colt, three years old at $700. The first season's work has been successful, and everything points to another good year in '11. The earnings of the horse go to pay off the indebtedness, and when that is done we hope to pay dividends. Stockholders pay the same fee as outsiders.

One of the good features of the Syndicate is that the people are being taught the lesson of co-operation. An executive committee and board of directors control the business of the Syndicate and voting is done according to shares of stock held—1 share, 1 vote.

It entailed a great deal of gratis work, but it is done now, and we have the horse.

This is the story of the Horse Association. We made a start last winter on co-operative potato culture. We are going to continue the discussion this winter. I hope this may prove of interest and be useful to those at this conference.

The following statement by Andrew Elliott, Galt, Ontario, who has had the opportunity of attending Institute meetings in many of the States of the Union as well as in several Provinces of the Dominion, and observing methods in agricultural instruction, regarding work of Farmers' Clubs, will be read with interest.

"I happened to be at home when the subject of having an agricultural teacher in the High School was brought up, and when I introduced it I did so with fear and trembling, because we were so close to Guelph. Mr. F. C. Hart was appointed to the position, and if I pitied any man above ground I pitied him for the first few months after he came. He had to make the acquaintance of the hard-headed Scotch and Germans of the district, and he did not seem to make very much headway. However, he got at it and made it go. Before Mr. Hart had been there very long he had to have an assistant and now we have two men.

If there is one thing more than another that I am proud of as an outcome of Mr. Hart's work, it is the club movement as we find it carried on in the County of Waterloo.

I happened to drop into the conference of Waterloo County Farmers' Club that was held a week ago to-day, when there were some thirty or forty representatives in session. It was an inspiration to me to notice the band of young men who were there, not one who appeared to be over thirty-five and some of them were not more than twenty. These men took hold of the agricultural problems of the district and discussed them. They hold meetings in connection with the Women's Institute as well, and at most of our joint meetings we have as many women as men, and the meetings are very often held at the homes of the various members. These homes will accommodate perhaps sixty or eighty people, and a little more freedom of discussion takes place.

In my judgment, the club movement has come of the seed that was sown in early days in the Farmers' Institutes; they have made splendid growth, and I hope the time is not far distant when every public school in the Province will have a Club in connection with it.

I thank you for this opportunity of saying a good word for the greatest of all movements, the Farmers' Clubs."

ONTARIO FARMERS' INSTITUTE CLUBS.

County.	Club.	Officers.	Address.
Addington	Enterprise	President...Thos. Jackson	Enterprise
		Vice-Pres...C. Clark	Enterprise
		Sec.-Treas...A. J. Cousins	Enterprise
Algoma, C.	East Korah	President...Jno. Harris	Sault Ste. Marie
		Vice-Pres...A. Oben	Steelton
		Sec.-Treas...Chas. Penno	Sault Ste. Marie
	Bruce Mines	President...Archie Breckon	Bruce Mines
		Vice-Pres...Hugh Orr	Bruce Mines
		Sec.-Treas...Samuel G. Fischer	Bruce Mines
	Mindemoya	President...D. Williamson	Mindemoya
		Vice-Pres...Walter Gordon	Mindemoya
		Sec.-Treas...G. H. Bond	Mindemoya
	Tarentorus	President...A. H. Huckson	Tarentorus
		Vice-Pres...R. S. Waker	Tarentorus
		Sec.-Treas...W. H. Palmer	Tarentorus
Algoma, E.	Cloudslee	President...H. J. Clarke	Cloudslee
		Vice-Pres...Jno. Shaule	Cloudslee
		Sec.-Treas...J. C. Wilson	Cloudslee
	Livingston Creek	President...A. I. Hopkins	Livingston Creek
		Vice-Pres...I. Leach	Livingston Creek
		Sec.-Treas...Jos. Broughton	Livingston Creek
	Walford Station	President...H. Walford	Walford Station
		Vice-Pres...J. H. Wardell	Walford Station
		Sec.-Treas...H. Duff	Walford Station
	Harmony	President...Albert Grexton	Harmony
		Vice-Pres...Chas. Cooper	Harmony
		Sec.-Treas...Ernest Lambeth	Harmony
Brant, N.	Onondaga	President...M. N. Simpson	Onondaga
		Vice-Pres...Jno. Richardson	Onondaga
		Sec.-Treas...C. Edwards	Onondaga
Brant, S.	Falkland	President...Jno. McKinnon	Mt. Vernon
		Vice-Pres...Jos. Peart	Canning
		Sec.-Treas...Leslie Tennant	Falkland
	E. Oakland	President...Chas. McIntyre	E. Oakland
		Vice-Pres...Thos. McEwen	E. Oakland
		Sec.-Treas...Thos. Lunn	E. Oakland
Bruce, N.	Eastnor	Sec.-Treas...Wm. Laidlaw	Lion's Head
	Hepworth	President...J. Robinson	Hepworth
		Sec.-Treas...Walter Howard	Sauble Falls
Bruce, C.	Paisley	President...Peter Esson	Paisley
		Vice-Pres...Angus Bell	Paisley
		Sec.-Treas...D. A. McIntyre	Paisley
	Reid's Corners	President...Jno. Shields	Reid's Corners
		Vice-Pres...Alex. Fraser	Reid's Corners
		Sec.-Treas...Jno. Watson	Pine River
Bruce, S.	Brant	President...W. A. Rowand	Walkerton
		Vice-Pres...P. L. Tolton	Walkerton
		Sec.-Treas...A. E. Wahn	Walkerton
	Culross (Teeswater)	President...Kenneth McKenzie	Teeswater
		Vice-Pres...Walter Marshall	Teeswater
		Sec.-Treas...H. J. Reid	Teeswater
Carleton	Carp	President...W. H. Boucher	Carp
		Vice-Pres...E. P. Pearson	Carp
		Sec.-Treas...F. S. Caldwell	Carp
	Fitzroy Harbor	President...Louis Simpson	Fitzroy Harbor
		Vice-Pres...D. McMahon	Fitzroy Harbor
		Sec.-Treas...R. G. Tripp	Fitzroy Harbor
	South March	President...Robt. Richardson	S. March
		Vice-Pres...Nicholas Boucher	S. March
		Sec.-Treas...Mervin Smith	S. March
	Woodlawn	President...W. J. Armitage	Woodlawn
		Vice-Pres...Isaac Davis	Woodlawn
		Sec.-Treas...Chas. Gray	Woodlawn
Dufferin	Laurel	Sec.-Treas...Sidney Banks	Laurel
	Monticello	President...Anthony Dennis	Monticello
		Vice-Pres...Abraham Cann	Monticello
		Sec.-Treas...W. J. Watt	Monticello

County.	Club.	Officers.	Address.
Dufferin (*Con.*)	Orangeville	Sec.-Treas...A. Hannahson	Orangeville
Dundas	Matilda	President...A. D. Harkness	Irena
		Vice-Pres...Samuel Smyth	Dudela
		Sec.-Treas...E. H. Thompson	Dixon's Cors.
	Morewood	President...J. W. Boart	Morewood
		Vice-Pres...Thos. McGregor	N. Winchester
		Sec.-Treas...J. S. Kyle	N. Winchester
	Morrisburg	President...And. Broder, M.P.	Morrisburg
		Vice-Pres...M. J. Casselman	Morrisburg
		Sec.-Treas...W. A. Munro	Morrisburg
	Nation Valley	President...Sidney G. Carlyle	Chesterville
		Vice-Pres...Jno. Jameson	Cass Bridge
		Sec.-Treas...J. P. Elliott	Chesterville
	Williamsburg	Sec.-Treas...Conrad Whittaker	Williamsburg
Durham, E.	Garden Hill	President...Rev. T. N. Lowe	Garden Hill
		Vice-Pres...Warren Dunbar	Perrytown
		Sec.-Treas...Frank I. Maize	Garden Hill
	Manvers Station	Sec.-Treas...O. J. Fallis	Millbrook
	Welcome	President...Dr. H. C. Leslie	Canton
		Vice-Pres...H. A. Walker	Charlecote
		Sec.-Treas...R. C. Symons	Welcome
Essex, N.	Essex	Sec.-Treas...Jas. A. Hicks	Essex
	Maidstone	President...Forest Clark	Maidstone
		Vice-Pres...Maurice Halford	Maidstone
		2nd V.-P....Loftus Lepain	Maidstone
		Sec.....Daniel Halford	Maidstone
		Treas.....Albert O'Brien	Maidstone
	Tupperville	Sec.-Treas...O. S. Martin	Dresden
Elgin, E.	Mapleton	Sec.-Treas...H. F. Wismar	Kingsmill
	Vienna	President...A. McLean	Vienna
		Vice-Pres...E. Crution	Vienna
		Sec.-Treas...E. E. Laur	Vienna
Frontenac	Olden	President...Walter Barr	Olden
		Vice-Pres...Alfred Coulter	Olden
		Sec.-Treas...A. C. Abbott	Olden
	Piccadilly	Sec.-Treas...John Quinn	Godfrey
	Sharbot Lake	President...Robert McVeigh	Sharbot Lake
		Vice-Pres...Jacob Cobb	Sharbot Lake
		Sec.-Treas...Samuel Armstrong	Sharbot Lake
Grenville, S.	Maynard	Sec.-Treas...E. D. Perrin	Maynard
	Roebuck	President...Jos. Goodin	Spencerville
		Vice-Pres...Wm. Cleary	Spencerville
		Sec.-Treas...R. J. Connell	Roebuck
Grey, N.	Meaford	President...R. A. Petch	Griersville
		Vice-Pres...Noble Arther	Meaford
		Sec.-Treas...A. Norman Smith	Box 227, Meaford
	Ravenna	President...Russell Wallace	Ravenna
		Vice-Pres...Thos. Armstrong	Ravenna
		Sec.-Treas...A. McGowan	Ravenna
Grey, C.	Flesherton	President...Frank Chard	Flesherton
		Vice-Pres...M. Thistlewaite	Flesherton
		Sec.-Treas...C. W. Bellamy	Flesherton
	Heathcote	President...J. A. Conn	Heathcote
		Vice-Pres...J. A. Myles	Heathcote
		Sec.-Treas...J. Lougheed	Heathcote
	Kimberley	President...A. E. Myles	Kimberley
		Vice-Pres...Jos. Ferris	Kimberley
		Sec.-Treas...S. S. Burritt	Kimberley
	Walter's Falls	President...Geo. Milson	Goring
		Vice-Pres...Samuel Marshall	
		Sec.-Treas...Fred Weekham	Walter's Falls
Haldimand	Hagersville	President...H. Gee	Hagersville
		Sec.-Treas...Albert Snell	Box 141, Hagersville
Halton	Appleby	President...C. Blaushard	Appleby
		Vice-Pres...C. E. Porter	Appleby
		Sec.-Treas...W. J. McLennan	Appleby
	Kilbride	Sec.-Treas...O. E. Twiss	Kilbride
	Nelson	Sec.-Treas...J. B. Griffin	Nelson

County.	Club.	Officers.		Address.
Hastings, N.	Bronson	President	Wm. Kerr	Bronson
		Vice-Pres	Jas. Liddle	L'Amable
		Sec.-Treas	Thos. Turriff	L'Amable
	Moira	President	Jos. English	Moira
		Vice-Pres	Walker Sayers	Moira
		Sec.-Treas	H. L. Mullett	Moira
Hastings, W.	Gilbert's Mills	President	Jas. Ray	Gilbert's Mills
		Vice-Pres	W. E. Vandewaters	Gilbert's Mills
		Sec.-Treas	Wm. Woods	Gilbert's Mills
	Wallbridge	President	C. H. Ketcheson	Wallbridge
		Vice-Pres	S. H. Lane	Wallbridge
		Sec.-Treas	S. M. Nicolson	Wallbridge
Hastings, E.	Belleville	President	A. E. Thrasher	Belleville
		Vice-Pres	Jas. Reay	Belleville
		Sec.-Treas	D. A. Thrasher	Belleville
	Phillipston	President	Percy Caverly	Phillipston
		Vice-Pres	Wm. Caldwell	Phillipston
		Sec	J. F. Ketcheson	Phillipston
		Treas	M. B. Phillip	Phillipston
Huron, E.	Bluevale	President	Jno. King	Bluevale
		Vice-Pres	Geo. McDonald	Bluevale
		Sec.-Treas	Robert Black	Bluevale
	Belgrave	President	Geo. Robertson	Belgrave
		Vice-Pres	R. Procter	Belgrave
		Sec.-Treas	M. Procter	Belgrave
	Jamestown	President	W. Fraser	Bluevale
		Vice-Pres	L. Ruttan	Jamestown
		Sec.-Treas	D. A. MacDonald	Brussels
	Moleworth	Sec.-Treas	P. A. McArthur	Brussels
	St. Columban	President	F. J. McQuaid	St. Columban
		Vice-Pres	Thos. Melady	St. Columban
		Sec.-Treas	Jas. C. O'Sullivan	St. Columban
Huron, W.	Benmiller	Sec.-Treas	J. N. Kennighan	Benmiller
	Dungannon	President	Thos. McLean	Dungannon
		Vice-Pres	Wm. Carr	Dungannon
		Sec.-Treas	Jno. B. Young	Dungannon
	Goderich	Sec.-Treas	Geo. Leithwaite	Goderich
	Kintail	Sec.-Treas	Jno. Long	Kintail
	St. Augustine	President	Uriah Thompson	St. Augustine
		Vice-Pres	Jos. Flynn	St. Augustine
		Sec.-Treas	Wm. Boyle	St. Augustine
Huron, S.	Kirkton	Sec.-Treas	Jas. More	Kirkton
Kenora	Eagle River	President	A. S. McKenzie	Eagle River
		Vice-Pres	A. Spencer	Eagle River
		Sec.-Treas	J. B. Hale	Eagle River
	Glengoland	President	Jos. Tuckey	Glengoland
		Vice-Pres	M. A. Thorn	Glengoland
		Sec.-Treas	Wm. J. Martin	Glengoland
Kent, E.	Croton	President	Henry Snary	Croton
		Vice-Pres	P. Morgan	Croton
		Sec.-Treas	Thos. McCutcheon	Croton
	Dresden	President	C. Harrott	Dresden
		Vice-Pres	G. Hoils	Dresden
		Sec.-Treas	O. S. Martin	Dresden
	Kent Bridge	President	R. Pickard	Kent Bridge
		Vice-Pres	F. A. Arnold	Kent Bridge
		Sec.-Treas	Ross Huff	Kent Bridge
	Kent Centre	President	L. Cline	Kent Centre
		Vice-Pres	Thos. Smyth	Kent Centre
		Sec.-Treas	W. Sterling	Kent Centre
	Morpeth	President	A. D. McDiarmid	Morpeth
		Vice-Pres	David Wilson	Morpeth
		Sec.-Treas	Jno. Freel	Morpeth
	Thamesville	Sec.-Treas	Alex. Lawrence	Thamesville
Kent, W.	Baldoon	Sec.-Treas	Alex. Gordon	Electric
	Valetta	President	Chas. Shivos	Valetta
		Vice-Pres	John Cameron	Valetta
		Sec.-Treas	J. F. Fletcher	Valetta

County.	Club.	Officers.	Address.
Kent W., (*Con.*)	Wheatley	President...Byron Robinson	Wheatley
		Vice-Pres...R. W. Brown	Wheatley
		Sec.-Treas...Herbert Kennedy	Wheatley
Lambton, E.	Wanstead	President...D. A. Graham	Wanstead
		Vice-Pres...Jno. Green	Wanstead
		Sec.-Treas...R. J. Wilson	Wanstead
Lambton, W.	Oakdale	President...David Swartz	Oakdale
		Vice-Pres...Jas. Dauphin	Oakdale
		Sec.-Treas...S. K. McTaggart	Oakdale
Lanark, N.	Ramsay Township	President...John Stewart	
		Vice-Pres...Andrew Cochrane	
		Sec.-Treas...T. A. Thompson	Almonte
	Carleton Place	President...Alex. McLean	Carleton Place
		Vice-Pres...Jno. McFarlane	Carleton Place
		Sec.-Treas...Murray Cram	Carleton Place
	Pakenham	President...Wm. McKibbon	Pakenham
		Vice-Pres...Jno. A. Francis	Pakenham
		Sec.-Treas...E. W. Morton	Pakenham
Lanark, S.	Perth	President...E. R. Stedman	Perth
		Vice-Pres...Rich. White	Perth
		Sec.-Treas...R. S. Hamer	Perth
Leeds, S.	Lansdowne	President...C. F. Ruth	
		Vice-Pres...Jas. W. Grier	
		Sec.-Treas...Wm. J. Webster	Lansdowne
Lennox	Adolphustown	President...Thos. Chalmers	Dorland
		Vice-Pres...T. N. Davis	Parma
		Sec.-Treas...B. A. Roblin	Adolphustown
Manitoulin, E.	Big Lake	President...W. J. Brown	Big Lake
		Vice-Pres...H. Brown	Big Lake
		Sec.-Treas...J. E. Johnston	Big Lake
(Tehkummah)	Blue Jay	President...W. B. Snow	Tehkummah
		Vice-Pres...Jno. McKim	Tehkummah
		Sec.-Treas...W. J. Griffin	Tehkummah
	Carnarvon	President...A. Palmer	Carnarvon
		Vice-Pres...A. Caddle	Carnarvon
		Sec.-Treas...W. Hill	Carnarvon
	Green Bay	President...H. Hindle	Green Bay
		Vice-Pres...S. Novilles	Green Bay
		Sec.-Treas...R. Somerville	Green Bay
	Hilly Grove	President...Jno. Lane	Hilly Grove
		Vice-Pres...Jno. Bennet	Hilly Grove
		Sec.-Treas...Jno. Maguire	Hilly Grove
Manitoulin, W.	Poplar	President...W. J. Atkinson	Poplar
		Vice-Pres...R. Sides	Poplar
		Sec.-Treas...W. J. Davis	Poplar
	Silver Water	President...Jno. Edmond	Silver Water
		Vice-Pres...Wm. Clark	Silver Water
		Sec.-Treas...A. C. Edmond	Silver Water
Middlesex, E.	The Grove	President...Wm. Bacon	The Grove
		Vice-Pres...Jno. Collier	Crumlin
		Sec.-Treas...W. A. Tackberry	The Grove
Middlesex, N.	Coldstream	President...Samuel P. Brown	Coldstream
		Vice-Pres...H. Zavitz	Coldstream
		Sec.-Treas...Chas. Wilson	Coldstream
Monck	Canboro	President...Warren Stringer	Canboro
		Vice-Pres...W. H. Stirling	Canboro
		Sec.-Treas...M. E. Shaver	Canboro
	Pelham	President...E. E. Wilson	Chantler
		Vice-Pres...A. E. Lawrence	Fonthill
		Sec.-Treas...A. O. Haist	Ridgeville.
	Silverdale Station	President...Jno. M. Lane	Silverdale Stat'n
		Vice-Pres...Frank Mingle	St. Ann's
		Sec.-Treas...Geo. W. Putman	St. Ann's
	Wellandport	President...J. Barwell	Wel'andport
		Vice-Pres...Angus Johnson	Boyle
		Sec.-Treas...L. F. Blanchard	Boyle
Muskoka, N.	Aspdin	President...A. Sproat	Aspdin
		Vice-Pres...J. Clark	Aspdin
		Sec.-Treas...Geo. Crompton	Aspdin

County.		Officers.		Address.
Muskoka N., (*Con.*)	Hillside	President...	R. H. S. Hill	Hillside
		Vice-Pres...	Wm. H. Green	Hillside
		Sec.-Treas...	F. A. Emberson	Hillside
	Ravenscliffe	President...	A. C. May	Ravenscliffe
		Vice-Pres...	B. Richards	Ravenscliffe
		Sec.-Treas...	E. W. Tipper	Ravenscliffe
	Dwight	Sec.-Treas...	Robt. Meredith	Dwight
	Fox Point	Sec.-Treas...	Thos. Salmon	Fox Point
	Brunel	President...	M. Anderson	
		Vice-Pres...	H. L. Young	
		Sec.-Treas...	J. T. Capps	Emberson
Muskoka, C.	Allansville	President...	Jas. McNicol	Allansville
		Vice-Pres...	A. Proudfoot	Allansville
		Sec.-Treas...	Chas. Pearon	Allansville
	Raymond	President...	W. Jas. Hammell	Raymond
		Vice-Pres...	Thos. Graham	Raymond
		Sec.-Treas...	W. Hamilton	Raymond
	Ufford	President...	David Veitch	Ufford
Muskoka, S.	Bardsville	President...	H. L. Goltz	Bardsville
		Vice-Pres...	P. Bard	Bardsville
		Sec.-Treas...	Wm. P. Green	Bardsville
	Huntsville	President...	J. H. Johnson	Huntsville
		Sec.-Treas...	A. L. Laing	Huntsville
	Yearley	President...	Albert C. Fraser	Yearley
		Vice-Pres...	Jos. Bernard	Yearley
		Sec.-Treas...	H. H. Thurman	Yearley
Nipissing, W.	Calvin	President...	Hugh Condie	Calvin
		Vice-Pres...	W. J. Becket	Calvin
		Sec.-Treas...	D. Adams	Calvin
	Earlton	President...	W. T. Commer	Earlton
		Vice-Pres...	Jas. Jarvis	Earlton
		Sec.-Treas...	A. E. Brasher	Earlton
	Heaslip	President...	J. C. Wilson	Heaslip
		Vice-Pres...	Wm. Mills	Heaslip
		Sec.-Treas...	E. L. Heaslip	Heaslip
	Lee Valley	President...	M. Clochley	Lee Valley
		Vice-Pres...	D. McMillan	Lee Valley
		Sec.-Treas...	F. J. Lee	Lee Valley
	Milberta	President...	Jos. Henderson	Milberta
		Vice-Pres...	Jno. Irving	Milberta
		Sec.-Treas...	H. M. Ship	Milberta
	New Liskeard	President...	Thos. Chester	New Liskeard
		Vice-Pres...	Jno. Pechover	New Liskeard
		Sec.-Treas...	R. D. Chester	New Liskeard
	Mattawa	President...	Jos. Johnston	Mattawa
		Vice-Pres...	J. McOrmond	Mattawa
		Sec.-Treas...	F. Burden	Mattawa
	Thornloe	President...	H. Welsh	Thornloe
		Vice-Pres...	J. Nigers	Thornloe
		Sec.-Treas...	Wm. Agar	Thornloe
Norfolk, N.	Lynn Valley	President...	W. S. Gage	Lynn Valley
		Vice-Pres...	Horace Kellam	Lynn Valley
		Sec.-Treas...	Jonathan Austin	Lynn Valley
	Tyrell	Sec.-Treas...	Hayes Youmans	Tyrell
Norfolk, S.	Simcoe	Sec.-Treas...	W. S. Gage	Simcoe
Oxford, S.	Ophelia	President...	J. H. Cohoe	New Durham
		Vice-Pres...	Edgar Cohoe	New Durham
		Sec.-Treas...	B. G. Palmer	Norwich
Northumberland	Elmview	President...	George Holdsworth	Precious Cors.
		Vice-Pres...	Wilbert Davey	Precious Cors.
		Sec.-Treas...	Harry Tinney	Elmview
	Warkworth	President...	Geo. Carlaw	Warkworth
		Vice-Pres...	John Serviers	Warkworth
		Sec.-Treas...	Peter McDonald	Warkworth
Parry Sound	Burk's Falls	President...	M. A. Chalmers	Burk's Falls
		Vice-Pres...	C. Inch	
		Sec.-Treas...	F. Metcalf	Burk's Falls
	Doe Lake	Sec.-Treas...	Thos. Cottingham	Doe Lake
	Emsdale	Sec.-Treas...	David Thaw	Emsdale
	Galston	Sec.-Treas...	D. Adams	Galston

County.	Club.	Officers.	Address.
Parry Sound (*Con.*)	Golden Valley	President...J. Driver	Golden Valley
		Vice-Pres...E. H. Kelsey	Golden Valley
		Sec.-Treas...Neil Shortland	Golden Valley
	Granite Hill	President...J. McInnes, Sr.	Granite Hill
		Vice-Pres...Anthony Odrowski	Granite Hill
		Sec.-Treas...J. W. McInnes	Granite Hill
	Midlothian	Sec.-Treas...Bert Simpson	Midlothian, Ont.
	Rye	President...Alfred Russell	Mecunoma
		Vice-Pres...Albert Michael	Wattenwyl
		Sec.-Treas...Wm. Hanfochild	Rye
	South River	President..Thos. Bottomley	South River
		Vice-Pres....Robt. Aberdeen	South River
		Sec.-Treas...J. T. Cole	South River
Peel	Alton	Sec.-Treas...J. B. Smith	Alton
	Caledon	President...E E. Wilson	Caledon
		Sec.-Treas...Geo. Fines	Caledon
	Camilla	Sec.-Treas...Joseph Howard	Camilla
	Churchville or Huttonville	President...A. C. Passmore	Huttonville
		Vice-Pres...J. C. McBride	Churchville
		Sec.-Treas...D. J. McClure	Churchville
	Cooksville	Sec.-Treas...J. E. Ezard	Cooksville
	Mono Mills	President...Jno. E. Jackson	Mono Mills
		Vice-Pres...Wesley Kee	Mono Mills
		Sec.-Treas...J. A. Vance	Mono Mills
	Mono Road	Sec.-Treas...T. H. Hanna	Mono Road
	Sand Hill	President...A. W. Morrison	Sand Hill
		Vice-Pres...Willie Bowles	Sand Hill
		Sec.-Treas...Alex. McKee	Sand Hill
	Tullamore	Sec.-Treas...Joe E. Gray	Tullamore
Perth, N.	Kinkora	President...Jno. White	Kinkora
		Vice-Pres...Laurence Grant	Kinkora
		Sec.-Treas...Mike Hayes	Kinkora
Perth, S.	Kirkton	President...Jas. More	Kirkton
		Vice-Pres...Jno. O'Brien	Kirkton
		Sec.-Treas...Amos Doupe	Kirkton
Prescott	N. Hawkesbury	Sec.-Treas...Geo. E. Sproule	Vankleek Hill
	Treadwell	Sec.-Treas...F. A. Senecal	Treadwell
Peterboro, W.	Pine Grove	President...T. E. Jory	Pine Grove
		Vice-Pres...H. Abbott	Pine Grove
		Sec.-Treas...H. Little	Pine Grove
	Smith	President...I. H. Graham	Peterboro
		Vice-Pres...W. G. Scott	Peterboro
		Sec.-Treas...C. E. Moore	Peterboro
	South Douro	President...M. D. Sullivan	South Douro
		Vice-Pres...Michael Maloney	South Douro
		Sec.-Treas...F. D. Leahy	South Douro
	Zion	President...Henry Stubbs	Bridge North
		Vice-Pres...G. N. Garbutt	Peterboro
		Sec.-Treas...G. N. Milburn	Peterboro
Prince Edward	Ben Gill	Sec.-Treas...Harold T. Noxon	Crofton
	Bethel	President...Percy Cavalery	Bethel
		Vice-Pres...Wm. Caldwell	Bethel
		Sec.-Treas...J. F. Ketcheson	Bethel
	Bloomfield	Sec.-Treas...Burton Baxter	Bloomfield
	Cherry Valley	President...Sherman Anderson	Cherry Valley
		Vice-Pres...C. Metcalf	Cherry Valley
		Sec.-Treas...Thos. Goodwin	Cherry Valley
	Fairmount	Sec.-Treas...Albert Davis	Fairmount
	Greenbush	Sec.-Treas...John Bett	Picton
	Hillier	President...Percy Wilson	Hillier
		Vice-Pres...W. L. Woof	Hillier
		Sec.-Treas...W. A. Foster	Hillier
	Milford	President...Walter Striker	Milford
		Vice-Pres....Milton Walker	Milford
		Sec.-Treas...Anson Farrington	Milford
	Mountain View	Sec.-Treas...A. Potter	Mountain View
	Northport	Sec.-Treas...D. H. Fraser	Northport
	Picton	President...S. Anderson	Picton
		Vice-Pres...Wm. Helferty	Picton
		Sec.-Treas...Jerome Helferty	Picton

Officers.	Address.	Officers.		Address.
Prince Edward (*Con.*)	Rednersville	President	W. W. Anderson	Rednersville
		Vice-Pres.	Chas. Dakin	Rednersville
		Sec.-Treas.	W. M. Peck	Rednersville
	South Bay	President	Peter Collier	South Bay
		Vice-Pres.	E. Hicks	South Bay
		Sec.-Treas.	S. S. Farrington	South Bay
	Wellington	President	M. A. Clark	Wellington
		Vice-Pres.	H. B. Davidson	Wellington
		Sec.-Treas.	Phil Greer	Wellington
Rainy River	Barclay Siding	President	J. Bicknell	Barclay Siding
		Vice-Pres.	C. Hannett	Barclay Siding
		Sec.-Treas.	W. F. Bicknell	Bedworth
	Black Hawk	President	Roderick McRae	Black Hawk
		Vice-Pres.	Geo. Stanbrook	Black Hawk
		Sec.-Treas.	Jno. C. Hutton	Black Hawk
	Burriss	President	A. J. Forsythe	Burriss
		Vice-Pres.	J. D. Kennet	Burriss
		Sec.-Treas.	H. McDermid	Burriss
	Dryden	President	Peter Reid	Dryden
		Vice-Pres.	W. J. Martin	Dryden
		Sec.-Treas.	D. Kennedy	Dryden
	Oxdrift	President	W. J. Robinson	Oxdrift
		Vice-Pres.	Thos. Turner	Oxdrift
		Sec.-Treas.	Wm. W. Howell	Oxdrift
	Shenston	Sec.-Treas.	J. McMillan	Stratton
Simcoe, C.	Allenwood	President	W. C. Hickling	Allenwood
		Vice-Pres.	M. Charles	Allenwood
		Sec.-Treas.	T. E. Coe	Allenwood
	Hillsdale	President	Fred McClung	Hillsdale
		Vice-Pres.	David Jamieson	Hillsdale
		Sec.-Treas.	Tyson Rowet	Hillsdale
Simcoe, E.	Ardtrea	President	Alex. Ego	Ardtrea
		Vice-Pres.	Thos. Swindle	Ardtrea
		Sec.-Treas.	R. A. Lehmann	Ardtrea
	Orillia	President	Wm. Bacon	Orillia
		Vice-Pres.	A. B. Anderson	Rugby
		Sec.-Treas.	Alex. Cuppage	Box 114, Orillia
Simcoe, S.	Thornton	President	Jas. A. Lennox	Thornton
		Vice-Pres.	A. McKenzie	Thornton
		Sec.-Treas.	H. Dunning	Thornton
Stormont	Newington	President	Alex. Boal	Finch
		Vice-Pres.	Alex. Shaver	Finch
		Sec.-Treas.	R. J. Waldroff	Finch
Temiskaming	Hilliardton	President	Wm. H. Doughty	Hilliardton
		Vice-Pres.	Percival Grant	Hilliardton
		Sec.-Treas.	Geo. W. Tucker	Hilliardton
	Hillview	President	James Hall	Hillview
		Vice-Pres.	J. H. Bumstead	Hillview
		Sec.-Treas.	W. Hooper	Hillview
	Whitewood Grove	President	J. L. Drinkwater	W. Grove
		Vice-Pres.	Wilmot Briggs	W. Grove
		Sec.-Treas.	F. S. Raymond	W. Grove
Thunder Bay	Dorion	President	John Edmond	Dorion
		Vice-Pres.	D. L. Walford	Dorion
		Sec.-Treas.	M. Peacock	Dorion
	Hymers	President	Alex. Brown, Jr.	
		Vice-Pres.	Geo. Hymers	
		Sec.-Treas.	Heber P. Sisson	Hymers
	Murillo	President	Thomas Hughes	
		Vice-Pres.	A. Falker	
		Sec.-Treas.	Hy. Moffat	Murillo
	O'Connor	President	Chas. Hill	O'Connor
		Vice-Pres.	Wm. Winter	O'Connor
		Sec.-Treas.	W. H. Bell	O'Connor
	South Gillies	President	F. E. Hawkes	S. Gillies
		Vice-Pres.	W. Hugan	S. Gillies
		Sec.-Treas.	A. Hayward	S. Gillies

County.	Club.	Officers.	Address.
Thunder Bay (*Con.*)	Slate River Valley..	President...A. W. Trevin .....S. R. Valley
		Vice-Pres...Dr. Garver .....S. R. Valley
		Sec.-Treas...D. J. Piper .....S. R. Valley
Victoria, W.	Woodville	President...J. Thomas .....Woodville
		Sec.-Treas...W. E. Whetter ....Woodville
Victoria, E.	Cambray	President...E. Mallen .....Cambray
		Vice-Pres....Geo. Bagshaw .....Cambray
		Sec.-Treas...Wm. Richie ..... Cambray
	Omemee	President...L. J. Laidley .....Omemee
		Vice-Pres...J. Widdes .....Omemee
		Sec.....F. G. Sandy .....Omemee
		Treas.....R. H. Johnson ....Omemee
Waterloo, N.	Conestogo	President...Chas. Hilliard ....Conestogo
		Vice-Pres...Clayton Shruh ....Bloomingdale
		Sec.-Treas...Noah Stroh .....Conestogo
	Crosshill	President...Albert Doerring ...Crosshill
		Vice-Pres...Wm. H. Knight ...Crosshill
		Sec.-Treas...J. L. Hammond ...Crosshill
	Linwood	President...Clement McKay ...Linwood
		Vice-Pres...Gilbert Smith .....Linwood
		Sec.-Treas...J. G. Seipt .....Linwood
	New Dundee	President...Alex. McDonald ...New Dundee
		Vice-Pres...Simeon Cressman..Petersburg
		Sec.-Treas...Herb Bergy .....New Dundee
	St. Jacobs	President...E. Sander .....St. Jacobs
		Vice-Pres...E. Brubacker .....St. Jacobs
		Sec.-Treas...Abner Good .....St. Jacobs
	West Montrose	President...Wm. Mitchell .....W. Montrose
		Vice-Pres...G. Cleghorn .....W. Montrose
		Sec.-Treas...J. P. Snider .....W. Montrose
Waterloo, S.	Ayr	President...J. J. Hodgson .....Ayr
		Vice-Pres...A. E. Watson .....Ayr
		Sec.-Treas...David Rogers .....Ayr
	Breslau	Sec.-Treas...Norman Heipo ... Breslau
	Central Dumfries ..	President...Albert G. Taylor ..Galt
		Vice-Pres...Wm. C. Barrie ....Galt
		Sec.-Treas...Wm. J. Douglas ...Galt
	Preston	President...Lawrence Snyder. Preston
		Vice-Pres...Jas. R. Wood .....Preston
		Sec.-Treas...E. Groh .....Preston
	Roseville	President...I. Hillborn .....Roseville
		Vice-Pres...J. Henderson .....Roseville
		Sec.-Treas...M. B. Snyder ....Roseville
	Wilmot	President...R. G. Smith .....Wilmot
	(N. Hamburg)	Vice-Pres...S. Cassel .....Wilmot
		Sec.-Treas...J. Cassel .....Wilmot
Welland	Marshville	President...W. Palmer .....Marshville
		Vice-Pres...E. M. Barrick .....Marshville
		Sec.-Treas...Wm. W. Simpson ..Marshville
	O'Reilly's Bridge ..	President...C. H. Brouen.....South Pelham
		Vice-Pres...E. E. Snelling .....Welland
		Sec.-Treas...R. Niger .....Welland
	Quaker Road	President...A. E. Lawrence ...Fonthill
		Vice-Pres...W. J. Grey .....Welland
		Sec.-Treas...S. G. Hill .....Fonthill
	Ridgemount	President...Jas. E. Laur .....Ridgemount
		Vice-Pres...Henry Miller .....Ridgemount
		Sec.-Treas...Thos. E. Lee .....Ridgemount
Wellington, S. ..	Speedside	Sec.-Treas...Wm. Low .....Speedside
York, N.	Strange	President...N. MacMurchy ....Strange
		Vice-Pres...Jno. S. Lawson ... King
		Sec.-Treas...H. E. Ross .....Strange
York, W.	Elia	President...J. M. Jackson.....Elia
		Vice-Pres...Wilbert Snider ....Elia
		Sec.-Treas...J. E. Jackson .....Elia
	Islington	Sec.-Treas...Chas. Silverthorne..Summerville

REPORT

OF THE

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

OF THE

Province of Ontario

1910

PART I.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1910

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29-37 Richmond Street West,
TORONTO.

To the Honourable JOHN MORISON GIBSON, K.C., LL.D., etc., etc., etc.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of your Honour the Report of the Women's Institutes of Ontario for 1910.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1910.

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REPORT

OF THE

Women's Institutes of Ontario

1910

To the Honourable Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith Part I of the annual report of the Women's Institutes of Ontario. Part II, published at an earlier date, contains a list of meetings held under the auspices of the Women's Institutes during the latter part of May, throughout June and the first half of July. In addition to the six hundred and thirty-eight meetings therein recorded, the Department sent lecturers to some two hundred and fifty places at which Farmers' and Women's Institute meetings were held on the same dates during the winter months.

Our membership for the year ending May 31st, 1910, was 16,104, with organizations at about six hundred places.

Not only those who are directly associated with the Institutes, but the general public and the press see the effectual work of the Women's Institutes, and are coming to appreciate the great force within this organization for the betterment of home and community life throughout the rural districts of the Province. The Institutes continue to develop local talent and many papers and addresses of excellence are delivered by the members from month to month. Those connected with the Institute are taking a keen interest not only in self-improvement, but are developing a public spirit which is evidenced in civic improvement, the establishment of libraries, local telephones, etc. A more hearty co-operation in work of a philanthropic nature is manifest where the Institute exists. Evidences of greater contentment with rural life are to be seen on all sides. I beg to refer you to the annual report of the Superintendent, as given to the annual convention, for information upon important features of the work.

Statements from Institute officers appearing in this volume will be found of interest to those who wish to learn more of the nature of the work being done and the results following.

It is particularly gratifying to note the excellent results already attained by some of the branches which have been in existence less than a year. Some of the newer branches have given prizes for the best collections of flowers and improvement in home surroundings, while others have done much to improve the sanitary conditions of the schools, and have at the beginning planned for definite programmes several months in advance.

Many inquiries regarding the work of the Institute are coming to hand from sections in which the work is not yet organized, and there is every evidence that many new Institutes will be formed in the near future.

We are particularly indebted to the press for the publicity which they are giving to the Women's Institutes, and also for the hearty co-operation of professional and public-spirited men.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. PUTNAM,

Superintendent.

Institute District.	Membership.	Meetings held.	Total attendance.	Papers read or addresses delivered.	Receipts.					Expenditure.								
					Cash on hand per last Report.	Members' fees.	Grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Expense for meetings.	Officers' salaries and expenses.	Postage and Stationery.	Printing and advertising.	Lecturers' expenses and wages.	Books and periodicals.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Balance on hand.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amherst Island	50	9	179	22	3 85	13 50	18 00	.....	35 35	3 00	12 50	1 65	.....	.....	8 82	25	26 22	9 13
Brant, North	184	55	1,913	95	43 21	41 00	40 50	35 80	160 51	15 00	20 00	6 73	9 50	2 35	6 15	39 10	98 83	61 68
Brant, South	183	52	1,416	81	72 77	53 00	53 50	6 09	185 36	16 75	27 00	9 67	14 15	17 50	7 10	11 85	104 02	81 34
Bruce, Centre	129	51	1,104	112	68 47	34 00	65 50	25 17	193 14	16 75	25 37	9 65	12 55	20 95	2 35	37 62	125 24	67 90
Bruce, North	105	37	664	35	33 66	13 50	45 50	29 86	122 52	13 00	16 00	3 93	6 39	11 33	6 50	15 02	72 17	50 35
Bruce, South	147	43	1,183	56	106 63	41 50	61 00	60 32	269 45	17 80	15 60	4 31	12 00	34 15	18 97	54 67	157 50	111 95
Bruce, West	125	40	1,054	75	51 14	29 50	66 00	5 50	152 14	5 35	31 50	6 01	10 38	22 05	9 30	10 41	95 00	57 14
Carleton	115	35	828	37	39 10	12 25	26 50	31	78 16	50	.....	5 80	4 00	2 50	.....	15 60	28 40	49 76
Dufferin	213	119	3,014	151	79 89	58 00	72 00	40 50	250 39	13 65	34 85	14 02	14 86	21 00	7 45	55 97	161 80	88 59
Dundas	161	44	1,105	59	41 32	47 00	41 50	45 86	175 68	17 40	20 40	7 20	13 00	10 25	6 00	21 65	96 45	79 23
Durham, East	322	49	1,204	28	92 12	87 50	70 00	103 56	353 18	8 25	17 15	11 11	6 00	35 95	1 55	137 65	217 66	135 52
Durham, West	145	64	1,913	102	55 85	49 50	70 00	69 29	244 64	6 50	23 00	8 84	15 05	3 60	68 47	26 59	152 05	92 59
Elgin, East	246	64	3,084	112	176 11	60 25	74 50	162 34	473 20	31 85	43 00	9 22	22 65	22 50	.....	132 49	261 71	211 49
Elgin, West	96	33	728	47	43 63	24 75	46 50	4 37	119 25	19 70	10 00	4 08	6 25	2 50	1 50	33 30	77 33	41 92
Essex, North	191	55	1,920	61	45 77	32 75	28 50	10 55	117 57	6 40	13 45	7 40	3 25	10 70	3 00	21 80	66 00	51 57
Essex, South	283	75	1,769	97	66 08	37 00	39 50	69 37	211 95	16 80	22 70	9 61	7 50	13 80	3 60	48 57	122 58	89 37
Grenville, South	33	16	320	25	5 80	5 50	5 00	.....	16 30	4 00	.....	1 72	1 52	.....	.....	2 75	9 99	6 31
Grey, Centre	372	151	4,156	254	152 27	91 25	76 50	229 63	549 65	24 10	42 10	17 74	27 69	84 60	33 45	147 36	377 04	172 61
Grey, North	239	86	1,918	165	84 28	52 50	64 00	64 42	265 20	19 00	32 00	13 68	13 50	29 15	22 50	57 30	187 13	78 07
Grey, South	181	69	1,868	93	89 98	42 25	49 50	147 35	329 08	7 95	16 00	5 16	11 15	34 30	3 35	175 84	253 75	75 33
Haldimand	510	175	4,572	354	129 17	120 50	89 50	48 08	387 25	34 20	59 40	22 51	17 91	21 25	48 77	89 95	293 99	93 26
Haliburton	76	48	553	49	65 85	18 00	30 00	98 47	212 32	1 40	10 50	4 30	1 25	75	2 60	130 25	151 05	61 27
Halton	561	119	3,785	151	149 66	97 75	87 00	173 14	507 55	28 10	81 05	17 31	19 83	12 84	4 20	151 90	315 23	192 32
Hastings, East	227	57	1,638	80	91 91	52 50	50 50	118 06	312 97	27 50	28 00	5 52	20 10	31 75	3 50	100 02	216 39	96 58
Hastings, North	170	76	1,277	131	108 15	44 50	39 50	56 25	248 40	5 50	35 27	7 54	8 50	7 25	19 68	86 67	170 41	77 99
Hastings, West	75	18	390	36	5 47	12 75	18 00	.....	36 22	1 00	15 00	1 09	4 50	1 00	.....	.....	22 59	13 63
Huron, East	277	83	1,385	84	33 66	52 25	39 50	23 70	149 11	45 11	16 60	9 01	8 55	10 25	.....	22 95	112 47	36 64
Huron, South	25	20	160	21	9 47	5 75	17 00	8 28	40 50	3 75	7 00	2 01	1 00	.....	6 60	16 70	37 06	3 44

Huron, W	107	66	1,483	86	55	02	55	50	49	50	26	92	186	94	33	43	40	20	13	44	7	50	14	70	7	70	10	98	127	95	58	99
Kent, E	191	81	1,959	135	73	24	46	50	45	00	53	50	218	24	.....		11	50	11	83	14	50	18	60	.....		83	42	139	85	78	39
Kent, W	102	62	984	88	108	59	28	25	35	00	29	80	201	64	6	00	20	00	7	78	9	75	7	00	16	75	49	40	116	68	84	96
Lambton, E	284	106	2,863	196	67	92	59	25	52	50	46	54	226	21	36	50	6	75	9	95	27	78	28	35	1	04	39	19	149	56	76	65
Lambton, W	190	59	1,531	96	62	42	37	00	61	00	.....		160	42	9	25	10	00	9	39	6	60	15	00	4	00	42	35	96	59	63	83
Lanark, N	85	20	513	30	14	94	22	50	5	00		56	43	00	1	50	.....		1	88	2	20	4	50	.....		.....		10	08	32	92
Lanark, S	164	27	1,911	41	9	96	40	00	17	00	4	89	71	85	.....		.....		5	10	11	55	4	25		50	8	70	30	10	41	75
Leeds	80	28	930	56	.....		20	00	2	50	9	50	32	00	2	00	.....		3	26	3	15	3	00	.....		.....		11	41	20	59
Lennox	104	22	469	13	25	27	25	25	32	00		50	83	02	3	20	15	00	3	26	4	50		55	38	11	10	86	75	48	7	54
Lincoln	174	34	1,039	47	54	19	43	25	44	00	212	35	353	79	11	05	38	00	26	95	42	05	16	50	.....		140	87	275	42	78	37
Middlesex, E	148	35	1,153	63	78	87	31	50	31	50	20	04	161	91	18	00	14	55	8	05	8	57	14	15	.....		22	92	86	24	75	67
Middlesex, N	339	94	2,836	182	206	81	78	00	63	00	187	12	534	93	36	78	87	65	14	32	10	05	24	25	17	02	138	53	328	60	206	33
Middlesex, W	153	31	1,069	58	37	47	34	50	31	50	2	35	105	82	7	25	20	00	2	90	2	00	19	25	11	25	24	20	86	85	18	97
Monck	142	70	1,184	82	56	75	40	75	35	00	300	00	432	50	6	72	5	00	3	88	11	25	17	05	2	50	341	18	387	58	44	92
Muskoka, C	55	25	346	37	26	28	14	00	21	50	20	20	81	98	1	50	5	00	2	42	.....		.....		5	00	14	80	28	72	53	26
Muskoka, N	36	32	616	28	29	66	9	75	17	00	8	55	64	96	.....		11	00	3	62		50	.....		7	19	6	49	28	80	36	16
Muskoka, S	151	72	1,222	67	155	40	41	50	39	50	92	40	328	80	1	00	18	50	10	60	2	85	18	50	9	98	78	97	140	40	188	40
Norfolk, N	120	51	1,166	65	119	17	26	00	50	50	4	95	200	62	4	00	15	00	7	11	8	62	5	75	1	00	43	14	84	62	116	00
Northumberland, E	311	81	3,277	159	49	23	81	25	70	00	40	59	241	07	9	30	21	50	7	27	17	20	24	50	18	46	36	48	134	71	106	36
Northumberland, W	174	57	1,465	77	121	43	41	50	65	50	115	56	343	99	34	06	32	29	8	24	11	56	33	94	73	01	42	17	235	27	108	72
Ontario, N	55	13	399	24	.....		7	50	.....		.....		7	50	.....		.....			50	.....		.....		.....		.....		50	7	00	
Ontario, S	186	66	1,652	83	97	47	52	75	60	00	4	40	214	62	9	90	38	30	8	82	9	25	16	50	.....		20	49	103	26	111	36
Oxford, N	323	100	2,639	114	73	80	55	75	129	00	76	24	334	79	29	95	17	97	10	26	16	18	18	45	.....		38	82	131	63	203	16
Oxford, S	290	99	2,621	116	127	32	68	50	93	50	138	45	427	77	19	58	53	94	14	72	21	81	24	65		60	164	04	299	34	128	43
Peel	537	123	3,656	165	77	56	122	50	87	00	121	45	408	51	38	59	94	50	20	22	27	41	55	75		80	22	32	259	59	148	92
Perth, N	108	39	1,077	38	22	70	24	75	36	00	49	45	132	90	7	80	17	50	4	82	.....		13	77	.....		58	50	102	39	30	51
Perth, S	248	81	2,547	110	103	20	59	75	39	50	61	12	263	57	20	45	15	00	7	29	17	90	29	48	6	00	86	09	182	21	81	36
Peterboro', E	61	14	766	32	41	91	14	50	27	00	56	75	140	16	7	22	10	00	2	91	3	50	9	85	23	23	30	59	87	30	52	86
Peterboro', N	27	16	156	21	19	45	9	75	5	00	27	35	61	55	.....		.....			60		25	.....		10	50	6	17	17	52	44	03
Peterboro', W	29	5	137	5		32	7	50	.....		12	63	20	45	15	00	.....			80		25	.....		2	50	.....		18	55	1	90
Prince Edward	260	103	3,134	186	61	91	78	10	48	50	59	45	247	96	7	75	25	00	7	56	15	90	7	50	10	96	60	67	135	34	112	62
Renfrew, N	164	63	899	74	40	65	39	00	40	50	22	81	142	96	.....		41	00	6	01	2	00	4	25	10	76	32	27	96	29	46	67
Russell	17	6	47	5	1	50	4	25	8	00	.....		13	75	5	00	.....			36	.....		.....		.....		.....		5	36	8	39
Simcoe, C	204	100	1,562	147	86	22	60	75	59	50	31	60	238	07	11	35	36	10	8	99	5	35	18	13	39	71	40	85	160	48	77	59
Simcoe, E	85	26	728	46	7	13	22	00	18	00	2	52	49	65	12	00	.....		3	98	6	05	3	00	.....		8	10	33	13	16	52
Simcoe, S	106	42	845	69	14	73	16	25	36	00	27	33	94	31	3	00	10	00	2	58	7	50	8	30		25	11	14	42	77	51	54
Simcoe, W	170	85	1,909	117	99	24	48	50	47	00	132	04	326	78	17	90	10	00	8	50	9	31	34	30	30	95	114	61	225	57	101	21
Union	114	33	548	28	27	66	28	25	48	50	38	60	143	01		95	22	35	2	65	11	25	14	85	17	95	12	66	82	66	60	35
Victoria, E	174	78	2,042	150	29	26	47	75	45	00	24	65	146	66	8	70	34	00	9	18	5	00	17	10	3	00	21	31	98	29	48	37
Victoria, W	275	109	3,916	167	48	89	70	25	68	50	144	83	332	47	33	98	41	10	20	46	19	60	9	77		35	103	19	228	45	104	02
Waterloo, N	222	81	2,150	107	121	72	59	00	54	00	45	00	279	72	36	51	26	00	14	15		25	18	20	1	90	75	19	172	20	107	52

REPORTS OF ONTARIO WOMEN'S INSTITUTES, 1909-10—Continued.

Institute District.	Membership.	Meetings held.	Total attendance.	Papers read or addresses delivered.	Receipts.					Expenditure.							
					Cash on hand per last Report.	Members' fees.	Grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Expense for meetings.	Officers' salaries and expenses.	Postage and stationery.	Printing and advertising.	Lecturers' wages and expenses.	Books and Periodicals	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Balance on hand.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Waterloo, S	345	90	3,616	131	98 11	90 25	54 00	207 00	449 36	40 90	54 85	15 15	19 01	27 40	1 00	158 47	316 78	132 58
Welland	319	86	1,911	126	169 44	65 25	94 00	99 49	428 18	8 95	77 60	13 58	5 75	16 00	64 12	72 00	258 00	170 18
Wellington, C	243	31	1,697	124	115 38	53 75	73 50	69 06	311 69	17 30	18 65	13 41	22 60	30 35	5 50	79 33	187 14	124 55
Wellington, E	217	52	2,633	141	64 19	50 00	69 00	70 93	254 12	9 25	20 75	11 24	9 50	47 75	6 45	66 94	171 88	82 24
Wellington, S	160	67	1,230	80	66 50	38 00	60 00	35 25	199 75	16 53	27 50	7 35	2 25	3 25	38 25	14 91	110 04	89 71
Wellington, W	97	39	825	42	87 82	22 50	51 00	50 71	212 03	14 75	46 85	4 06	5 50	14 75	12 30	40 12	139 33	73 70
Wentworth, N	303	94	2,454	154	135 14	73 25	113 50	132 38	454 27	47 60	20 00	18 08	17 75	54 10	12 50	69 92	239 95	214 32
Wentworth, S	248	83	2,412	123	80 10	76 25	103 50	45 25	305 10	34 23	25 00	26 99	11 65	23 00	5 60	84 97	211 44	93 66
York, E	392	89	3,461	139	198 18	99 00	54 00	105 00	456 18	33 60	32 65	18 61	15 53	19 70	12 50	169 44	302 03	154 15
York, N	210	83	2,046	121	104 67	49 00	54 00	22 46	230 13	13 38	39 60	9 34	10 95	18 94	1 50	34 97	128 68	101 45
York, W	356	88	3,276	108	95 24	99 25	61 50	52 01	308 00	88 37	30 05	26 80	39 50	21 97	5 40	41 85	253 94	54 06
Algoma, C	72	51	711	67	102 16	24 75	54 00	125 58	306 49	60	30 00	3 91	4 75	.....	31 73	90 03	161 02	145 47
Algoma, N.S	142	43	697	73	54 04	21 50	21 50	35 62	132 66	4 50	12 00	4 68	.....	1 50	6 75	64 60	94 03	38 63
Kenora	88	37	565	44	75 32	21 00	21 50	28 35	146 17	9 01	12 00	5 39	4 50	.....	6 09	39 05	76 04	70 13
Manitoulin, E	102	79	1,372	197	209 40	34 75	35 00	23 11	302 26	14 55	36 50	7 40	3 50	5 00	43 30	29 79	140 04	162 22
Manitoulin, W	51	54	734	89	92 30	23 75	23 50	98 02	237 58	14 75	10 00	3 35	.....	.....	44 70	73 41	146 21	91 36
Parry Sound, E	138	99	1,058	85	211 16	37 00	22 50	130 96	401 62	5 00	5 00	8 42	2 15	.....	58 60	95 07	174 24	227 38
Rainy River	128	58	747	71	32 23	32 50	26 00	33 85	124 58	20 50	16 55	6 68	.....	1 00	.....	43 85	88 58	36 00
St. Joseph Is	58	23	275	28	63 06	20 05	17 00	105 46	205 57	75	12 75	1 72	2 50	8 00	14 30	148 80	188 82	16 75
Temiscamingue	79	75	1,011	82	173 38	27 50	35 00	23 20	259 08	6 00	10 00	5 62	75	.....	14 80	31 92	69 09	189 99
Thunder Bay	150	81	1,111	133	46 65	38 25	35 00	91 90	211 80	13 00	12 50	11 84	10 43	6 50	18 78	87 18	160 23	51 57
Total	16,104	5,483	140,388	8,171	$ 6,675	$ 3,902	$ 4,183	$ 5,475	$ 20,235	$ 1,331	$ 2,091	$ 767	$ 863	$ 1,337	$ 1,073	$ 5,223	$ 12,685	$ 7,550

Women's Institutes of Ontario.

PART I.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The eighth annual convention of the Ontario Women's Institutes was held in Massey Hall, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, December 8th and 9th, 1909. The first session opened with the singing of the National Anthem, after which Rev. R. H. Bell, of Guelph, led in prayer.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, presided at the opening session, and addressed the delegates as follows:—

Although the weather may not be as propitious as we would like it to be, we know from the feeling that has animated the progress of this Institute that unfavorable weather will not keep you away from these meetings or in any way detract from them.

While I do not wish to make a speech, there are one or two suggestions in connection with your programme which I would like to make: If you wish to get out of that programme all you would desire, remember that as much depends on the delegates as upon the speakers. Don't think that in a convention of this kind that everything should come from the platform. There is as much to be learned from the audience by way of questions and suggestions as in any of the set speeches and addresses that may be delivered. Some of you may at times seem somewhat diffident. The success of this Convention will depend, not on one or two monopolizing the time, but it will depend upon the general co-operation of all who are present. So that even though you come from a far-away Institute, and have never been known to stand up in an audience to speak, if you have anything to suggest, anything to ask, do not hesitate in doing it.

The contrary to that is: that when you have said what you have to say, give an opportunity to someone else. If we could avoid these two extremes, we would have the happy medium. If we can carry this work along by saying the right thing at the right time, and in omitting to say the wrong thing, we shall have a Convention that will be by no means behind the previous ones in its success and results.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

PRESIDENT G. C. CREELMAN, O.A.C., GUELPH.

It is my annual privilege to meet the representatives of the Women's Institutes of the Province of Ontario here at this time of year, and to say to them in all sincerity, "how glad we are to have them back with us again." We are glad to have you, because it is good for us to see your happy faces, and to be privileged to meet with you and to talk definitely of the culture that has come to you through

your association with one another; that has come to you from your lineage of English, Irish and Scottish breeding, and because you are privileged to live in country places.

Then, again, we are glad to have the Women's Institutes and their representatives with us in such large numbers each year, because you are doing things. And perhaps there is more in that than can be seen just in the expression of it.

I remember how the late Hon. John Dryden used to say to me, when I was Superintendent of the Farmers' Institute, and under Mr. James, who had charge of this work: "Creelman, do things. Get them done; finish up; start something else and do it, but keep things going." "In this country of ours, with the hustling, bustling population to the south of us, we have not only to hold our own, but do bigger things; we have to push out in all directions, because we are a small people with a large country." And so I say the Women's Institute people, more than any other association in this new country, and in these pioneer days, are doing things.

We are just on the edge of great things. We talk about what the colleges are doing, what the Experimental Union is doing; we talk about the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and the Winter Fair; we talk of getting a World's Exhibition in Winnipeg in 1912, and of the thousands of Americans coming into the west. We establish emigration agencies of our own in England that we may bring the best people into this country, and we think these things are big things, and that great things are going on. And so they are. But some that are watching the growth of these movements say that we are just on the edge of development for Old Ontario and New Ontario, too, just beginning to find out the possibilities that are ahead of us. We were told by the Deputy Minister in an address yesterday, after his visit to the Scandinavian Peninsula, that he saw whole fields of wheat producing ninety bushels of wheat to the acre; and we have been blowing about our yield being twenty-two bushels, and congratulating ourselves that by better methods of fertilizing and cultivation, as advocated by this College, we have kept up, have pushed forward, until we are able to report to the people of the world that Ontario can produce twenty-two bushels of wheat to the acre. We talk about our cows that can produce three or five or six or seven thousand pounds of milk a year, and Professor James told us of cows there in Denmark which produce nine and ten thousand pounds a year, and nothing is thought of it.

Yet, here in the Province of Ontario, we have been talking about these things, while the women have come along with their brains, and have organized this Women's Institute, and state that the possibilities are greater than we have ever thought of, and through such organizations as these we hope to get beyond the mere talking of these things. We believe they will forcibly and surely raise the standard to bring the average and the possible closer together along the lines of better farming. The men of this country who have got these things to do are depending upon the help and the sympathy and the active co-operation of the women, particularly through the Women's Institute, that they may bring these things about.

I have no set message, except to say that the College Department in which you are more particularly interested, and which is represented here this morning by Miss Watson, Macdonald Institute, is still in a flourishing condition, partly through your efforts and through the general opinion that has gone abroad throughout this land, that women's work from day to day is of sufficient importance in the domestic and political economy of the country for the women who have to do that work, menial as it is in many instances, but necessary as it is in all, to receive special training for that work, that they may take an intellectual pleasure in it, and that it may be well done. So Macdonald Institute was started and so it has grown, and I have outlined the ideals of the work.

I have hinted at one or two things that I think we are beginning to accomplish. We have gotten a few milestones from the initial stage. In the first place, Macdonald Institute stands for home making. That was the object of the whole scheme. I think that was what Sir William Macdonald had in his mind when he gave us the magnificent gift of nearly $200,000 to establish this place—the making of better homes for our people—and we have designated one of our courses "The Home Makers' Course," that the women who attend that course may, from the beginning to the end every day, have held up before them the betterment of their home conditions and home surroundings, when they return to their homes at the end of the year. And they are getting a breadth of knowledge that we did not appreciate when we established the Institution some years ago.

I have had girls who have been here three months, one year, and two years, who tell me that they have found, in putting into operation these things which they learned at the Macdonald Institute, a breadth of vision—that they have gotten a vision of bigger things for themselves, for their mothers and for their sisters, for their brothers and for the community, that they would not have gotten if they had not been required systematically to learn a lot of simple things at Macdonald Institute during their one or two years' course. They have obtained a breadth of information that will not let them narrow down to the work which makes cleaning and ironing drudgery, if with that necessary women's work they had not mixed some of the joys of "knowing the why and wherefore of the things" they were doing. Our girls tell me that when they go back home they have a more settled purpose in life, that they find the work of the home is now all sufficient for them from day to day and week to week and season to season, that they find in the orchard and in the spraying of the orchard and in the caring for the orchard and in the selection of the best apples for their tables an interest in the work of the growing plants and growing trees and the shady boughs with the sunlight coming through them. And all these things the young girls have learned to appreciate.

They have found a new delight in the plants of the field, because they have some idea of the chemistry, some idea of the constitution of these plants and farm products that gives them an interest that they never had before, and that gives them a settled purpose to live and work out the ideals which they have learned at College. And in putting them into practice they find themselves so busy that they are not any longer jealous of the women behind the counter or the girl who is now living in the city as a retired citizen, or jealous of the girl who has been removed to a larger sphere of work.

This girl with the opportunities she has had finds out that she returns home with a settled purpose, that the work of the home is larger in itself and the opportunities for usefulness are greater. She sees that, in the making of bread and in the making of butter, in the decoration of the home, in the planning of colors and in the doing away with the crudeness of things and in the softening of the tone of every bit of the home from the entrance to the attic, because of the gracious influence of the hundreds of girls she has met and the teachers she has come in contact with, she has raised her ideals. And she says: "I find in the country one may have, without expensive color schemes purchased from artists in the city, but by the simple placing together of the colors in the flowers and by the exercise of the good taste with which the good Lord has endowed one, surroundings such as we had not thought possible."

Then in the last place she says: "I was never so independent in the world of men and women and things as I am now that I have a storehouse of knowledge

of my own that makes me independent of the local conditions and bigger than the municipality in which I live. The complete charge of the surroundings in my own home, or the home of my own mother, is scope sufficient for any one individual as ambitious as I am, and I thank God that I had an opportunity of taking a course for women like that given at Macdonald Institute, Guelph."

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, it is my duty, as head of that Institute, to say to you that we hope the representatives of the Women's Institutes will continue to send us a large number of girls from the country from year to year. We do not want the town girls or the city girls to crowd out the country girls. And yet our city girls see farther ahead and have better business methods than the people on the farm, and make application so early that our farmer girls, in many cases, have to be refused because the rooms have been given to others, as we are obliged to do in order to keep the Institute filled, not knowing just who can come on at the closing days. And I ask you kindly, those who hope to come themselves or send others, to apply early as the hall will hold only one hundred and seventeen girls. The Christmas term is already filled and twenty on the waiting list.

From the platform and in the newspapers we say it is intended for the girls from the farm, and we want them to take the opportunities and the privileges that are offered to them.

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mrs. J. Talcott, Bloomfield.

It gives me great pleasure to meet with you at this Convention. I regard it as an honor to be asked by Mr. Putnam to reply to President Creelman's eloquent address of welcome to the delegates from the Province of Ontario, and I do most heartily thank him for his evident interest in our organization and in our work.

I am not an orator, as you will soon discover, therefore, I shall not attempt to follow President Creelman in his remarks; yet I noticed that the keynote in his address is in the line of service.

I come from that beautiful, historical County of Prince Edward, where our forefathers settled over one hundred years ago, and where we have nine flourishing Institutes with a membership close upon four hundred. In connection with Institute work much has been said regarding the housing and feeding of people; much more has been said regarding the comfort of the people in general, and these are essential and important questions; but there are questions which are equally as deserving of our consideration, and one perhaps as simple as any in the English language, but which might be the most difficult for us to answer, is: What can you do? Not what are you willing to do; not what would you like to do, but what can you do with your talents, with your knowledge and sustaining strength of will? You may have love and knowledge, but what can you do with your resources and acquirements? You love honor. What can you do to establish honor in the world? You love your homes, your husbands, your families and friends. What can you do to give them greater freedom of life and beauty? There are one hundred things, but what can *you* do is the question that life is asking of us all.

Our love and our knowledge must pass into action before they can reach complete growth. The world of churches and organizations and societies is not made by dreamers. Poets have been the revealers of great things, but they have had the revelation of great truths. Great lovers have not only breathed ardent words of devotion, but they have suffered and they have been faithful even unto death. Beyond that, beyond the feeling and the knowledge, is action, as surely as the heart lives

beyond time. And this question, what can you do? means simply this: how much of a man or woman do we purpose to be? Do we want to join that army of the negligent and indifferent, or do we want to be a force in the world? It is not a question of success on the material side, it is a question of efficiency and power. It is a question that life is asking of each individual man and woman who would have a hand in the world's work. And unless you and I meet the challenge of life, as it puts this great question to us, we cannot understand life, nor what it is, nor how to use it. We will drift upon the great tides without a compass, sail, chart or rudder, drift hither and thither, shattered by the very elements that ought to bring us into a haven of security.

Marcus Seculius, the greatest of Roman orators, sitting beside the death-bed of his friend whose life was ebbing away, and who bemoaned the shortness of life and neglected opportunities, spoke thus to him: "Hear yet, my friend, you have been a burgher of this great city. What matter if you have lived fifty years or three, if you have kept the laws of the corporation? The length or the shortness of time matters not. What matters if the Master of Revelries orders your recovery? You cannot say you are sent out by the orders of an unjust judge. 'From the Master of Revelries,' I hear you say, 'I have passed through three stages and I have not been able to hold out to the end of the fourth.' That is well said, my friend, but life is only three stages, and He who ordered that now gives a signal for the closing of the last."

Most of us who are present this morning have reached the second stage of life and are hastening toward the third and last, and soon we, too, must receive our discharge, not from the Master of Revelries, but from the Master of Divine Truth. What matters, then, if we have lived fifty years or sixty, thirty or twenty, if we have kept the laws of our land; if we have made the best use of our lives; if only we have used our opportunities to the glory of God and in the service for "Home and Country"?

The trouble in life with us all is the lack of a high consensus. If each one thought he was sent to make life more sweet, how soon would we sweeten life if no one shirked and each worked to help his fellows along? Cease wondering why you came; stop looking for faults; rise up to-day in your pride and say, "I am part of that first great cause. No matter how full the world, there is room for the earnest one. There is need of me or I would not be here. I am here to strengthen the plan."

In conclusion permit me to say to you: We live in deeds not words; we live in thoughts not breaths; we live in feelings not as figures on the dial, and upon each individual's activities, our loyalty and zeal, must depend the future possibilities for the Institutes in Ontario.

THE CHAIRMAN: It seems only a few years ago since Mr. Putnam and I were at a Convention in Picton, and the Superintendent began talking as to the value and importance of Women's Institute work. To-day we are told there are four hundred members of the Women's Institute in Prince Edward County. The Institutes have grown so rapidly, and are still growing so rapidly, that the question has been asked of me, "Where is all this going to lead, and where is it going to end? What is to be the outcome? How are the Women's Institutes to be practical and thorough?" And I have simply to answer, "We do not know."

We have shown our patriotism by singing our National Anthem, and you have had a hearty welcome from officers of this Institution, and you have eloquently replied to the same, and I suppose it will be fit and proper to get right down to business.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

G. A. Putnam, Toronto.

I wish to express my great pleasure in again meeting with representatives who have come from branches of an organization which has already exercised such a beneficial influence upon the life of the individual and the community, especially in rural districts, throughout the length and breadth of this fair Province and their influence has only begun to be felt. We have gone far enough and accomplished sufficient, however, to demonstrate to those who were somewhat skeptical regarding this organization in the beginning, that Women's Institutes have an important part to play in the lives of Ontario's homekeepers and have come to stay. The faith shown by those who were instrumental in starting this work in Ontario has been rewarded. They have done lasting work.

These women, Mr. Chairman, have not come here out of idle curiosity or to while away a couple of pleasant days, but are here, many of them at a sacrifice of both time and money, in order that they may return to their respective localities and tell their fellow workers how the local Institute can be made a greater influence for good.

It is unfortunate that the delegates at this time have to listen to this dry report after having heard two such addresses of welcome.

Educationists and legislators have not evidently fully realized the importance of reaching country women with information especially suited to their needs, information bearing upon their every-day duties and responsibilities. While the welfare of the family—mentally, morally, and physically—depends largely upon the fitness of the homekeeper to shoulder her responsibilities, the provision for properly equipping herself for these responsibilities is very limited and, for the most part, is only such as is created by herself. Little or no provision has been made through all these years to educate the homekeeper—that is, the woman who has already entered upon the responsibility of looking after her home—along practical lines bearing upon her every-day responsibilities and work. It is no wonder, then, that the women of Ontario have taken advantage of the opportunity afforded through the local Institute to get information direct from those who have been specially trained along domestic science lines, as well as those who have no other qualification except that they are successful practical women who have the ability to impart the knowledge gained by years of experience, observation and judicious reading.

They have appreciated the opportunity afforded to exchange recipes, experience, observations and plans for work. The same social advantages and the opportunity to become *better* acquainted with neighbors of long standing are among the most prized benefits. The desire to learn ways and means whereby the mother may be enabled to do better by her children and others dependent upon her has been gratified. A deeper interest in those things which make for a higher and more wholesome community life has been created.

We should consider ourselves well repaid for the effort put forth and the money expended, even though we could look to results in only isolated sections of the Province. The expressions of appreciation on the part of the members of the Women's Institutes in Manitoulin, the Soo and Thunder Bay Districts, and the evidence of improved home and community life and the spirit of hopefulness for the future, upon the occasion of my visit to those districts last fall, more than repay me for the efforts I have put forth in behalf of the Institutes. When you

find women driving thirty and thirty-five miles in order to get something to assist them in making the local society a success, we cannot but conclude that there is an earnestness in this work which must result in universal benefit. We are pleased to report that the work has extended considerably throughout the past year, and the day is not far distant when the girls and women throughout the whole Province will enjoy the advantages of a local Women's Institute.

And, Mr. Chairman, one thing which is necessary is additional funds for the extension of this work. Never before in the history of the work have we received so many inquiries about Institute work, and these from sections where we did not know there was any interest in Women's Institute work.

Grenville and Leeds are included in the list of Women's Institute districts for the first time this year; and there has been a general extension of the work in many of the old ridings, eighty-eight new branches having been established during the past year. And since I wrote this report, we have heard of three new societies. We have now 520 branches, which are doing active work, and a few more which are carrying on the work in a more or less indifferent manner, probably doing better than we know of, but satisfactory reports have not reached the Department. Four societies which had dropped the work for a time have reorganized, and not more than 3 or 4 per cent. of the societies which were active a year ago have discontinued the work. This is a most creditable record, and I think there are very few organizations which can present a record such as that. Our membership last year was 13,841. We had more than 14,000 names, but when we came to check them up, we found a great many duplicates, but the prospects are for a larger attendance. And this year, beginning with June last, the records are considerably in excess of any previous year at a corresponding date, the membership thus far being 11,450, while a number of districts have not reported as yet. The total attendance at Women's Institute meetings this year was 119,363, within two or three thousand of the attendance at our regular and supplementary Farmers' Institute meetings. It is a close race now between the two societies. Who will be ahead in the records for 1909-10? We can record a total attendance at Farmers' and Women's Institute meetings and special meetings under the direction of the Institutes branch of 286,000 for 1908-09.

We have evidence from the husband, the son, the daughter and the neighbor, that the Institute has been an uplifting force in the life of the home and the community. You see, Mr. Chairman, we are reaching a great many more people and we are offering a great deal more benefit than before with Institute work.

The husband notices that the mother performs her work in a more systematic manner with less labor, while the family is better nourished with plain, wholesome food placed before them in an attractive, varied form. He observes that a few well chosen plants are artistically grouped in the house during the winter months, while the garden contains a judicious selection of vegetables and small fruits and a sprinkling of flowers. More attention is paid to the selection and care of the fowl, with the result that this part of the farming operations has produced an increased income, and has been the source of a constant supply of fresh eggs and poultry for the farmer's table.

With less manual labor and a little more study, thought and planning, the family is accomplishing more—producing more in dollars and cents on the old farm—have more time for recreation and social intercourse, enjoy better health as a result of better selected and properly prepared food, and are appreciating the advantages of rural life under modern conditions.

The boy notices that mother has more time to read than formerly, and that she has a definite purpose in her reading and study. Her attention is directed to reports or bulletins bearing directly upon her every-day responsibilities, or she is reading some ladies' journal, altogether likely a copy of the *Home Journal,* or it may be the most instructive and entertaining home magazine department in the *Farmers' Advocate,* or some other leading periodical. Much of what she reads applies to the topics which are to be taken up or have already been considered by the local Institute. She talks to the boys and the girls and the father about the topic which she is announced for at the next monthly meeting; and it may be that the other members of the family will have suggestions to offer in the preparation of her paper or address, or refer mother to literature bearing upon the topic which she is studying. The growing interest of each in the work of the other members of the family is apparent; and soon the boy begins to ask father and mother what opportunities there are for him in the practical every-day life of later years, and the reply comes, "Take a short course at the Agricultural College or the two or four year course at that institution," or it may be he is encouraged to take a course under the Representative of the Department of Agriculture, who is teaching in the near-by high school.

The daughter notices that mother has a greater interest in the every-day routine, which has lost some of its monotony in the variety and simplicity of methods introduced through the Institute. Mother has a renewed interest in her regular household duties and has come to more fully appreciate her responsibility and opportunity as mistress of the homestead. She is able, through the simplifying and perfecting of her methods and by inducing greater co-operation among the various members of the household, to give greater attention to some of those things which make toward contentment and perfect happiness in the home. She shows the children how to prepare the flower-bed, the children doing most of the work; she shows them how to take care of the vegetable and flower garden; takes a keener interest in the school work of the child, and probably visits the school once or twice in the year to assure herself that the sanitary conditions are properly looked after and to encourage the teacher in her work. She sees to it that the family is provided with literature of an educative and elevating character. The mother, through her manifest interest in Women's Institute work, has unconsciously created a spirit of inquiry on the part of the family and the husband begins to ask whether or not there is something more in the work and possibilities of the Farmers' Institutes than he has yet realized. The result is that the father and mother go together to the local Institute meeting, each attending the separate sessions for men and women in the afternoon and both being present at the joint evening meeting.

We notice, Mr. Chairman, that wherever we have a good local Women's Institute, we are about sure to meet with success when we come to the Farmers' Institute meetings. The men have really become ashamed of themselves in some districts, but at any rate, the farmers are really taking more interest in the local Farmers' Institute meetings.

The daughter notices all this and wonders if there are not some special advantages whereby she may get instruction and information which will be of value to her when the more serious responsibilities of life come to her. She is advised to go to Macdonald Institute, or to take domestic science in some school or college; and if this is out of the question, she joins the Women's Institute and takes an active interest in the work, as the next best thing.

These are some of the results of the work as manifest in the family. What about the neighbor? He has observed the increased thrift on the part of Mr.

and Mrs. So-and-So. They are marketing more butter and eggs of better quality and are receiving a price considerably above the average. There is a tidiness about the old farm and homestead. The whole family are interested in this and there is co-operation in looking after things which were formerly left to one or two of the family and often went by default. The neighbor begins to inquire and finds that through the Women's Institute the wife has learned something about gardening, the growing of flowers, caring and feeding of poultry, while the farmer has been induced, through the instruction given at the Farmers' Institute meeting, to make tests of his cows to find out what each cow is producing in both quality and quantity, to grow better food for his stock, to underdrain his land, to introduce a judicious rotation of crops. (If I were not reading from this paper, I would elaborate on each of these headings. Each of them would fill up a five or ten minutes' address.) He gets a bulletin on up-to-date methods of butter making, through becoming a member of the Farmers' Institute. This is studied and the methods advised are adopted. The result is a greater interest in the farming operations and closer attention to what may be termed "side-lines," such as poultry, eggs, butter, small fruits, vegetables, which can be made a most profitable adjunct to any farm and are not only the means of an increased revenue, but make life and living on the farm more attractive.

This and much more has been accomplished through the Institutes; and we see brighter days in the Institute work both for men and women. The men are showing a markedly increased interest in local organizations, Farmers' Clubs, established upon somewhat the same basis as local Women's Institutes; and the example set by the women in holding monthly meetings will, we believe, be followed very largely by the farmers. No line of agricultural work can be made more profitable to the average farmer than the formation of a local club, through which he will have an opportunity of discussing methods and practices and comparing notes with his fellow farmers as to the results of given methods and practices in the neighborhood concerned.

You have come together to learn something of what the successful Institutes have done during the past year and to get suggestions which can be adopted in your respective societies. I shall briefly enumerate some of the lines which have added to the usefulness of the Institutes, have popularized them, and will make toward their premanency. We shall merely mention these as the delegates who have been selected to tell us something of the work in their respective districts will give further details regarding many of the points brought out.

It is encouraging to know that an increasing proportion of the membership is made up of young women and girls, who are not only assisting by contributing music, readings and recitations, but are also taking an active part in the discussion and consideration of subjects which are brought before the Institute from time to time. One of the most effective ways to secure their co-operation and assistance is to ask them to bring for exhibition at the Institutes articles which they have made, whether it be sewing, fancy work, baking, preserving or some other line of household work, and require those who receive first place for thoroughness in their work to explain briefly to the members the methods followed. In this way you not only increase the interest of the girls, but their mothers also are likely to be more regular attendants.

The advice given on former occasions, that adjoining Institutes arrange for an interchange of programmes and papers, has resulted in a higher standard in the quality of addresses and papers given and a wider circle of acquaintances and more uniform work in the different localities.

I am sure you will all agree with me that I would not have been true to my trust if I had not—after hearing my friend, Mrs. Talcott, speak—given her an opportunity to speak at greater length before a larger number of people. We try to get those who are capable to go to the sister societies and give them the benefit of the study and preparation which they have gone to.

It does not seem just that the excellent papers and addresses prepared should be delivered only once and that before a small society. The great majority of these are worthy not only of presentation before the societies in the districts concerned, but are worthy of publication for the benefit of the Institutes at large. When one knows that her paper or address is to be delivered upon several occasions before different audiences, she is encouraged to put a little more time and labor upon the preparation of the same.

Rest rooms have been established by a few Institutes, and others are making plans along this line for the future. Why should not the women of the village or town and their friends in the country co-operate in fitting up a room to be used as a common meeting place and in which literature purchased for the Institute could be kept for reference and distribution.

I do not wish you to understand me that you should use your regular Institute funds for this purpose, but the Women's Institute might form a committee to go before the Council and tell them their desires; that they want to provide a place where the women of the country and town can meet together, and a place where the boys and young women can meet of an evening to read literature and improve their time, which would be much better than to be loitering about the stores or hotels.

I am sure that the Women's Institutes of Peel County will pardon me for mentioning a subject which I know some of them will bring before the convention. Not content with organizing thirteen societies in that county and doing excellent work along the regular lines which have been followed for some years, the district officers in co-operation with other enthusiasts have taken the first steps toward raising money to erect a county hospital. The first effort on the part of the Institute to raise funds resulted in a profit of something over $800.00 at a bazaar held in Brampton, and the moving spirits are confident that the assistance to be secured from other branches and the support they have already been promised by leading citizens in Brampton and other places in the county, will furnish plenty of funds to establish an hospital of considerable proportions. There is no reason why the Women's Institutes should not take an active part in undertakings of a public character such as this.

The Women's Institutes have done considerable by visiting the schools and offering suggestions to the trustees to improve the conditions surrounding the rural schools. The sanitation of the school has been much improved and scholars and teachers have co-operated in beautifying the school grounds as a result of suggestions offered by the Women's Institute.

Exhibitions of articles made in the household and appliances used in the home can be made a very interesting and profitable part of the Institute work, especially when this is accompanied by small prizes to those who have reached the greatest perfection in the preparation of the articles shown and in a description and explanation of the same.

While the Provincial Convention is of undoubted benefit to the Institute work we believe that local conventions with very little, if any, assistance from the Department, can be made of untold benefit to the district concerned. While we are here in large numbers, there are a great many branches that are not represented

at all and many members who would like to attend cannot be here on account of the distance and cost. Local conventions would reach a number of people connected with each branch, and the result is correspondingly great. We highly commend this line of work, which can be conducted at very little cost.

While we have mentioned a few features of the work which have impressed themselves upon us during the past year, it should be remembered that the lines of work which have characterized the Women's Institutes from the first continue to hold a prominent place in the monthly programmes. I refer to such subjects as the following: Food values, selection, cooking and serving of foods, pure water, sanitary milk supply, sanitation in and about the home, personal hygiene, beautifying of home surroundings, architecture of the home, house furnishings, general management in the home, training of children, the rights and responsibilities of the different members of the family, etc. These subjects will all appeal to you. They sound familiar to most of us.

What are the chief duties lying before you as an Institute officer and worker? In the first place we must not lose sight of the fact that our object is to improve conditions in the home. When we have done this, the community life will certainly be elevated. We believe it wise for every woman to plan her responsibilities and work so that she will be enabled to attend a few Institute meetings or meetings of other organizations where she will have an opportunity of meeting with those who have common interests and responsibilities. We would be sorry to learn, however, that any mother or wife had neglected her first duty, the home, in attending to the duties which come to her as an Institute officer or member.

During the past decade over a million emigrants have come to the shores of Canada; and while a great many have gone to the cities and large towns, there is hardly a neighborhood in Ontario which does not count some of these among its inhabitants. It is the duty of Canadians to see that these people are encouraged to become loyal English-speaking Canadian citizens—intelligent and educated. The Women's Institutes can do much to brighten the lives of these people by encouraging them to take part in maintaining the high standard of morals, intelligence and industry which has always characterized the people of Ontario. Do not become so much interested in the poor people of the cities that you will not be able to inquire whether or not there is something you can do as individuals or as a society to help those in your own locality who need encouragement, advice or material assistance. If there are any of these new comers in the rural districts who are neglected, I am sure it is because of careless indifference rather than deliberate neglect.

The Institutes have done much to dispel that narrowness of view which is the natural result of living too much to one's self, whether it be in the country or city. Petty jealousies and factions have largely disappeared with the coming of the Institute. When we are truly interested in furthering the avowed objects of Women's Institutes, we forget personal differences or jealousies, or if we do not forget them, we become broad-minded enough not to be influenced by them in the work of the Institute. Let us look for the good in others rather than their failings and the latter will become so insignificant in comparison as to be overlooked.

We have become a strong society, which, in the judgment of high-minded, observing public men, has already exercised a great influence for good, especially in the rural districts of the Province. Our numbers will continue to increase and it behooves us to maintain the standard already set up. Our organization has stood for industry, thrift, conservation of energy, intellectual advancement, healthful recreation and social intercourse, high standard of living, public-spirited citizen-

ship and all else that is good and true. Let each accept her responsibilities and see that the good work which has been so well begun continues to be a power for good to the individual and the community. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: You have had a most inspiring report in regard to the work of the past year. If you have taken down a few notes and will just glance at the chief points in Mr. Putnam's statements, you have enough to think about and to talk about when you go home—520 branches, nearly 14,000 members, 120,000 people in attendance!

DISCUSSION OF COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

MRS. R. H. KNOWLES, HESPELER: I was requested by the Superintendent to take part in discussing County Conventions. I have had the honor of being President of the Waterloo Convention for the last three years. Miss I Rife, one of the Superintendent's workers, conceived the idea that a convention would be of great benefit to our county, so she corresponded with the district officers of the county and secured their co-operation in making arrangements for the convention.

For the first convention Miss Rife learned from the district officers of those who would furnish good material for the programme. Then she corresponded with the different ladies and got their consent to contribute to the programme. Our first convention was held in the Opera House, Preston, Thursday, October, 24th, 1907.

I might say that our convention was conducted similarly to this one, and we had with us Miss M. U. Watson, Dean of Macdonald Institute. She gave us a very interesting and helpful address on "The Rearing, Care and Feeding of Children." We also had Dr. Annie Backus, of Aylmer, who gave us a very interesting address on "Institute Difficulties and How to Overcome Them." The District President and officers from the south riding presided in the morning, and those from the north in the afternoon. The branch secretaries were requested to send names of delegates to the convention secretary, Miss Rife, of Hespeler, also the probable number of visitors from each local Institute.

To have a successful convention, it is essential that you have a good secretary. A great deal of the responsibility lies with the secretary and she has a great deal of the work to do.

Preston, Galt and Hespeler branches provided the lunch for all who came to the convention.

We held our second convention at Wellesley in the north riding on October 14th, 1908, and the programme was carried out much the same as on the former occasion. At this one we had with us Miss Shuttleworth, Miss Rife and a good deal of local talent. We had the reports from the different branches, but we found it took too much time, so we arranged at the second convention to have summarized reports from the districts of the north and south. We had a splendid lunch at Preston, provided by the ladies of the south riding, and when we went to the north, we had a splendid lunch, provided by the ladies of the north, and we had a royal welcome by the ladies.

At this year's convention in Galt, we had the honor of having with us the President of the Agricultural College, Mr. Creelman; also Mrs. Hoodless, of Hamilton, and considerable local talent. We considered this convention a great success.

I can assure you that the luncheon part contributed in no small degree to

the sociability and pleasure of those present; and, while there is considerable expense in holding a convention, we consider it money well spent. Waterloo is large, and we have a great many representatives from different branches.

We found at the first convention that it was an expensive thing to secure a hall. We had to pay a great deal for the opera house. In the north riding we found it expensive to procure conveyances to take us from Hespeler, but the ladies were so delighted they were quite willing to pay individually the expense. And, although transportation expenses did not come out of the funds, we still found that we were a little in debt. In order to make up that deficiency, we asked each branch of South Waterloo to contribute $3.00, so that we would have funds on hand to pay any expenses that might come up. And in this way we were able to clear up quite a debt from the year before, with a balance of six cents to the good.

Mrs. Thurston, Flesherton: We, in the County of Grey, are quite proud of the fact that we were the first to hold a County Convention, closely followed by Waterloo. It almost seems as though Mrs. Knowles and I must have made and arranged our notes together, they are so much alike.

At the district meeting one lady from each district was appointed to give an address or paper and Mr. Putnam very kindly sent us a speaker from the Department, and at two of our conventions attended personally. We had readings, recitations and addresses, and at the close of our first convention a gentleman said to me, "Why don't you charge a fee at the door? I have often paid twenty-five cents for a worse entertainment than what you put up." But I informed him it was against the rules to charge, these were free to all.

At the second convention, each district paid a proportionate amount of the expenses incurred. At the last convention the President requested someone to pass the plate and a collection was taken up that covered the expenses, with fifty-three cents of a balance.

At this latter convention, also, we thought it well to make a specialty of the question drawer, besides having reports from the various branches; but as we have something like twenty-eight branches, we know it would take too long for each branch to give a report, so those in North Grey sent their reports to the treasurer and those in South Grey sent them to me. Those who were there said the most interesting part was the question drawer and the reports from the branches, because it brought out so much useful information.

We do not consider we are under any obligation to the delegates until they come to the meeting, then when they do come we have tea served, usually in the lecture room of one of the churches, and the social hour spent there is always very interesting and much enjoyed by everyone. A billet is given to all who wish to remain over night. Those branches situated in the district where the convention is held prepare the lunch.

Our railway accommodation is very poor. I believe there are only three branches in the county that can come to the convention this year by rail. Our expenses amounted to about $8.25, the programmes were $2.50, postage and stationery, $3.50, and advertising amounted to $1.25.

Q.—Is there just one session or two at the conventions?

Mr. Putnam: For the most part, two sessions. Grey County had two sessions. In Waterloo County they had morning and afternoon sessions.

Q.—I would like to ask what proportion of the branch membership should vote at the convention. We made a rule ourselves that it was one to ten; if we had a membership of forty, we could send four delegates to vote.

Mr. Putnam: There is no definite rule regarding that.

Dr. Annie Backus: This question of conventions has been so long past, I cannot say very much about it. I know there was a lot of work in connection with it. I also know we had one interesting feature about it.

But now, about this County Convention—we found it most satisfactory. We labored under difficulties. We depended upon two delegates and they failed us at the last moment. But Mr. Putnam was there, and a gentleman from Australia, who accompanied him, was good enough to give us a most interesting address particularly on the women in Australia.

We worked along about the same lines as indicated by the ladies who have just spoken. We appointed delegates from each district and then the officers who appointed them sat back and let them work. When you give people work to do, let them do it. Let them understand you expect them to do it. But if everyone goes at it, there will be confusion. That is the way you will get good results and make a success of everything. If you have a luncheon, put it into the hands of good cooks and those people who know what is good to eat. If you want a literary part to it, put that in the hands of those who know what they are doing and leave them alone, don't worry about it and it will all come right in the end. The trouble is we are pretty new at it and we have not system and are afraid—those of us who are in authority—unless we are about, things will not turn out right. But the more responsibility these people have thrown upon them the better they will work. Pick out the capable ones and give them their share of the work and responsibility and you will have a most successful convention, which will be a great satisfaction, and every branch in your county will be benefited by it.

You will find it a success because each Institute takes an interest in the other branches, and they are all one and the same with one central branch, that is the one for the county which is represented by the county officers. I would recommend every county to undertake a convention, because it is a great advantage socially and individually to everyone who attends.

Mrs. Jas. Junior, Maclennan: The North Shore Branch of the Women's Institute was organized at Maclennan in 1905 by Miss Gray, lady delegate from the Department of Agriculture, with a membership of twenty. Since then it has rapidly increased and now stands with a membership of about one hundred, which shows the interest the members are taking in the work, also the unity there is among the members.

In conducting our meetings we found it best not to deal too strongly along the housekeeping line, but to have a varied programme consisting of music, reading, recitations, etc., which would be helpful and most beneficial for the younger members, of whom we have quite a number. We also appointed meetings for a display of fancy work along the economical line, and gave small prizes to entice them to bring work. We also found it a good idea to give five cents to each of our directors for every new member they bring into the Institute.

As regards outside branches in our district, we find it profitable to exchange meetings, the visiting branch to bring the programme. We thereby learn new ideas, and it also prevents our meetings becoming monotonous.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mrs. D. MacTavish, of Port Elgin, presided, and in opening the meeting said:

You can scarcely realize how much pleasure it gives me to be with you here to-day. I have always thought these conventions so inspiring, and it is now four years since I have attended one. I assure you it does me a great deal of good to look over your faces and see how this thing has grown. Before these four years I never missed a convention.

Since I was here last, I have crossed the continent to the west coast and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to be back among you again. You talk of the "lure of the Labrador"; I think it was the lure of the conventions of the Women's Institute that drew me back to Ontario.

Whilst I was in the West I attended a meeting of the National Council of Women, which was held out there in 1907, and I think that the National Council is just a sequel to the Women's Institute. We are dealing more with the home; they are dealing more with the questions, we may say, belonging to the country at large, but the work of the two is almost inseparable.

Whilst I was crossing the prairies I thought when I looked at those isolated houses, "What a boon a branch of the Women's Institute would be in this district, to those women, isolated as they were, and so far from one another!" I think it would be such a grand thing for them if they could only have an Institute there.

You have heard how this Institute has grown, and I think nothing impresses us more favorably than just to look at this meeting to-day. I believe in another year there will have to be a larger building provided. Now you have had a review of the year's work from our Superintendent and he said a great many things which ran along the line I had intended to speak on. You all know how we have been benefited by this Institute. Go back a few years and just think how we were, and then consider how much we have learned since that time; how to conduct our homes in the healthiest and best way, of the culture of the home and how to make a happy home. All these things have added so much to our knowledge that we can scarcely realize how much we are indebted to the work of the Institute. Besides learning all these things connected with our homes, we have learned a great deal from the literature that has been placed in our hands by the Department, and we have benefited ourselves socially, and we are proud to be in connection with this work.

You have all heard people in towns say, "It is not necessary for me to belong to the Women's Institute." But there is not much difference between the home of the country and of the city. We both have our families to feed and care for, physically, morally and intellectually, and we should all be united in these things.

Now, in a great many Institutes when they began, they did not know much about managing their meetings, and if you asked a woman to speak it would almost be enough to keep her away for good. Now we have not only gotten her away from that, but we have such speakers as Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Junior and others. You ask what we have done. These are some of our finished product.

Then we have learned a great many things from our medical people, Dr. McMurchy and Dr. Backus, who have taught us many things that we can put in practical use in our own homes.

I hope as we have gone on in the past years, we will go on in the future, and whatever we do we will do with all our hearts. We have heard a great deal of

our great Dominion and the great resources in our country, of the wealth of our forests and mines, and of our great prairies and those great transcontinental lines that are crossing our continent from ocean to ocean. All these things, of course, are adding to the greatness of the country, but the sterling foundation of all the greatness is in the home. It is the home that is the foundation of the city, and whatever benefits the home benefits the country at large.

Now, while we are thinking of branching out into other lines, let us not neglect the homes. The mothers and the daughters and sisters will find their work there. Their work done in the home is what is going to benefit the country and state. If we lay the foundation firm and sure, I think there will be no danger. Then see to it that we do our work in the home well, and do not let us think of amassing money or riches, but of training our children to be good and wise and useful citizens, of doing our best to train them morally and physically and we will not only be doing for the home but for the country. It is not all the wealth of the forests or mines or any of the other great enterprises that will make our country great, but the boys and girls, the men and women we are going to send out to conduct the affairs of the country. That is what is going to make the country great, and let us never neglect that. It is the home; there could be no greatness apart from it and that is in our hands.

We, in Ontario, know that the greatness of the civilization of this country comes from here. It is from this part of the country that the men are going out west to govern and rule, and it depends upon the mothers and daughters here how that is going to be done.

I had a very good hint from Mr. James, who said: "Now when you have anything to say, say it and when you have said it take your seat and make room for someone else." There are others coming after me, but I wish to repeat that I am very glad of having this opportunity of saying I hope you will all go on doing all you can for the interest of the Institute and for the interest of the home because that is for the interest of the country.

ENVIRONMENT.

DR. ANNIE BACKUS, AYLMER, ONT.

It is always a delight to me to be where Mrs. McTavish is. The fact of her presence is an inspiration, and Mr. Putnam, in asking me to speak on this subject of "Environment," must have known my feelings, because he has placed me in such an environment now, with such surroundings about me, that it would hardly matter whether your speaker amounts to anything or not, and you have such intelligence that you can grasp any idea I wish to bring to you whether I say it well or not.

Now this subject of environment, you know, is one which includes every part of our surroundings. I remember a great many years ago reading a book in which the author tells us that death was the cutting down of environment, the cutting out of environment, and when I read Spencer's Biology he tells us that life is environment, and the greater amount of environment we have means the greater or less amount of life which we have.

The two great factors in making men and women are inheritance and environment—our parents and our surroundings. Thomas Jefferson wrote in the

Constitution of Massachusetts "All men are born free and equal," but we know better than that—all men are born shackled and unequal; shackled with the vices and weaknesses of their ancestors and tied by their habits and customs, unequal mentally and physically from the very day of their birth.

That great natural law, "grapes from grapes, thorns from thorns, figs from figs and thistles from thistles," is from everlasting to everlasting. Good environment, good grapes; poor environment, poor grapes, but always grapes; and yet we have all witnessed the transformation of the pestiferous thistle into an ornamental plant by cultivation and surroundings, and we have seen the condemned thorn exalted to a chosen shrub among the trees and shrubs of the cultivated park, such is the power of environment. But the trail of the thistle is yet in its seed, and the tradition of the thorn tree lurks at its root; remove the care and cultivation and it is soon thorn and thistle again.

But it all goes to show the importance of environment. And as human beings are as much influenced by their surroundings as any plant in the vegetable kingdom, we can readily see how necessary it is to consider the most desirable conditions for the welfare of the race, and particularly for the development of the girls and boys who are so soon to be the men and women of Canada.

Now Mrs. McTavish spoke of the mental, physical, moral and intellectual development, and I propose to speak to you to-day on the physical environment, mental environment and moral environment. I will begin with the physical environment.

The power of environment has only been touched lightly by scientific investigators. Spencer in the "Data of Ethics" speaks incidentally of its force, recognizing its significance and its influence upon conduct. Buckle points out the national characteristics as developed by physical conditions of the country, and peculiar to the inhabitants of that country; and our own observations show us that even local conditions have their influence.

This being the case, we inquire what physical conditions, geographically considered, are best for the human race. Why do we speak of the hardy Norseman, or brave mountaineer, except it be that the cold of the north and the danger of the mountains develop hardihood and courage? There is no accident about this, it is a law of nature. The artistic Italian and the lazy negro are products of climate—the environment of birthplace. There is no chance about these things, it is geographical conditions.

Then where is the country we would choose for one's birth? Where do we find the environment which should constitute, should build up, perfect men and women, ideal men and women? And we say Canada is the place we would select as our birthplace. Why? Because there is in this Dominion every environment for the production of ideal men and women; the cold of the north—hardihood; the mountains and hills—courage; the rivers and lakes—romance, the love of the beautiful; our perfect summers should develop the artistic temperament; and our bounteous autumns with their wonderful Indian summers should be a beautifying influence in the development of character, producing an artistic element peculiar to the North Americans. The heat of the summers is all too brief for growth of the wily hook worm and laziness is almost unknown in the Canadian born. Fortunate is the child whose birthplace is Canada.

But of more importance than the country of one's birth is the home of one's birth. The environment of the first twelve years of a child's life is the controlling influence of its destiny. You think this a daring statement. Have you ever met a Scotchman or an Irishman who left his native land at twelve years of age, who

did not show the brogue, the accent, the peculiar expressions even, of his countryman? And the manner of thought is no less established than the manner of speech. There is no doubt about it, it is the impressionable age. It is when the mind is young and malleable that the impression is firmly made. Besides in the first twelve years of a child's life the foundation of bodily health is established. An essential element in success is health. So a child first of all should be a good animal. Consequently it should be well nourished, should have the sanitary environment of fresh air in abundance, nourishing, non-stimulating food, exercise. These are the factors in physical development.

When we speak of children, we mean girls and boys. Any environment that is good for the boy is good for the girl, and up to the age of twelve years there should be no thought of sex. It is this foolish idea that one kind of surroundings is good for the boy child and another kind for the girl that has ruined the health and consequently the happiness of thousands of women. Just look at the utter foolishness of it. We say woman is the weaker vessel and we put the girl in an environment that will tend to make her weak. And we say that man is strong and brave, and immediately proceed to put him in an environment that will make him strong and brave and courageous. We have retarded girls in their growth, and that spells disaster. For hundreds of years the girl child has been kept from proper physical development. Small wonder if women are in civilized countries weaker than men!

It is the environment in the home that goes toward making health or disease, and it is the condition we are in when we leave that home which determines whether we become healthy or diseased citizens. And there is no reason why our boys and girls should not be healthy. There is only one way to develop the growing child, and that is the same old story—fresh air, food, exercise.

We are overwise in feeding our animals. We are all interested in agriculture theoretically, if not practically, and we know the first two years in the lives of our domestic animals are the important ones. If a calf or colt is poorly fed during that period, it never reaches the physical perfection it should, and the first years of a child's life correspond with the first two years of our domestic animals. We know or we learn to mature our animals. If they are not doing well, we look after their food and their surroundings to see where the fault is.

If we are feeding our calves whey and they develop like toy balloons, we get busy and add some chop, linseed meal or some other substance to their diet to replace the lost casine from the whey. The body must be fed with those elements which supply the needs of the body, organic, inorganic, mineral and vegetable. Oh, yes, we know how to feed our calves and colts, and if we were getting our children ready for the stock market we would show more wisdom in our manner of feeding them! We never have much trouble about our animals. If we feed them properly they grow properly, and it would be just the same with our children.

I am going to speak about our girls, because there is no necessity why girls should be physically weak. There is no reason except we do not give them an opportunity to develop, and, say what you like about a country, the greatest product is a good woman. Talk about your men and the great work they are doing and the wonderful work that is going on, but what would they do without women?

Now after the physical environment of the home comes the mental environment. The mental environment decides what the men and women will think who issue from that home. If the mental attitude is high, noble, generous, magnani-

mous, if it is represented by the so-called cardinal virtues, the men and women will be great, noble and true.

If in the Province of Ontario alone, the heads of families introduced in their homes perfect physical and mental environments for the next twelve years, there would be laid the foundation of such an army of strong men and women that we would need no Canadian navy at all, and if in addition to the physical and mental there should be added the perfect moral environment, it would be the most perfect array of men and women any age or any nation has produced. I tell you there would never have been in this world such a people as would come from this Province. To come from a godly home, the foundation of which is planted in righteousness, is the environment that gives to the world such women and men as Queen Victoria, Florence Nightingale, John Bright, Ewart Gladstone, John Ruskin, Frances Willard, and the present Bishop Ingram, of London; men and women not only ready to do the individual duty, but to suffer and die for a principle if necessary.

Oh, the pettiness of life in so many homes, the narrow interests, the avaricious graspings, the gossip and the boastings! How can such environment produce great men and women?

We want to speak about the difference between boys and girls. We should shut out the sex cry. Sex is an accident, an incident, and the greatest mistake you can make is to have a different moral standard for the boy and girl. What is bad for the boy is bad for the girl, and you cannot build up a good race if you have two standards. It is this wrong idea that all the women need to think of is ribbons and feathers, and all the boys need to think of is how they can work off that old, spent mare on someone. Don't bring your business into the home. Don't tell your children how you got that butter worked off, how that old cow that had consumption was sold. Now that standard we have actually heard in places. People think they are doing something clever if they are beating someone else. We want to get something for nothing. No matter where it is, that sort of thing runs through the human race, that wish to be a little sharper than the other fellow, and it is wrong.

It never seems to occur to us that we want to be better than the others; that we want to do the thing that is right rather than the thing that is smart. We have set the standard of smartness on top, but there should be a standard, and only one, of morality and goodness. The only thing that counts is whether we are good and true, and that is the environment we want to surround our children with, if we want them to grow up into good men and women.

Now we have every physical environment in this country. We have the hardihood of the north; we have the romance of the south; we have everything to make us strong physically and it is up to the women to produce in their homes that ideal environment which makes people wise and good and true.

We want to fix a standard of equal morality, and when we do that, the men will be better and the women will be better. We will now consider for a few minutes the environment of women.

In our home we must consider the influence it is going to have upon the growing child, because, as I said before, the environment of the first part of our life is the environment that sticks. The trees we sat beneath, the flowers we picked, and all those beautiful memories are ones that go with us through life. But as we get older, this environment changes and it is wonderful how we can adapt ourselves to environment. There is no other creature in the world that can adapt itself like the human race. In either the cold of the north or the heat of the south

we can live well, because there is something in ourselves that helps us to adapt ourselves to environment, and we women have lived for hundreds of years in an environment as a very low order of human beings, and we have come through it, some of us, more or less unspotted.

Now we maintain in environment that what is good for the boy is good for the girl, what is good for the man is good for the woman. We are all human beings, men and women struggling wisely or unwisely toward the goal of happiness, and the nearest route to this north pole of bliss is the common-sense one of bodily health, mental vigor, useful labor and love for one another.

REPORTS OF INSTITUTES.

Halton—Mrs. C. H. Emerson, Burlington.

I have not brought an entire report of the work. The Institute in Burlington is very well attended and many of the ladies never miss a meeting. The meetings are well spoken of. We try to have a varied programme.

During the past six months we have been raising some money for the Hamilton Sanitarium, many of our members being of the opinion that we were getting too self-centred, and that the time had come when we should try to help some who needed help and cheer. When in Acton, at the District Convention, we mentioned this fact, and several ladies from other Institutes expressed themselves as willing to help in this good work. It is quite encouraging to hear the ladies speak so highly of this part of the work.

Some of our difficulties are, we cannot get the members to take part in our meetings, and give us suggestions as to what we shall take up that will be helpful. As I understand the idea of a Women's Institute, it is that we may help one another, and if we know of a good thing to pass it on.

We are just appointing three committees of three ladies each to call on any sick members in their neighborhood and report at each meeting. We are also trying to get each member to remind her neighbors, who are not members, that Saturday is Institute day. Like every other good work that is prosperous it needs to be kept before the people, so that they may feel they have lost something if they fail in their duty.

As each District has but two or three minutes, I thought it might be well to take up the oft-discussed question of "How to Increase Our Membership."

I think the keynote of this question is, get in personal contact with the women. Let them know you want them at your meetings. Make them feel you want to get ideas from them, as well as give them all the help in whatever way you can. You will be surprised how many women are just waiting to be asked to join the Institute, and how few refusals you will receive. And after having gotten the members, do not be satisfied with that, but do your very best to help make the meetings interesting. But above all be friendly. The lack of friendliness is a great drawback to our meetings. I sometimes think it would be well to appoint a social committee, whose business it would be to welcome all who came, and especially to look after strangers.

Carleton—Mrs. T. R. Bradley, Carsonby.

Although Institute work in Carleton County is as yet in its infancy, we can report a membership of ninety-four for the year 1909-10. There are three branches in the riding, viz., North Gower, Stittsville and Manotick; the first named being organized two years ago, the others since then. Last year the district was organized and the district officers appointed.

The branches have been holding monthly meetings and report the "interest" good. A number of copies of the *Home Journal* and other magazines are taken in each branch. We have had some good papers which have been both interesting and instructive prepared by the members. One branch reports a little difficulty in getting members to take part in the discussions on the papers which have been read.

Probably the most interesting feature at all the branches is the question drawer, as all seem to take a more active part in the discussion which follows. Many also look forward to the social hour spent with those who otherwise would be almost strangers. The work seems to be interesting and helpful and progressing favorably.

East Northumberland—Mrs. W. W. Farley, Smithfield.

We had only three branches in June, 1908, but remembering the motto, "If we know a good thing pass it on," the district officers realized that the Women's Institute was a good thing and they have tried to pass it on, and with the help of the lady delegates have added four new branches, making seven now, with yet another under contemplation, and when these Women's Institute meetings bring out forty or fifty women and girls each month, some driving eight or ten miles, we feel assured the work is appreciated when we remember what busy women these are. We know they do not come out of idle curiosity, but because the right-minded, progressive home-maker of to-day finds herself at the head of a very complicated business. This business is sometimes poorly financed, and very often the equipment for running it is not what it should be, and, alas, too often this home-maker is herself the only laborer in this business of home-making. But she feels the product of this business, the members of the family who come from this home must be rightly equipped for citizenship in this great country of ours. This home-maker must possess or gather knowledge to keep her home in a cheerful, moral and sanitary condition. The family must be fed to build up strong, healthy, vigorous bodies, the training character building and all the other duties that time will not permit us to enumerate must be performed with economy of means and economy of strength.

Can we wonder that these women gather together at these Women's Institute meetings, eager to learn of better methods and profit by the experience of older home-makers, and have the advantage of the research and study of the lady lecturers who are sent to us from time to time by the department, and last, but not least, these Women's Institute meetings are teaching the women that the work of the home, instead of being considered drudgery as formerly, is elevated to be the noblest and most important work that women can engage in.

While the musical and literary meetings are appreciated, yet it is the work pertaining to the homes that is most interesting. It is the practical, instructive features of the Women's Institute work that attracts and compels the attention of the greatest number.

All this necessary information can be gleaned in such a social, pleasant way, meeting our friends and neighbors and making new friends, perchance we might never have become acquainted with but for these Women's Institute meetings.

The Women's Institute combines the greatest amount of useful information with the most agreeable recreation, and we join with a minister's wife, a doctor and the publisher of a paper in considering the Women's Institute the greatest organization in existence for women.

East Lambton—Miss F. Rawlings, Forest.

Last year we had three societies, to-day we have nine. We have become thoroughly organized as a district.

The general things we have done, or attempted to do, because we are very young, are first the home work. That has been taken up in all the branches, showing that as our women, so our homes, and as the mothers, so will the children be. And we believe that is our greatest work, but it does not end there. Then we have meetings out in the country, and at some of these we have discussed how we can make our homes and country and surroundings more beautiful, and even have brought petitions before the Council for that purpose. We have a rest-room in Forest for the women of the country to go in and rest, and the women collected $67 to furnish it. That is a thing we are very proud of.

Another small village has gathered together a library and placed it in the school in connection with their Institute. A young Institute with us, formed last year, wrote me the other day and said: "We are in working order now and we will never give it up, for it seems to be the best society we have." And in her report she told me a few things they did, and one was that they had had a bread contest at the exhibition and had given prizes. And now there has been a great deal more interest taken since in bread-making.

In another place they have attempted a contest for eggs, giving prizes to the one whose hens are laying the most eggs for the least money, and next year we hope to report the result of this contest. I was pleased to hear two or three women tell us what their hens do lay and what it costs them for keep.

At one meeting we had a banker tell us the things that women ought to know in regard to banking. That was a very helpful meeting. At another we had a dentist come and tell us what we ought to know in regard to dentistry.

I was amazed at one of the delegates saying that one of our societies is made up of all young ladies, and in another, all old ladies. And in looking at the two societies, I came to this conclusion, that one was owing to the very bright young secretary, and at the other the subjects were all chosen to interest the older ladies. East Lambton is going to do some further Institute work. You have heard of the men of East Lambton, and you are going to hear from the women.

North Middlesex—Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson, Parkhill.

The reason for the interest in our Institute is on account of the increased interest in the welfare of the community; in fact, our women are exerting their influence wherever the interests of women and children need them. This was first shown in the schools. The safety of the school children, such as the sanitary condition and fire protection, has been looked after by mothers. In one of the towns in the public school there was no fire escape, and in case of fire the little children upstairs would be in great danger of their lives. A committee of mothers went before the educational board and complained of these things, and last month there was a fire escape put in.

We have also appointed a committee of mothers to look after the need of young girls. This is a work we are just starting, and we feel there is a great deal of good to be done along these lines.

We consider the programme a very important part of the work. We try to arrange in each of our programmes to have an address on something that is of interest to the community at large. We are well organized and there has been splendid work done throughout the district.

In Ailsa Craig the Women's Institute has never been so well ordered as during this year. I believe they bought a lawn mower, and gave it out to those who could not have one. In another country district the Institute had a flower brigade and trees were planted in the country schools, and in my own town, Parkhill, the most unsightly spot was taken and made into a beautiful park. I think there have been twenty-five or thirty men working at this park already. Besides this, the women in this district, both in the towns and country places, have interested the children in the schools in flowers, and at one of the flower shows, one of the public schools took the prize for the flower boxes. The women believe that this is for the benefit and welfare of their sons and daughters, and through this influence on their sons they will come to see that suffrage should be extended to the home-makers. (Applause.)

South Ontario—Mrs. Balmer, Whitby.

In South Ontario we have six branches, two of them being organized since last Convention. There is a membership of from twenty to sixty-five in each. In nearly all of these, regularly monthly meetings are held at which papers are read, demonstrations given and the discussion following these is not the least important part of our programme. One interesting feature of our meetings has been the interchanging of programmes and the sociability of our members.

We have not adopted any means of procuring funds other than grants and membership fees. Some of the branches print the programmes for the year, and we find the members more readily take part. We believe our meetings have been beneficial to more than our members, and the prospect for the coming year looks bright.

South Perth.

In the District of South Perth much interest is shown at the monthly meetings held in the different branches.

The programmes are made up of addresses, papers prepared and read by the members, discussions on various subjects, demonstrations, music, picnics, candy days, five o'clock teas and other amusements. The social side makes a bright spot in our lives once a month.

East Simcoe—Mrs. W. Bacon, Orillia.

We have not done anything in our Institute to raise funds. We accept the grants that are given us by the Farmers' Institute and the Government, and we use our fees, as far as we can, to keep things moving, but we do not make any money, because our town is simply overburdened with making money for the new hospital and for Y.M.C.A. work, besides a great deal of church work; so we feel that we should make the women feel exempt from making money in the Women's Institute.

We have had a great many interesting papers from time to time. We tried to get our physicians to give us a paper on water, but they were all too busy. However, we got a paper up among ourselves. We tried to bring out its uses, both internal and external, and we covered the ground pretty well. I believe everyone enjoyed it.

One of our lawyers gave us a paper on bonds, law, banking, and told us, among other things, that we should know about money deposited in the bank. We should have our husbands put the bank account in both names, because very serious complications often arise over small sums of money in the bank, after the decease of the one in whose name the account was. He told us such a lot of things that we were so ignorant about, and some of our ladies have already benefited as a result of that paper.

We had an excellent paper on the relation of parent and teacher. The lady who gave the paper was a school teacher herself. She placed the parent first, and spoke of Adam and Eve as being the first teachers, but that they had been instructed by God, and they were fresh from the memories of Eden. She followed that up all throughout her address. She spoke of the parents' place as being much more important than that of the public school teacher, but that there should be the greatest co-operation between the parent and the teacher of the child.

Some time ago we gave a demonstration of cooking. We had some girls who had taken courses here and in different colleges help us, and they gave us a very pretty table charmingly gotten up. Everything was made by the girls, and the recipes were all read first, although that is the reverse order. We started with salad and went right through to frozen sherbet. The girls wore their most beautiful gowns and music was given.

We had a paper the other day on the training of a child. A teacher wrote that paper and it was very fine, indeed, and enjoyed by all. She spoke of the training of the child as going on for a long time before the child could be systematically taught. We also got the principal of the public school to have his pupils typewrite some copies of the new national song called "Oh, Canada." It speaks particularly of home and country. Each lady was given a copy of the song, and we have been singing our national songs occasionally. Some ladies say they enjoy this afternoon of music and talking better than anything.

Another thing we did was to get up a butter pamphlet. Some people said there was very bad butter brought into our stores, so we appointed a committee to get up this pamphlet, giving twenty-one points in butter-making, and we had about 500 printed, costing us $3.50. These we had taken to the stores, and this pamphlet served as quite an educator to the people. The merchants say now that the quality of butter has improved in Orillia.

East Victoria—Miss E. L. Nie, Fenelon Falls.

East Victoria was one of the first organized branches of Women's Institutes, and it has both lost and gained in the work. Some of the branches died, as it were, for a while, but that little spark that had once been kindled did not die entirely, as has been proven when nearly two years ago the officers of the District revived one, and last year we tried the other one. Both of these are now flourishing. One new branch was organized this year. This last one is a country branch which is now flourishing with some thirty-five members. The reports from this branch are that the meetings are keenly looked forward to. They are doing excellent work in bringing out mothers and daughters who would not think of coming to the

village for a meeting. But the village branch misses the members who left them to organize this branch

From the newly revived branch the report came, they were glad that the Women's Institute workers saw fit to again try a branch there, for many of them had been helped on account of the meetings, besides they had learned to help one another by telling of their failures and successes.

The Omemee Branch this year had a contest which, although it was not reported as being the means of adding members to their branch, it looked like it. They held a social last spring and with the proceeds bought tomato plants which they distributed among the members, and in the fall they held an exhibition, giving prizes to best grown varieties and to the one who had the most tomatoes. This was a decided success.

Other branches consider the roll call and programmes a great help in the meetings. In one branch it was a decided failure to try to get any person or persons to prepare a paper on any subject, so it was decided that the subject chosen for the next meeting should be dealt with by a three-minute paper from each member. This proved a boon to the branch. Every member present prepared a paper and since then every meeting has been successful. The six branches in East Victoria are now growing stronger every day, but are still anxious to learn ways and means to become even more vigorous.

Last June we held an excursion to Guelph under the auspices of the Farmers' and Women's Institutes of East Victoria. This proved a decided success both as a means of learning more of what is being done in Guelph and also in raising $12 00 for each branch.

We are now all working branches and expect through the coming winter to have two or three more branches.

North Waterloo—Mrs. A. Brown, Sr., Winterbourne.

It would be difficult to give a separate account of what interests each Institute and what feature of the work they feel most benefited by. A noticeable fact is that during the first year or so of a branch Institute, they are very much interested in the planning and preparing of foods, exchanging recipes, etc. But this is invariably replaced by other subjects, such as character building, or the desire of the Institute as a body to be of some definite use to the community.

Wherever the social side is a strong feature of the meeting, the attendance is generally larger than where dry facts and knowledge are to be gained. The ladies want to get their thoughts away from their home worries, so they can have a social time and go home refreshed, feeling better able to resume their burdens of life.

Some have a pleasant way of choosing a topic. They find an article on a subject in books or magazines and get someone to present it, then have a general discussion, which places everyone at her ease. Others have successful garden parties, and the funds raised are used for some local purpose. Another branch had a splendid "Local Talent Concert," the proceeds of which went for town uses.

Every community appreciates the good work of the Women's Institutes. Perhaps one meeting will be greatly benefited by an address on poultry management, another on needlework, and "What to Do in Cases of Emergency" is a subject of never ending value. As our reports are to be short, I will close by saying that dairy work has been greatly appreciated in our District.

South Waterloo—Miss E. D. Watson, Ayr.

I came up here with a very free conscience, because Mrs. Elliott was to bring in the report, but I do not want South Waterloo to go unrepresented at such a large meeting, and while I have not a paper with the events, I think I can tell you something of what we are doing.

We have eight societies. We have been having a good time this year, and we hope to have a good time next year. The interest has kept up and we have had a large number at our meetings.

We have been greatly interested in hearing what others have been doing. Our principal work has been home missionary work, and it has been a very extensive undertaking. The Farmers' Clubs came to us and asked if we would consider a union meeting, and as a result we have had six or seven union meetings with the Farmers' Clubs. At the meeting in March we had many people who had driven seven or eight miles to attend.

We have not tried to have many reports, but have had a number of addresses. We had the village banker come in and talk on banking, and we had a talk last week on physical education. We went to the Board of the village library and asked if they would put in certain magazines if we paid the subscription. We were told that it was not necessary to pay any subscription and, as a result, they have put in several magazines. The village people, being taxed for the library, do not have to pay for these, but the country people are charged a small amount.

We have found out that it pays to do a good deal of advertising. We send out post cards before each meeting, and we have learned that a personal appeal always brings out someone.

Financially we are generally running along the edge of bankruptcy. Two weeks ago we were down to four cents. Then we got busy. A circular was sent out to the Institute members that they should contribute one article of an inexpensive character, and last week we had a sale which brought us in $52.

There is one thing I would like to say, although it does not apply to our district, but applies to all the districts here represented. I happened to be, last year, down at the National Council, and heard Miss Van Rensselaer speak. When her speech was over I talked with her, and she told me that we were far, far ahead in Canada of them in the United States. She said: "We are taking your Women's Institutes as a pattern, which we mean to follow."

East Wellington—Mrs. H. Quinlan, Damascus.

The success of the Institute in this district is due largely to the fact that in almost all the branches house-to-house meetings have been held, at each of which one or two members contribute a paper or give a short address on some definite subject, which is usually followed by a discussion on the subject covered by the paper or address. Before closing a few minutes are spent in social chat and light refreshments are served.

Our libraries also are a great help. We exchange books and ideas. In this way we are benefited by many helpful hints on housekeeping and home-making, in training our children, and helping our young people to meet the many trials and temptations of life.

Among the many advantages derived from the Institute, I may mention the practical nature of the work taken up, the part which each and every one can take in the meetings if she only will. Sociability is encouraged, for as you know in

many places, chiefly in the country, there are many who are neighbors as far as residence is concerned, yet have merely a speaking acquaintance, and it was not until the Institute came along that those so-called neighbors came to know each other and exhibit a real neighborly spirit. The Institute affords an opportunity for all sects and classes to come together upon a common ground, and in this lies its chief strength. I hope the day will come when every member will be proud that her name is enrolled, and others will be sorry for lost opportunities.

North Renfrew—Mrs. J. A. Bennie, Beachburg.

Perhaps none of you are very familiar with the northern part of Ontario. We are very much by ourselves.

We have good results to show. We have five working branches, two organized recently. I cannot tell you how much we have enjoyed the Women's Institute. The members live mostly in country places, where they do not have a chance of meeting together as in the more thickly populated parts of our Dominion. They are not brought together so often as you are; therefore, it is certainly a great benefit to them to meet from time to time. They enjoy themselves at these meetings and carry home advanced ideas. We have enjoyed the Institute work more than I can possibly tell.

North York—Mrs. J. O. M. Van Nostrand, Vandorf.

The greatest benefit we have derived has been increased sociability among neighbors. Although our members display great interest in the monthly meetings, driving several miles in bad weather to attend them, yet those who appear to need the help most cannot be induced to attend or join our Institutes, but are content to do as their grandmothers have done, and are prejudiced against new ways.

Another benefit is the exchange of views on important subjects, such as household duties, management of children, moral culture; and lately our branch has become interested in the prevention of tuberculosis. We are reading the book recommended by the Institutes, and hope to have a paper on that subject.

Welland—Mrs. W. H. Gainer, Welland.

While all those interests which centre around home and domestic life have not been neglected, yet the main feature of the work done in our district seems to be the raising of funds as a means to an end. One branch is purchasing a piano, so as to give the daughters of the members who are studying music an opportunity to appear in public, and thus while they are young overcome stage fright. Another has secured a permanent home for themselves, and, at the same time, assisted in the new public library, by paying $100, thus securing the right and privilege of using the public reading room in which to hold their meetings. The Library Board gave them a document which entitles them to that privilege for all future time.

The Welland Branch obtained funds for the purchase of an ambulance for the hospital, which cost $500, and paid for it by compiling cook books; in the sale of which they were assisted by each of the branches of the district, and still have $86 on hand to help in hospital work. The method of raising funds for this purpose was compiling cook books, by holding bazaars, suppers, refreshment booths at fairs and making and selling ice-cream, and demonstrations.

The question drawer is used at some of the branches and found helpful in bringing out ideas of each member, as is also the roll call, which is responded to with some practical suggestion and often causes considerable mirth.

The effectiveness of the work done in the district is manifested by the expression of many of its members in both a social and business way.

At the Welland Branch we have been having the physicians and dentists give us talks on tuberculosis, contagious diseases, measles, hygiene, care and feeding of children, typhoid fever, etc., and have found them very helpful.

Laura Secord Memorial.

Miss Lawry, Queenston: You have all heard of Laura Secord, wife of James Secord, one of a family of United Empire Loyalists, who lived in Queenston. During the War of 1812 Mrs. Secord heard American officers at Queenston talking over the plan to surprise the Canadian army at Beaver Dam, under Fitzgibbon. She determined to warn Fitzgibbon of the plan, and starting at early dawn on the morning of the 23rd of June, 1813, circling through the woods to avoid American sentries, she walked through the long summer's day for nineteen or twenty miles, and after sundown reached the Indian encampment hard by Fitzgibbon's quarters. Wearied out and frightened by the Indian challenge, she carried out her purpose; taken on to Fitzgibbon she told her tale and gave the warning which she had risked her life to give.

There has been a movement to erect a monument to the memory of Laura Secord, and we learn that if something is not done immediately, the funds we have already collected will go back to the people.

We wish to have this memorium put up by 1912. There is one magnificent monument there now to General Brock, and any other monument would be overshadowed by this, and, therefore, we decided that a stone building would be much better and give due prominence to this worthy object. We wish to have a museum. We have several things to put in it of historical value. We will also have a library and resting room, and the hundreds of tourists who come to this place will be able to see and inspect this building. It will be on Government property and will be used by all people at all times. We think if we had more monuments the place would look like a cemetery.

We have $113 in the bank. It is outside of our regular Institute money. We have appealed to our Institutes and to all the schools in Ontario. We have also appealed to the Ontario Historical Society, and I am asking you for your hearty co-operation and support. I do not want you to take your support out of the Institute money; I am asking you to contribute personally to honor our Canadian heroine.

Mr. Putnam: We asked only a few districts to give reports here to-day, choosing the districts which did not happen to be represented in previous years. It may be that some of the other districts have something special to tell us.

Peel—Mrs. E. Graham, Brampton.

Our Institute in Peel is trying to raise funds for an hospital costing perhaps $10,000 or $12,000. I may say the idea was originated by the District Secretary. Her idea was to maintain a cot in the hospital, but when it was mentioned, it just went like wildfire, and we have women who come and offer to subscribe. When we ask anyone, "Will you join us?" the answer is invariably, "Certainly I will join."

We have a valuable lot which we think we can buy for $6,000. We immediately started to work and in six weeks we raised $850.00, which is in the bank to-day.

I was appointed District President in May, and I said, "I will personally visit each branch during the year." I think I have gone to eight so far. I think this hospital scheme is splendid, and in carrying it out we will not let our other work suffer.

SPECIAL SESSION FOR INSTITUTE OFFICERS.

Mr. Putnam: We have a number of district secretaries here and a great many others who are interested in district work, some of whom will become district officers in the future. There is a great amount of work in connection with the district, and I have thought that we might simplify that work to some extent.

You are aware that branch secretaries are required to keep all their records in the book which I hold. There is space for membership and the various records to be kept, including the cash account and the minutes. The branch secretaries are required to fill in report forms and send them to the district secretary, and upon these they should give such notes regarding the meetings and the general work as they think are of value to the district officers and the Department. It would be well for the district secretary to merely make notes from these reports that the branch secretaries send to them, and forward the original reports to the Department. In that way we would get full information from the branch secretary, and, in addition, the district secretary would take notes in her minute book of all that she thinks of value to herself as a district officer. The district secretary should keep a record of the place of meeting, the attendance at the afternoon and evening sessions, and such general remarks regarding that meeting as she considers of value. If she wishes to write three or four lines in regard to any one meeting, all well and good.

Are there any features regarding the district books in which you would suggest changes? I think we will take it for granted that the method outlined will be followed hereafter.

Now this is a meeting of those who are particularly interested in district work. Are there any matters which we could discuss with advantage for a time?

Q.—Is it necessary to have an assistant district secretary?

A.—It is well in many cases to have an assistant to the district secretary, especially if there is any likelihood of the one holding office giving it up. One without any training at all in the keeping of the district books is at a disadvantage in taking full charge. By acting as assistant to the district secretary for a season or two, one would be much more prepared for the work in hand.

Q.—In keeping record of the members, is it necessary to put the exact date of their joining in the book—I mean in the district book?

A.—It is well for the branch secretary to do this. She should record in her book the date she got the name and money. The district secretary should record in her book the date on which she received the name from the branch secretary. I trust that the district secretaries will keep their records in such a way that they will not send the names more than once during the Institute year. We receive a great many names twice during the year. The district membership book, as you know, can be used for a number of years.

Q.—Is it advisable to change the president of the district every year?

A.—It depends upon the capabilities of the president, and the amount of time she can devote to the work, as well as the available persons to take her place. If you have a good district president, she should remain for two years at least. Where you have a lot of capable women, in that case it might be advisable to make a change every year, because a district president who really does the work of a district president as it should be done has a great deal of responsibility and requires to spend considerable time and energy in the work where there are a number of branches. The wisdom of a change must be left to the good judgment of the representatives at the district annual meeting.

Q.—At what time should the district books be audited?

A.—You should have your books audited before the district annual meeting. It may be done on the day of the annual meeting, but the books must be audited and duly certified to before they can be passed on at the annual meeting. You cannot very well approve the accounts of a society until they are approved by the auditors.

Q.—I would like to know whether, or not, it is necessary to have an annual meeting for the district.

A.—Yes, you should always have such a meeting.

Q.—And if no meeting were held, what would be done? Would you consider the former president and secretary as still holding office?

A.—It is a general rule in society work for a person to retain office until a successor has been appointed.

Q.—Should the branch invite the district president and secretary, or should they visit the branch without an invitation?

A.—Of course, we would much rather go to a place where we had been invited, but district officers are appointed by the district to keep a general oversight of the work and it is not necessary that they be invited before visiting a branch. A great many branches would be neglected if you waited for an invitation.

Mrs. E. Graham: I do not believe I would visit a branch before writing to say I was coming. Our secretary went to a branch without telling them and there were very few there.

Q.—Many persons who were members last year failed to appear at the annual meeting, but they joined again later; should we carry their membership until a year from the time they joined?

A.—Only until the end of the Institute year. A person who joins late in the year should not get any privileges over and above those who pay promptly.

Mrs. W. H. Thurston: I find the space for minutes in the secretary's book not large enough compared with the space for the financial report and list of members.

A.—Mrs. Thurston is a newspaper woman and no doubt she can fill up the space with valuable information. I am glad to know that this space is not quite sufficient. Are there any other secretaries here who find the space not sufficient?

A Member: I find the same thing; the other part of the book will not be half used when the space for the minutes is all used.

Q.—What is a reasonable amount to pay the district secretary for her services?

A.—It depends upon the efficiency of the secretary, the number of branches, the available funds, etc., and I hardly know what answer to give. I believe the district secretary should be paid according to the work she does, and still, in some cases, if you pay her in accordance with the amount of work she does, you would not have any money left. The success of the work in many cases is due to the fact

that the district secretary is earning more than she is receiving. On the other hand, I believe some secretaries do not earn what they are paid. This matter should be discussed fully at your annual meeting and a definite sum for the ensuing year agreed upon. In some cases difficulty has arisen by the district officers being paid more than the funds will warrant.

Q.—Can you suggest an idea for raising funds for a district?

A MEMBER: Compiling cook books.

MR. PUTNAM: Grey County published a cook book.

Q.—Should the district secretary accompany a delegate to the different branches?

A.—It would be well for either the secretary or the president of the district to accompany the delegate. There is a double advantage; they can give the delegate a good many suggestions and information which will be of value, and, on the other hand, they will get a good deal of information which will help them in their position and be of value to the other branches. There should be a clear understanding between the branch secretary and the district secretary as to the arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates. If a district officer goes with them, one who knows the people in the community, it will be easier for the delegate. The delegates are directed by the Department to go to hotels when they are not met by representatives of the Institute which they are visiting, but there are some places where there are no hotels, and the delegates are placed in an unenviable position.

A MEMBER: I think anyone who is interested enough in Institute work would make provision for the delegate, and the district secretary should write to each branch secretary and see that proper provision is made. We have done so in our district, and we have never been short of funds, and I can scarcely sympathize with the districts who bring up these questions.

MR. PUTNAM: I wish to impress upon everyone that it is necessary that definite arrangements be made in all cases. We cannot say to the delegate, "You must go to a private house." It may be that she has had a very hard trip, and feels she would like to go to an hotel where she usually has greater advantages for rest. We must allow this in justice to the delegate. We endeavor to impress the delegate with the necessity of so adjusting her travelling from place to place that she will be able to take advantage of the arrangements made for her. It is very unsatisfactory, I know, sometimes for delegates to reach a place earlier than you expect them, and it is disappointing if you make arrangements for them to stop at private houses and they go to an hotel.

Q.—Should the president visit the branches at her expense or at the expense of the district?

A.—Her expenses are supposed to be paid out of district funds. The district officer, however, should be quite certain that the board of directors will approve of expending money in that way. Too large a proportion of the funds should not be used in defraying the expenses of district officers in visiting the branches.

THE CHAIRMAN: I was just going to say that when I was going around as a delegate I never found any difficulty in being entertained. If I went to a private house, I was very pleased with what they gave me.

A MEMBER: Don't you think it wise for new officers at the beginning of the term to call a meeting of the directors to settle the business of the year, such as salaries and travelling expenses of the president, and have this matter settled to start with.

Mr. Putnam: Yes, but it would be preferable to settle such questions as you have indicated at the time of the annual district meeting. Ask the directors to meet with the president and secretary to discuss these subjects and the work for the executive for the year.

MORNING SESSION—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1909.

Mrs. William Bacon, Orillia, who presided, said: Mr. James, in speaking yesterday morning, told us that the chairman was not to make a speech, and I am sure we want all our time for the others on the programme.

I think the first speaker this morning is Mrs. Farley, of Smithfield, Northumberland County, one of the oldest in experience in Institute work, one who has accomplished great things for the Women's Institute in the County of Northumberland, and is very much prized by all who have had the pleasure of meeting her as an Institute worker; one who has made us understand what Institute work really means, what it is for. We are having that brought out very fully in the addresses of our women from the different districts. I have much pleasure in asking Mrs. Farley to speak.

THE DAY'S WORK.

Mrs. W. W. Farley, Smithfield.

We will first talk of an average day's work in the farm home, or, in other words, what must be done every day of the year, Sunday excepted. At five o'clock fire is made, breakfast at six. After breakfast there is the washing of dishes, milk pails and separators, as we make our milk into butter; washing and filling of lamps, brushing the stove and sweeping the kitchen, often floor cleaning. The bedrooms are being aired during the kitchen work, then follows bed making, and more or less sweeping and dusting. The average farmer's wife has much more sweeping than her city or town friends. Farmers, as a rule, carry in considerable of the outside with them, such as chaff and so forth. There will also be either a churning or butter working and printing each alternate day. Preparations must be made for dinner, such as pie making, pudding or whatever dessert is to be had for dinner. —in making pie crust I usually make enough for three or four days, as it keeps in the refrigerator, and fresh pies are easily made when the crust is ready—preparation of vegetables and meat. At half-past eleven the dinner bell rings, and the dinner is always ready when the men come in. There is never any waiting for meals in our home. Meals must be on time, whether the men are or not. It is just as easy to get them one time as another. After dinner is over, dishes are washed, kitchen swept and other nameless things are done. Then some preparations for tea are made, if not done in the morning.

We now make ourselves a little more presentable in the matter of dress, and are ready for sewing, mending, darning, or whatever is needed to be done. At six o'clock the bell rings again for the men to turn out, and tea is all ready when they come. After tea and the usual dish-washing, brushing up of crumbs and some preparations for breakfast, the day's work is done.

The evening is spent in reading or other recreation. Nothing has been said of washing or ironing, as this does not come every day, but every week. Washing i

always done in our home on Monday, unless we have the threshing machine, which happens occasionally. I have a washing solution which makes our washing comparatively easy. Then there is baking of bread twice per week, and one of these will probably fall on our average day.

Children have not been included, as at present there are none in our household. But it adds very much to our every-day work, such as washing, hair combing and dressing of children every morning, dinners to put up and lessons to be heard before going to school. I always practised hearing each child's lesson before going to school whether I had help or not. I think it very important for mothers to assist their children in their every-day lessons. I know by experience that if there is ever a time in the life of the farm home mother where she needs domestic help it is where there are young children in the home.

I read some five years ago an article in the *Youth's Companion* (which by the way is an excellent family paper) of a Women's Club with a membership of some two hundred, whose subject at one of their meetings was "The Greatest Woman in all our World's History." After debating the question, the conclusion was that the wife of a man of moderate means who does her own cooking, washing and ironing, and brings up a large family of boys and girls to be useful members of society, and finds time for her own intellectual improvement, is the "Greatest Woman in the World's History." The comfort lies in the fact that more and more the work of the house women, rich or poor—provided that heart and hands give glad services—is taking the first place in the world's history.

How much is contained in those two words "Glad Service." Our work is hard or easy according to the spirit we put into it. If we think it drudgery and complain of our hard lot, it is drudgery, but if, on the other hand, it is done willingly and gladly, all drudgery disappears and there is a pleasure in doing whatsoever our hands find to do, even when it is done with all our might.

"From Season to Season" must be added to our average day's work. There is the spring housecleaning, when we begin at the attic and end in the cellar, never cleaning but one room at a time and having everything in its place at night. There is never any confusion or hunting for things mislaid when this plan is followed. We are not much troubled with moths, and I have thought it was owing to pouring boiling water from the tea kettle in all the crevices of the attic floor when cleaning it and also around the base in every room. It is not necessary for me to take up time by telling how to manage it throughout.

Then the outdoor part is attending to the young chickens and turkeys, which are quite a care at this time of the year on account of cold and wet; door-yard raking and sowing of flower seeds, planting of houseplants in the border. Also the making of orange and rhubarb marmalade.

The summer season additions are: canning of small fruits, more farm hands to board, the watering of flowers (which is no small item in our daily work when we do not get rain), the usual summer guests, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Now follows the hardest season of the whole year in the farm home. In autumn the days are shorter; one thing in our favor, it is cooler and consequently we can accomplish more. Canning of cherries, plums, pears, peaches, tomatoes and sweet corn, making of pickles and meat relishes occupy a good deal of time. Then there are the apple pickers and packers and threshing. Our former pastor tells the story about calling at our home when we had the threshing machine and two gangs of apple pickers, and to his surprise I was at the Women's Institute in the afternoon, being president at the time. This was accomplished by

a little forethought, the baking of pies and cakes having been done the day before, meat and potatoes enough being cooked at dinner for the supper. The dishes after dinner were washed and placed back on the table, so that my table was all ready for the supper, and in twenty or twenty-five minutes after coming home supper was on the table. This can be done for one or two days but no more; we must have some sort of system in doing our work, but cannot have any hard or fast rules as to what we shall do each day of the week, as so many things intervene in our plans. Housework is a business and requires some system as well as brains to run it successfully, and in not allowing our work to accumulate by putting off for to-morrow what can be done to-day. I will relate a circumstance, told me by a friend, in which this congestion occurred. I will give it as she wrote it out for me by request.

We, one day, went to pay an unexpected visit in early winter to our friends, who have a beautiful farm home, and arrived about ten o'clock in the morning. The lady friend opened the door and welcomed us gladly and I noticed she was white from her neck to the bottom of her skirt, and going with her to the kitchen I found she was without help and had just put into pans nine loaves of bread, which accounted for the flour on her clothing. A long table in the middle of the floor was left just as the family, with several men, had left it from breakfast, which her husband had prepared. A churn was in the foreground in which was a churning of butter, which one of the men had churned before going out from breakfast. On a side table was a pan of potatoes, peeled, also sliced ham ready for frying for dinner, that one of the men had gotten ready. I started to gather up the dishes, but my hostess told me she had not had her breakfast and let the dishes wait. I then said I would take up the butter from the churn. She said the butter bowl had a churning in it that had not been worked. After I had worked the butter in rolls and taken the butter out of the churn I offered to empty the buttermilk and wash the churn. She said, "Don't wash the churn, there is another churning of cream to go right in it." Meanwhile the baking of bread and washing of the breakfast dishes were claiming her attention. When this was done her husband came in and found the furnace fire out, and starting it up hastily filled the house with smoke. Then the glazier came to putty the glass in a lot of storm windows, it being a cold day. It had to be done on the kitchen table, which only added to the general state of confusion.

Do you think it necessary for a woman to allow her work to get in such a deplorable condition? Of course she was not responsible for the glazier coming. I imagine she did not get up at five from the fact of her husband getting the breakfast, and she not having had hers. That hour in the morning is worth more than two of any other part of the day.

The winter season after the holidays is our season of recreation. How much we would like to entertain those summer friends now, but this is their busy season. In December we can chicken, beef, pork, headcheese and pumpkins. The chicken is put into cans of the corn size, but the beef is in the tomato size. These canned goods are valuable assets in our farm home and the contents are nearly all grown or raised on the farm. They assist materially in the entertainment of guests at any time, and more particularly in the summer. The entertaining of guests is another addition to our day's work. But I am certain most of our farm homes, if not all, are pleased to have their friends visit them. To be sure it makes more work, but it is work intermingled with a great deal of pleasure and often with profit by exchanging ideas, and so forth. Many persons in entertaining try too hard to make the visit pleasant, so that when their friends are

gone they are tired out. I do not practise this, but allow them to assist in entertaining themselves, as there are always plenty of papers in our home, one daily and several weeklies, horticultural, agricultural and religious magazines, as well as fashion monthlies, which can be read at their convenience.

Having so many kinds of canned fruits and meats makes it comparatively easy to have guests, whether expected or unexpected. The chicken, sliced cold, makes a very appetizing tea dish, or when heated, by adding some water, butter and thickening, forms the contents of an excellent chicken pie. The beef tin can be put in a kettle of hot water or in the reservoir for an hour, and when emptied from the can makes a really good stew. The corn and tomatoes can be made into many tasty dishes such as soups, scallops, fritters, pancakes and many other dishes. The fruits, made into jellies with the addition of some gelatine, make very pretty as well as tasty moulds, especially cherries, with a little of canned pineapple added, and very many other dishes could be mentioned.

I know I have not mentioned very many things which are done in the home. However, in summing up the work I have mentioned, it appears greater than in the actual doing of it. I read an incident in one of our papers last week which voices my idea of work. A middle-aged woman who was cook in a boarding house for some twenty men, hearing the men while at dinner have quite a warm discussion, stepped into the room from the kitchen and one of the men said, "We want you to tell us what will make a fellow the happiest, we mean the happiest right along." Her face dropped into lines of motherly earnestness and her big heart was in her reply, "Work." I will finish by giving a clipping taken from *Farm and Dairy*.

"I never dreamed of such a fate,
When I a lass was courted,
Wife, mother, nurse, seamstress,
Chambermaid and laundress,
Dairy woman,
And scrub, generally doing the work of six
For the sake of being supported."

She forgot to add Poultry Woman. And yet I would rather live in the farm home than in the city house.

THE DAY'S WORK.

Mrs. John Cumberland, Brampton, Ont.

I was fortunate enough to bring my letter with me, so that I can explain what I am here to speak on. I was to give an account of the "General Plan of the Work of the Household and the Utilization of the Labor to the Best Advantage, a General Plan of the Week's Work and a somewhat concise statement regarding the work of the different days." Mine is only for the week, but I have to compare farm and town life, drawing some comparisons, because I have had a little experience in both.

Now one very essential thing about our work is to plan for every day. We are told to take no thought for to-morrow, but that does not refer to our household duties, because the woman who would not take thought for to-morrow would find out that she had taken a great many unnecessary steps and she had come

very far short of carrying out all she should have done during the day. By taking thought for to-morrow we can plan our work and so keep somewhat in line with what we want to accomplish. We want to plan to save time, steps and fuel and a good many other things. We want to do two works, have two things going at once. Very often, while our kitchen fire is burning, we ought to have two things cooking. We ought to do all the work that demands our attention in the kitchen at the same time and so save fuel and steps and often time. We want to master our work, not let our work master us.

The lady who spoke before me said that work need not be drudgery. Now that is very true. Work is one thing, drudgery is another. Our life is three-sided, we have the physical, mental and spiritual and, if we let our work master us, it takes all our time and all our energy for the physical side of life and we have no time left for the mental or the spiritual. But, if we keep the mental and the spiritual up with the other, it affords us many pleasant thoughts, that, while our hands are engaged in toil, our thoughts may be very far above that. We may have such thoughts that will lighten our labor and make us forget that we are engaged in the every-day drudgery of life, and even forget that we are tired.

I would not criticize my friend in so far as the system outlined is concerned. I do not think, however, it is well to keep too close to system. You know we cannot lay down hard and fast rules for every day, because there are so many little side issues coming in which spoil our plans.

I had a neighbor living beside me in the country and she was forever talking about doing things by system, while I was not so systematic. I often used to wish she would forget that word. But she would keep on and she did not want to vary one iota, and, like my friend, she would wash on that one day, even if she had company and a crowd of visitors. One evening when we were going to a meeting in the town four miles distant, as we passed her house there was no washing out on the line, but when we were coming back at ten o'clock there were clothes hanging out. Now I call that drudgery. However, she kept on doing everything by system. She died at last, poor woman, just in the prime of life, but I suppose she was happy because she had died systematically. (Laughter.) She might have had twenty good, long years of life if she had not been quite so systematic.

Once upon a time we met at an afternoon gathering and our hostess said, "Why, I am glad to see you able to be out. You have had grippe haven't you?" I said "Yes, I was in bed for a few days." My friend said, "I never go to bed when I have grippe. I go to the cellar and do a churning and work it off." I said, "That is all right when you think you have grippe, but when you get grippe you will go to bed and you will be glad that you have a bed to go to." That was the last time I ever met my friend out of her own home. A few weeks later I went to see her at her home and she was on her deathbed. She had taken grippe and thought she would work it off.

So much for system. When it is raining or stormy, like yesterday, I do not wash and put my clothes out, because the wind and the weather wear them far more than my work would, so I just leave it until the next day. I do something extra that day. If it is a good day, I wash on Monday.

In town, of course, we have to get the people off to work. At dinner time when I drain my potatoes, I usually prepare the yeast to bake bread the next day. In the evening, before I go to bed, I mix my bread stiff. I did not formerly do that, I used only to set it the night before. I have learned a lesson; I mix it

stiff at night and in the morning when I get up it is up to the top of the bread pan, and so I just put it in the pan right away. If I want it extra white, I mix it down and put it in the pan the next day when it rises. However, I bake my bread when I am ironing and the two works are right there in the kitchen. I can attend to them at the one time and the one fire answers for both purposes. Somebody says, "You will burn your bread with the hot fire you are ironing with." But I cover my irons with an old spider, and you just wonder how little fire keeps those irons good and hot, and by dinner time I have my ironing done and my bread baked.

On Wednesday I usually do my other baking, such as pastry, biscuits and cakes. I always manage when I have a fire going one day, when I am not baking bread, to have a roast in. Another time I will have, say, a shank of beef or something of that kind to make potted beef or soup. Of course, in the town, in an ordinary family, we do not need to have such a supply as in the country.

Then on Thursday—I usually try to have that day off—have the whole day for mending. I am just speaking of town life. Thursday is my day at home, although I am not always there. I have as many callers on other days, too.

Friday—I call that sweeping day—the general sweeping, because we have to sweep every day. I always look back to the days when I lived on the farm, surrounded by green, and when we swept the floors they stayed swept for a week. But in Brampton we have to sweep every day, in fact you may dust in the morning and when you go in after dinner you wonder where the dust comes from.

Saturday we do a little more baking and we shine up the kitchen windows and give the stove a little extra polish and clean off the linoleum. I have learned a new way of keeping the linoleum clean. I do not have to wash it nearly as often as I used to. I just put a cloth on the broom and give it a good rubbing, and it will surprise you how much cleaner your linoleum looks afterwards. There are ways in which you can make work a little easier. I think we ought all to take the easy ways of doing our work.

In washing we ought to get away from what our mothers did. I know a lady about my own age who washes just as they did when her mother was young. She puts her clothes through two suds on the washboard and then boils them and blues and hangs them out. Then she brings them in and starches them. Life is too short in Brampton for anything like that. She would not use ammonia or borax at all because it cuts the clothes.

I think twice rubbing on the washboard wears them a little and it wears the washer, too, so I do not do it. I use borax or ammonia, borax and soap stirred in, and let the clothes steam while I am doing something else. Then I put them out into the washer and give it a few turns and take them out and rinse, blue and starch them and put on the line, and I find my clothes are as clean as when I spent all day working at them.

Then I do not stand ironing table linen that has been taken off the line when it is wet. For every-day use I put just a thought of starch in and iron it just when it is damp. It looks just as well and saves the person considerably and also leaves a little time for something else. I never put starch in my very best linen, because I do not use that except on special occasions, such as Christmas or when there is a wedding.

In cleaning windows, I use a substance called Bon Ami, and it is the easiest way to clean windows. In sweeping we used to sprinkle salt on the carpet, but then, if you use a substance called Dust Bane and just sprinkle it, you do not have half the dust and your carpets look a great deal brighter.

On Sunday I do just as little household work as possible. I prepare everything I can on Saturday.

The second part of my topic is comparing country life with town life. Some people are under the impression that we do not have as many things to interrupt us in our work in the town. Well, there are two classes of people I do not like to discuss this question with. The first will say, "You are to be congratulated on retiring from the farm. It will be such a change, you will have such an easy time in town." And the second person is the town lady. If I tell her that I find I am just as busy in town as I was in the country, I see a look in her eyes saying, "I am glad you have found out we have something to do." If I tell the country ladies I have as much to do, they may have a good deal of respect for my veracity on other subjects, but I see they do not believe that.

Now, you ladies from the country—the town ladies need not listen—don't you ever long to leave your farm; just be satisfied on the farm. I lived in my own home on the farm for thirty-seven years, empress of my own house. I have lived in the town almost four years and I ought to know a little bit about the farm life as well, for I was born on the farm and lived there all those years. Farm life has charms that the town life never could give nor have. The town is all right in a way and there are a great many things about the town I like, and I am not saying one thing against the town—especially Brampton—but do not be in too much of a hurry to leave your farm. If I had health, if the outside work could be managed as well as the inside work, I would go back to the farm to-morrow and be glad to go. But because the outside work cannot be attended to under present circumstances, then I am willing to live in the town and do the best I can.

But there are one hundred interruptions in the town that country ladies never think about. For instance, our houses are built with a basement and a first floor and second floor and attic, where we have a lot of work to do. We go up these two flights of stairs and then the door bell rings and down we have to come. It is, perhaps, some agent; and you go back up, but you are not there five minutes when there is a knock at the other door and down you go for something else that you are not interested in. And you go up and down these stairs times innumerable without accomplishing anything while you are going up and down.

Just think what I could show for that at the end of the season, if I were on the farm! But I spend my time going up and down the stairs and going from this door to that, and I have nothing to show for it. Then at the close of the day I am tired. Such is town life.

In the midst of all our hurries and our worries, we ought all to find time to build up the other side of our life, not give it all to the physical. And so I think in the town we have far more calls on us for the Women's Institute when it is right there in the town, and for the Women's Missionary Society and the Women's Temperance Union and our hospital work in Brampton, which I hope you will all remember favorably, our Bible classes and our Ladies' Aid and everything else. Now the women in the country have not nearly as many of these things to devote time to. Remember, ladies, it is not all dressing up for afternoon teas in town. There are a lot of other things to do, and besides all that, when we worked hard on the farm and were tired, we had nothing to do but give the signal and our horse and carriage was at the door and we went out to call on some friend. When we came back we were rested. Whereas in town we have to trudge up and down stairs and have to walk on hard pavements.

Ladies, when you go out into the orchards and out among the poultry, remember the ladies in town that have not that.

THE DAY'S WORK.

Mrs. W. W. Howell, West Toronto.

My subject is on "Work from the City Woman's Standpoint." When Mr. Putnam asked me to speak on that, he did not know me. I lived twenty-eight years on a farm, twenty years in a country village, I won't tell you how many years in a town, and I am just a city lady now.

Mr. Putnam suggested that I give a statement as to the general planning of the work of the household, and the utilization of available labor to the best advantage, a general plan of the week's work and a detailed statement regarding the work of the different days.

My household consists of five, four of whom go to business. We rise at seven, breakfast being served from 7.30 to 8 o'clock.

Monday.

Breakfast.—Tea and coffee, either bacon, cold meat or eggs, toast, warmed potatoes or porridge.

Washing is going on while breakfast is being eaten.

Sometimes the washing of dishes and bed-making are left until the washing is finished, according to the existing circumstances.

For dinner we usually have what we can make out of what is left over from Sunday dinner. I try always to have a pie on hand, so that I don't have to prepare dessert.

For tea we have cold meat, fruit, cookies or a light cake. These meals are varied each day. We have fowl twice a week, with a change of vegetable and dessert.

As Monday is my receiving day, as well as wash day, I find time only for general routine of work.

Tuesday.

Tuesday is ironing day, and of all days of the week I dread it the most, as it takes most of the day and often a part of Wednesday morning to complete my ironing.

Wednesday.

Baking, darning and mending and a little extra use of the carpet sweeper and duster.

Thursday.

All the extras of the week's work, such as mince meat, pressed meat, apple sauce and cranberry sauce.

Friday.

Sweeping day, when all drawers, closets and cupboard are taken stock of. If I did not do this, I would never know what I had.

Saturday.

A general going over the house and wiping windows. I might just mention the fact that I do not make a slave of myself trying to keep windows shining. As for the kitchen ranges, I simply won't keep them shining unless I have someone to do it for me. I rub them with a cloth and as long as they are clean I am satisfied.

Housework becomes very monotonous when there is but one pair of hands. The "all work and no play" applies to the woman as well as the boy.

Rest is as much in place as work.

The servant problem is an unsolved one with me; for about twenty years I was servant to my servant instead of mistress. I could not do without one and had to submit.

I am thankful that to-day I am able to do without one. For the last year I have had an Irish woman who would come every day or part of each day. She was very slow, slow enough to get over from the next street in time to see part of the washing on the line and the rest ready to hang out, but she is so thoroughly honest and good-natured and so thankful for all that you do for her, that it is out of the question to find fault. I think we would have better servants if the women were a little more humane. I could tell you of cases where I have known servants to be treated as I would not treat a dog.

To carry out work undertaken, no matter how trivial it may appear, or how hopelessly inadequate the reward may be, is to have achieved something. If nothing else, it will help to confirm the habit of pushing on things to a finish.

The daily round of household duties may become irksome to many housewives, and sometimes the tasks seem almost worthless of accomplishment, because they are so insignificant and apparently practically useless.

But it is the small things well attended to that make a complete whole. Don't hesitate to tackle what appear to be trivial things, don't back out of them because they are small. Tackle them at once, and see the thing through. Don't loiter or draw back; keep right on, and when the work is done there will be the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your best.

An unimportant, almost worthless, undertaking completed and rounded out counts more in life than another really important thing only half done.

DEVELOPMENT OF A SOUND BODY.

Mrs. F. C. Hart, Galt, Ont.

In discussing such a topic as the development of a sound body, we are going to consider the need of physical exercise and its place in the physical development of the race, so that it would be best for us to understand the meaning of the terms "Physical Culture," the old term, and that of "Physical Education," the new term, before we enter upon this discussion.

Physical culture meant the training of the body, without any recognition of the relation of mind and body or the influence of one upon the other, while physical education has for its basis the use of movement in as far as it has to do with the development of a sound mind and body, the development of a unit capable of doing efficient work on such a basis. The work is being tried in some schools. The work begins, of course, in the kindergarten, with the play and game and story-telling period, where the children are allowed to tell or act out the story which they have just heard. Here, through movement, the child makes the story his own and as the work progresses in the grades the regular gymnasium work is evolved. All the regular exercises have a close relation with the grade room interests, the art, the manual training, domestic science, and as far as possible with every phase of school and home life which is feasible, as well as the

old Greek stories and any other English work which lends itself to the work. You will see here that the point is to give the child exercise through his most natural mode of expression, that of movement. Through coherence he fails in interpretation, but whether he is in kindergarten or grades he is criticized and helped by his mates, and exercises are developed to suit the situation, so that the work instead of being that which has no vital connection with the child's own experience is one of intimate relation to him or her. The story period in the lower grades gains an added interest, the literature period of the higher grades has a new aspect and little by little the child feels the good of exercise for himself and demands definite exercises of bodily vigor for the joy of movement and expression. This brings us to the place where we see and feel strongly the need for suitable exercise for our developing boys and girls before and at the usual high school age.

Our present day idea, then, is to find a happy medium, to find the relation between the child in school at his desk and his growing physical needs or his physically growing needs.

Now our part in this discussion to-day has to do with the child as we have him to care for.

The great aim in education or in the world to-day is to fit each individual to live to his or her utmost capacity, whatever that may be.

Naturally this demands that each individual be given a good start in life. This does not mean that food and shelter be provided after birth, but means that the parents take thought as to their ability to give a child a fair start, and this is far reaching, and we have only to look at our own generation to see the results of the overwork of our parents and grandparents, and where they went ahead and did their work without thought as to the how or when. We must stop and think out our life a little more intelligently. We have no right to place a handicap on the coming generations, and, therefore, we need to look ahead as we train our girls and boys of this day, if we wish the race to continue strong and hardy.

Just here I would like to mention a private school for girls in New York State, where the sex problem is handled in a nice manner, and the girls are taught to look to the future with thought that they some day may be mothers, giving to the trying period of development a new dignity and higher meaning.

Of course there are many things to be said about our development along both sides. We have mentally gone ahead, but physically gone back, and now we are realizing that something must be done to prevent further loss. This takes us back to our starting point of the care and development of the child.

Taken from the school standpoint we have nothing to do with the child until school age or kindergarten. Before this his needs are simpler, but demand no less care; preparation of suitable food, hours of sleep in fresh air, bathing, out-of-door play, care of the eyes, nose, teeth and throat, positions during sleep or play which may be held too long or too frequently and produce spinal curvature or difference in length of limbs or in strength of the limbs, whose strength and development should be equal; all these have to do with his final development and have much to do with his final place in life, for a strong, well-built, well-developed man or woman has much force in the world. The first knowledge which came to us was through movement, the physical sense, and if we curtail a child's movement—his expression—we limit his power of physical and mental development.

Of course there is much more than this to be thought of. In fact we need

to know from a good, reliable, wide-awake physician that everything which can be done for the child is done to the best of our ability from the physical and hygienic standpoint.

When we come to the school age we have many other factors to deal with. The careful mother will acquaint herself with the school-room conditions, look to the lighting, heating, seating and ventilation, as she did at home; nor will the thought of the change from a free, active life to one of long hours of confinement to seat and desk be forgotten, and the demand for opportunity for change of work and a stretch of muscles for the little ones will be made. Young children cannot give concentrated attention for longer periods than twenty to thirty minutes, and a fifteen-minute recess in one morning is not enough nor in the right place. The need for a quick change of circulation is very great for so active a body, and the wise mother will see to it that her child's teacher tries the experiment at least twice in the morning, besides the recess period, of a few brisk exercises, with the children facing the open windows, and taking in deep breaths. The work will be better and discipline becomes an easy matter.

If the school be a rural one and ungraded, the work will be more difficult, but any good, common-sense, thoughtful teacher, if appealed to rightly, is going to see that it is to her advantage to try what such things will do for her school.

Many will say such things are not necessary in our schools, that our children get enough exercise. No matter how much out of doors they get, the hours of quiet are hard, and especially so for such active muscles; and change of position and fredom to move are very essential. Don't say these things will not do or are not needed in our schools, but just think quietly over your school, and then pass your judgment.

The seating of our children in schools is one of great importance. We are too apt to fit the little child to a seat where his feet hang down, his elbows are too high when on the desk, and his eyes too close to his books. We, then, have to think whether the eyes are defective and, if so, have them cared for at once; to think of the hearing, to know whether the child who is indifferent and listless may not have some physical drawback which can be relieved. Perhaps the hearing may be poor because of hardened wax in the ear (patience, warm water and a syringe are all that are necessary to relieve that), but it may be more; there may be a growth in the nasal passages and both eyes and ears are affected, the child becomes dull, begins to breath with the mouth open, and is generally listless. This is not a home case, but one for your physician to attend to at once, and one for you to insist upon being cared for at once. But look out for it yourself, it means a simple operation of which the results are good. I speak of this here because so often adenoids are not noticed until about school age, or a few years after entrance to school. The artificial conditions of school—long hours, dust, overheated rooms and impure air—along with the nervous tension of school, seem to develop these conditions more rapidly and they bring numerous other things in their train, even leading to imbecility if neglected.

If possible the air of the school-room should be of an even temperature and fresh, and the light good, but not glaring and over-bright. The seats I mentioned before, but wish to explain further. If possible have adjustable seats and desks in your school. Nothing is too good for your child. Chairs and tables are best for the little kindergarten people and the first grade, so that both feet may be planted on the floor and the child sit erect to read and write.

This does away with many of the things which go to form habits of poor posture, round or curved backs, curved spines, and general tendency to slouch; and

is one of the preventive means we have at hand to-day. Many children who were forced to sit upon too high seats have been found with a slight bend in the thigh bone, which goes to show how careful we need to be of the soft, pliable bones of our children. Curvature of the spine (where the spine, instead of being straight up and down, curves to one side) has been found in babies whose parents thoughtlessly put them in the same position over and over again. These, then, are only some of the means we can see at hand to help conditions existing to-day. Such things as I have mentioned are to be seen all over the country, in town and city, country and village, and are of vital interest to every one of us. Another thing which is worth thinking of is the individual drinking cup and hand towel. We do not as yet see the necessity for these things as we should, and not until we come face to face with disease do we begin to see why it is not only hygienic but an economic.

When we come to the High School age, we have other problems entering into our plans. We have the best period for mental development, while it is the period of great physical development and maturity. Here we face a problem with much pride at its root, for no mother wishes her child to fall back a year, nor does she really wish to see her boy or girl fail in health. Necessarily then, the hours of sleep at this age are just as important as those of the babies, for is there not here at this age just as great specialization of growth and development as before? At this age the boy and girl are physically and mentally made or marred, and too great care cannot be taken to help them in every conceivable way. At no other period is gymnasium work or good, free, out-of-door exercise of such great value, and where hours out of doors are few and crowded home conditions prevent freedom, regular exercise is needed as much as any other part of school work, and should be here as before in the grades a part of the daily programme.

At least twenty minutes to half an hour of good, brisk exercise, if at all possible, should be given, and I say it should be possible, for manuals of exercise are to be had under a trained teacher of this work. Of course to carry on such a work, a definite knowledge of the physical condition of each pupil is necessary before the best work can be done. You see there may be some hearts too weak for regular exercise in a class of boys and girls of from thirteen to fifteen, especially the girls; there may be need of special corrective work for spines; arches of the feet may be broken down, and they will interfere with the regular work.

Here, too, I would like to speak of the tendency to overdo during the menstrual period, when the nervous force is lowest in the growing girl, especially the schoolgirl. Here we must step in and help to form good habits of rest. Plenty of fresh air, rest and sleep are essential. The finals may not show marks, but the health should come first, if our race is to continue progressing as we would wish.

The crowded conditions of our cities show us in a generation or two what the advance in civilization is costing us. Physically, the children of parents of the city, whose parents lived in the city before them, show a marked depletion in strength and vigor. So that it is no wonder that with our advance in education we do not wish to lose physically, and in our country we are looking for ways and means of preventing this loss. You will see, then, that this system of exercise has a large place in our work, and is a preventive, hand in hand with the physician who pleads for prevention in his work instead of cure.

In this connection we see the playgrounds movement taking hold in Toronto, where organized games and exercise are carried on during the summer under supervision. Certain apparatus are to be left, if they are not abused; a rink is to be formed for the winter months. This, in addition to the regular work of the

schools, should have much to do with preventing the immoral conditions and the formation of evil habits from hours of play on streets and common. This work is to be continued next summer. It has a close relation to the recreation pier work, which is carried on night and day in New York, roller rinks, and evenings of supervised dancing, etc. All these things have to do with the final physical, mental and moral condition of our people, and if Toronto finds those playgrounds worth trying and continuing, there must be something of value there as well as in the regular system of exercise in schools.

QUESTION DRAWER.

Answered by Miss M. U. Watson, Macdonald Institute.

Q.—What are the fees and rules for sending a farmer's daughter to Macdonald Institute?

A.—Same rules as apply to any other man's daughter. I won't take time to tell you, because we have a calendar which tells it better than I can, and if you will drop a post card to my office you will receive one.

Q.—What are the fees and general expenses of a course in your Domestic Science School?

A.—We say $60.00 a term; $15.00 a term for fees, board at $3.00 a week for twelve weeks, total $51.00, leaving $9.00 for laundry and text-books; anything more will depend on the training of the girl at home. If she is a girl who expects to spend a lot of money every time she goes away, it will take a good deal more. If she is not that kind of girl, it will take very little more. When you consider that when she is at home she has to be clothed and fed anyway, the total expense is not very great.

Q.—Why talk so much about farmers' daughters? Don't our town girls marry farmers, and is it not necessary for all girls to get the training?

A.—Certainly every girl ought; that is what we are working for. You five hundred delegates come from every part of Ontario, and you represent the rural districts as well as the town districts. Now the town people are wakening up to the wisdom of sending their daughters, or securing such training for their daughters, far more quickly than the rural people are. I do not know why, but the fact remains. As President Creelman told you yesterday, you do not send in your applications in time, and when you do, you are very apt to find that we have to write back and say our classes are filled. As a matter of fact, the late applicants, in nine cases out of ten, are from the rural districts. In fact my waiting list now is composed of girls in the country. I cannot help it; the whole country supports the school and any man's daughter has a right to our training. It is a mere matter of the calendar date—first come, first served. And it is not a matter of farmers' daughters or any other daughters, it is a matter of any daughter. We talk perhaps more of the farmers' daughters, because we are the particular school in the country which sets itself out to cater to the needs of the rural districts.

Q.—Was it not given by Sir William Macdonald for farmers' daughters?

A.—He expressed his desire that farmers' daughters should get such training, but there was no set provision.

Q.—How early should they send their applications in?

A.—As soon as they make up their minds. I have them coming in for next

September now. I have no room for January, except for one girl, provided she is willing to board outside. I have twenty-two on the waiting list, waiting for a chance of somebody dropping out, or for some of the girls who have examinations, failing and being turned out. We hope there won't be very many turned out, however, because we hope that our girls here at present are workers; that is the kind of girl we want—the girl who wants to get what we can give her. But if the girl does not work, and we think she is not working, and she cannot pass her examinations, we have to say, "My dear, this is a place for girls who want to work, and we cannot keep this place for you when we have twenty-two other girls who want it."

Q.—Does meat that has been frozen contain as much nourishment as it had before being frozen, or has freezing an injurious effect upon meat?

A.—I am not prepared to answer that question. If the individual will write me directly, I will get accurate information upon the subject. I am not now prepared to answer it accurately. I do know this much, however, that frozen meat sent from Australia to the British markets does not command anything like the same price that the native grown meat of England does. I do not suppose there is any very great loss of natural nourishment. Speaking from my own impression, my idea is there is a loss of flavor. I can speak a little more clearly upon cold storage meat, but cold storage does not freeze meat, it only keeps it at a certain degree above freezing. I am not so sure about the frozen meat. Cold storage meat, especially poultry, does deteriorate in flavor and nourishing value. There is no doubt of that; that has been proven by chemical experiments.

Q.—Can you tell us anything about paraffin washing?

A.—Our laundry teacher has put a good deal of experimental work upon the subject of paraffin washing. Her opinion is that paraffin washing is a real labor-saving device. If you want the recipe I will have copies of it typewritten, and anybody who does want it will get it by dropping me a postal card. We have worked out a series of directions, and we have now put it into house practice work, and we have it in our house practice course, but you are not familiar with these.

Answers by Miss J. Graham, Editor of the "Home Journal."

Q.—What can be done for an audience where the members are so qualified with experience and knowledge that recipes and demonstrations are no longer required, everybody being well-to-do and well enough informed? The branch has been resolved into a literary society. What can be done?

A.—I should like to know where that town is. I came to the conclusion in reading this that it must be like heaven. So far as I can tell about heaven, the angels do not require recipes and demonstrations. However, I think I understand the question in this way, that the community is such that the interchanging of recipes and demonstrations is not of as high value as it might be in some other places. I can quote one society which has had a very interesting year in the study of Canadian trees and forest resources, and the study has resulted in a great deal of useful information. They have used it to great advantage in persuading the Canadian authorities to take better care of the trees. Now that is one way in which those who no longer need demonstrations, or interchange of recipes, occupy their time.

Q.—Do you think our Institutes can be of lasting success without prayer?

A.—I would answer in the words of Carlyle, "Work is prayer." I think it is the spirit of the meeting rather than the form which counts.

Answered by Miss E. D. Watson, Ayr.

Q.—What is the proper order for speakers to take part in a debate, and which side closes the debate?

A.—The affirmative opens the debate and, in most cases, has a few minutes at the end; not more than three or four minutes. Two speakers on the same side do not follow each other, but the opposite sides alternate.

Personally, I do not approve of too many debates in an Institute. I find, from experience in local affairs, that debates too often arouse too strong feelings, and the members are not as good friends afterwards, because you know, whether you are on the affirmative or negative, you want to come out on top. Your opponent may deserve to, but you have a feeling that, if you had a few minutes more, you, too, might have come out first. Still, a debate once or twice in the course of a year does arouse a great deal of interest, and it is rather a good thing, only don't have them too often, and choose some subject which cannot possibly stir up friction. Don't take some local question on which you will become divided.

AFTERNOON SESSION—THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1909.

Miss M. U. Watson, of Macdonald Institute, occupied the chair.

Miss Watson: The first thing we wish of you this afternoon is to finish the question drawer.

Answers by Mrs. D. McTavish, Port Elgin.

Q.—Do you approve of social afternoons or evenings, say twice a year, for the members only, in the different branches?

A.—Yes, I do approve of social afternoons and evenings. I think social meetings, say twice a year or so, for the different branches are good, for they enjoy them, and it seems to draw them closer together. I would not say for the members alone though; I would invite all to come, because thereby I think you gain members for the Institute. You know a cup of tea and a piece of bread and butter will set them at their ease, and they seem to enjoy the meetings too, along with the social part. I would have something in the nature of a regular Institute meeting, then have the social hour. We often gain members in that way, but do not have those socials too often. Do not let them turn into a sort of tea meeting. Always combine the two. Have some Institute work with the sociability.

Q.—How can you make members quit talking in the meetings?

A.—Do you mean they talk while the others are talking and the business going on? How do you suppose Mr. Putnam controls this large meeting? If you cannot control from 20 to 30 members there is something wrong. I think if you have the proper person as president in the chair you should have no difficulty in putting down talking in the meetings. You do not expect women to act as unruly children, and I think, if the president is not able to control them, that there is something altogether wrong. You know obedience to properly constituted authority is one of the first principles. I have never had any trouble of that kind, and I have been president for a long time. You know I am the mother of a large family. It is unfashionable to have large families, but I am not ashamed to say I had twelve children. I believe in obedient people. Since I have been president I have never had any trouble with my meetings, and no woman should go to a meeting if she cannot hold her tongue at the right time.

Answers by Mrs. E. G. Graham, Brampton.

Q.—Our Institute members are nearly all ladies of the town. How can we get the farmers' wives to come and take an interest in the meetings?

A.—Do you not think that is the fault of the farmers' wives? We each have an influence one over the other, and if the wives of the farmers had the proper Institute feeling they would get their friends to come and join the Institute. We have, in Brampton, a great many farmers' wives as members and who come to the meetings; and I think the grandest part of Institute work is the meeting on an equal footing of the farmers' wives and the town women, because the object is the betterment of our homes, and we are all home-makers. There is just simply a little difference in the nature of the work to be done, and how it is done. We all have husbands and children and homes and outside interests.

When I was appointed District President last May, I said to the ladies, "It is no credit to me that I was born pleasant, but since I have become a member of the Women's Institute I have tried, if possible, to be more pleasant." I would not want any of our country members to say, "I met that stuck-up Mrs. Graham in town, and she would not speak to me," so on Saturdays, the market-day, I have a little bit more smile. It is not that I put it on, I mean every bit of it. We have some of the best papers prepared by our country members. One of the ladies here for the first time to-day said she never saw such a lot of splendid-looking, fine women. I think there is a lot due to the husbands we have left at home.

Answered by G. A. Putnam, Superintendent.

We have a number of questions here, bearing upon expenses of the district officers, salary for branch secretary, and expenditures of various nature.

Now, I do not, as Superintendent, want to lay down hard and fast rules, except in a few cases where it is necessary. The success of the Institute is due to the fact that we have allowed the Institutes to manage their own work as they see it best suits their localities. The matter of finances is of course a very important question in most Institutes. You must spend your money in such a way that all members of the Institute will have an equal opportunity of participating in the benefits to be derived through the expenditure of that money. It may be that you have sufficient funds on hand to pay your secretary a small salary and, if you think it well to do this, all well and good. Many of them are of great value to their respective Institutes and, generally speaking, are pleased to do their part without any thought of remuneration.

Q.—Why was the Government grant reduced to $2.50?

A.—The Legislature made provision for the ending of the financial year, so far as departmental work is concerned, on the 31st of October, instead of the 31st of December, and they made provision in the estimates for grants covering only ten months of the year—that is, one-sixth of the usual grant of $3.00 was deducted on account of the shortened financial year, and I was enabled to pay you only $2.50.

It is rather a healthy sign to see an Institute with about 6 or 8 cents on hand; that is, if there is any hope for them at all. We heard tell of three or four Institutes yesterday which came out with a balance of 3 to 8 cents. That means that if these are live organizations they will at once look around and see what means can be adopted to get more funds to carry on the work.

Q.—Why not increase the membership fee from such a paltry sum? The majority of farmers have just as much money as the townspeople, which Mr. Creelman seems to doubt because we do not send all our daughters to Macdonald Institute.

A.—I do not think it would be wise to increase the fee. We want to get as many people as possible interested in this organization, and if we increase the fee it would mean that there would be fewer people join. While to a great many of those that belong to the Institute now a fee of 50 or 75 cents or $1 would not cause them to sever their connection with the organization, there would be a few fail to renew on account of increased fee and new members would not be so readily secured.

Q.—Is it a good plan to have the District President and the District Secretary in the same branch?

A.—I do not think it is, generally speaking, although it is the wise thing to do in some places. It is well always to have a District Secretary and President so located in the district that they can easily communicate with each other and carry on the work with dispatch.

A MEMBER.—If the lady wants to have a larger fee let her pay the membership fee of three or four persons whom she would like to see connected with the Institute.

Q.—What would be the best method to organize a Farmers' Institute where there is a Women's Institute?

A.—The Farmers' Institutes are organized in practically all districts of the Province, but they are organized upon a different basis to the Women's Institutes. We have Farmers' Institutes composed of representative men from the various townships and towns. They come together during the year for the purpose of mapping out the work, planning, and carrying out those plans. Whereas in the Women's Institute work, you not only have a district organization, but you have your local organization. The question refers, no doubt, to the Farmers' Institute Club. The Farmers' Club organization is bound to play a very important part in the Farmers' Institute work of the future. When you afford the farmers an opportunity of coming together as often as they desire for the purpose of discussing underlying principles and applying these to their respective localities, then I think you are rendering a service which is most valuable to them and may be made of more value than the holding of meetings only once a year to which representatives from the Department are sent. I think the Farmers' Club work can be made as effective, so far as the farmers' work is concerned, as the Women's Institute work has been effective in simplifying and perfecting the woman's work, and we advise the women of the Institutes to use their influence to induce the young men and old in the different localities to organize these clubs. We have in the Province of Ontario now some eleven district representatives, men who have been appointed by the Departments of Education and Agriculture to take charge of agricultural work in the eleven counties represented; not only to look after the agricultural interests through the Institute, through the agricultural societies and through demonstration work, but also to teach in the High Schools. These men have come to believe, after two years' experience, that there is nothing which is going to help them so much in their work as the local Farmers' Institute Club, and they are devoting a great deal of their time and thought to the establishing of these local clubs. I cannot impress upon you too forcibly the wisdom of the local Women's Institutes endeavoring to get the farmers in each locality to form Farmers' Institute Clubs.

MISS WATSON: I have a question or two here which I will answer before taking up the regular programme.

Q.—Would you advise us to affiliate with the National Council of Women; if so, why?

A.—The Women's Institute as an organization is already affiliated with the National Council of Women, and I do not believe it would be wise to have each local branch affiliate with the National Council of Women. If you live in a small

place where you cannot have a local branch of the National Council, you may become individual members of the National Council, but if you do, it is a question as to what you can obtain from it that you cannot obtain through your affiliation as an organization of Women's Institutes as a whole.

Q.—Why are members not able to obtain help for their papers when they send for it?

A.—I do not know whether that refers to the reports and papers sent out by the Department in Toronto, or whether it refers to the matter being sent out by the Macdonald Institute. If it refers to the reports and leaflets which your Superintendent sends out, you ought to get them. If you do not, it will cost you one cent for a postcard to tell him so, and if he gets the notification that you are not getting the papers you should get, they will be most promptly forwarded. If the question refers to the help Macdonald Institute is trying to give you, I have plenty to say about that in a few moments.

WHAT THE MACDONALD INSTITUTE IS PREPARED TO DO FOR THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

Miss M. U. Watson, Macdonald Institute.

You will remember two years ago I told you that if any of you had any questions or problems that you thought Macdonald Institute could help you with, we would be glad to do so if we could, and we had a few responses from that invitation. Last year I renewed that invitation and told you how we were trying to put our material in accessible form. Mr. Putnam also sent out some printed slips telling you just how to go about sending for this help, and I thought you would be interested in hearing about the responses which we had from that invitation. Last year, or up to date this year, we had about 350 letters in direct response to that invitation. About 260 of those letters got help in some form or other, and the rest, a quarter of them—and this may be the reason why the questioner did not get her help—about a quarter of them wanted material which was already out and we had not any duplicates of that material. Therefore, we had to write and tell the individuals who wanted that help that we could not send it.

One reason for this difficulty I found was that many of the branch Institutes belonging to the one district took the same programme for the year, and then I was apt to get many requests for the same kind of material at once. Our collection is not big enough to deal with so many requests at once. Some of the requests came in the summer and the work was neglected, as it had to be managed from my office, and for a few weeks in the summer this office was closed, and I had no one with which to leave it, so that it could be properly attended to, and therefore, about one-third of those 80 or 90 whom we could not help came in during that time. Only two or three gave us too short notice. On the slip we sent out we asked for two weeks' notice, for the reason that Macdonald Institute has its regular work to carry on, and in many cases the material that you wanted had to be hunted for, and had to be catalogued and put in shape to send out. This takes time, and, therefore, we asked for a fortnight's notice, and very few failed to give us time enough to send out their material. There were a few questions referring to matters in Mr. Putnam's line rather than in mine, and these were passed along to him, and I am sure were attended to. About 28 of them floored us altogether. We could not do anything with them. It would take too long to go over those

requests, but some wanted comic recitations. We have no collection of comic recitations. I have no objection to them, but simply we did not happen to have them. I tried to help those questioners by suggesting where they might get such material. In the other cases, it was usually owing to the fact that we have not yet gotten a really good knowledge of what you want. We are learning, but we are not yet quite sure of the nature of the help you want. We are gradually improving, and I am quite sure that a good many of these requests we could satisfy now, although we could not at the time they came in.

What has been accomplished in connection with this work, you may look at from various points of view. Looking at it from my own, it has done very much for me, because it was necessary to do a great deal of reading in order to catalogue and put into accessible form the material which we had available. Had you not wanted it, a great deal of that material would still be waiting a more convenient season; as it is, a great deal has been done and it has broadened my outlook immensely. I wish every one of you could have done the whole thing yourselves, and from my point of view the work has been well worth while.

For Macdonald Institute a great deal has also been accomplished. Much of our most valuable material was buried in magazines and pamphlets which when you wanted you could not find. We are gradually making it accessible by this cataloging process. Therefore, it has been good for Macdonald Institute. For the Women's Institute? That is for you to say. Doubtless we very often sent material less helpful than you expected. We probably often sent quite the wrong thing because we were not quite sure of your point of view, and we sometimes sent with a malice of forethought material that would provoke the heartiest kind of discussion. We did not expect to do all the work. We always expected you to do a good deal of the work yourselves in picking out the helpful parts of the material we sent, and then putting it into a good paper of your own.

What do we want to do? If you will notice, those of you who have attended all the sessions here, every speaker has kept constantly before you the idea, behind all of your work, better homes for Canada. Macdonald Institute is working for precisely the same thing, with this difference: You Women Institute people are students on the job while our students are only getting ready for it. There is a great difference. We want to do what we can because it is a centre. Macdonald Institute is a centre where we are gathering together a great deal of good material. We have to have it for our students. Unfortunately they do not get nearly enough time, the days are not long enough to do all they would like to do in the way of consulting our library. We want to place these resources at your service, and so long as you consider it worth while to seek our help you shall have it.

Now do not be discouraged if we write you that we cannot help you this time, because perhaps next time we shall be able, and as the years go on our collection ought to be increasingly valuable. We are trying to take every magazine as it comes in and keep it in accessible form, especially those with material upon food, with its divisions of dietetics, and matter upon sanitation and the house; matter upon the home; matter upon economics from the home-maker's standpoint, and in that we take up that most vexed question of the financial rights of the woman. We have a good deal of material upon education and a good deal upon social questions; some upon dress. There are not very many upon dress, but they are increasing, and we have some other divisions summed up; so if you have a question that you think we can help you on, do not be afraid to send it in.

EXHIBITION AND DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.

Perhaps the most important labor-saving device of the year is the *vacuum cleaner*. Many of you will remember the advent of the reaper and the binder. At first the farmers looked askance at them, questioned their value, and some took a long time to make up their minds to buy one of the new machines. Manufacturers had to send men out to teach the farmers how to use them, but it was astonishing how quickly those machines spread over the country. The vacuum cleaner of to-day is going through the same stage of questioning and experiment as the reaper and binder of earlier days. We may criticize the individual makes as we please, the principle governing all is sound, and the machine has come to stay.

There are two kinds on the market, differing chiefly in motive power. The one worked by electric power is beyond the reach of many people by reason of the electricity necessary and the cost of the machine; the other, worked by hand power, is within the reach of most of us. The cleaning part—much the same in both kinds—is simply a pumping apparatus very similar to your well and cistern pumps. Instead of a handle working up and down, its handle works forward and back; instead of a solid pipe going down into the well, it has a flexible pipe with a solid nozzle at the end, which can be moved over the floor; instead of sucking water it sucks air, and the suction is strong enough to draw the dust out of the carpet along with the air; instead of discharging water into a pail, it discharges the air, minus the dirt. How does it get rid of the dirt? Did you ever see a pump spout with a bag tied firmly round its nose to strain dirt and sand from the water? The vacuum cleaner has a straining apparatus inside the tank which does the same for the air. The machine is no harder to work than the little soft water pump in your kitchens, and the amount of dirt it will take from carpets and rugs is astonishing.

There are many different makes on the market, and we advocate no particular one. We advise you to do as the men do when they buy machines—send for the catalogues and learn all you can about them and, if possible, test their working. Compare the good and bad points of the different ones and choose the one which best fulfils the following three requirements:—

1. Durable parts which will stand hard wear and tear.

2. Good suction—it should raise no dust whatever, and, when the nozzle is tightly stopped, should be extremely hard to pump.

3. Easy working—should have a comfortable handle and smoothly working parts.

Q.—What is the cost of it?

A.—Hand machines range from $8.00 to $25.00.

Q.—Will it clean lace curtains?

A.—It will take out the dirt that is loose, but not anything like smoke or dirt held by grease. We hear that, if you come from a ball with a dusty train, the machine is an effective cleaner.

Q.—How will it work on a hardwood floor?

A.—So far the manufacturers have apparently not mastered that. There is a brush which fits over the nozzle and supposedly brushes the dirt within range of the suction. Doubtless this will be perfected before long. Some of the machines have several nozzles—one for furniture and walls, one for mattresses and tufted furniture, etc. Their value lies only in their bringing the dirt more easily within reach of the suction.

Q.—Do you really think that it saves work?

A.—I really do. It is lighter work than ordinary carpet sweeping, it saves time and it does not require skilled labor. The thorough sweep of the good housekeeper is a matter of skilled labor. It takes a woman who knows how, who has the strength and who has the knack of systematic sweeping. She probably begins by dusting and moving out of the room all the small things and as much furniture as possible. Getting out the furniture is heavy and trying work, but she gets a breathing spell while she covers the pieces which cannot be taken out. Then she sweeps, gathers as much of the dirt together as she can, takes it out in the dust-pan and leaves the dust she has raised to settle. It does so impartially on all parts of the woodwork, and presently she returns to wipe it off before returning the furniture, etc. You know the routine, and you also know that you cannot turn the average man or maid into a room with orders for a thorough sweep and expect to feel satisfied with the results, but you can turn two children of ten and twelve of ordinary intelligence into a room with a vaccum cleaner and feel that it will be thoroughly swept. The vacuum cleaner raises no dust; it is unnecessary to remove anything from the room—whereby much time and energy is saved; it takes loose dust and dirt from the carpet, but lets none of it escape to the air to settle back again, thereby greatly lessening the amount of daily as well as weekly dusting. It is, therefore, a real labor-saver, not so much in the actual time occupied in sweeping, as through the elimination of the terrible raising of dust, settling of dust and wiping up of dust, which accompanies ordinary sweeping. With it you may dust and set your room in order first and vaccum-clean last, knowing that, if company arrives in the performance, you may set the machine outside and receive them with all serenity.

Q.—Will it gather up anything but dust?

A.—It will take up feathers, pins, small buttons and almost anything small enough to enter the slot.

Q.—Is it necessary to take up the carpets as often?

A.—One woman of my acquaintance, always considered a very particular housekeeper, said recently, "My carpets are not coming up this fall. They have been vacuum-cleaned weekly since spring and I am sure they do not need to come up." Another says, "Our small boy's bedroom had a new wool square put down six months ago; it was vacuum-cleaned weekly and I took it up the other day to see what the floor was like. There was no dust under it and we could not shake anything out of the rug."

One Women's Institute tested a vacuum cleaner for themselves. They arranged that the agent should bring the machine to the village and demonstrate at a meeting of the Institute. They were long-headed enough to borrow one of the churches for the test, arguing that any machine capable of cleaning the average church carpet would do satisfactory work elsewhere. Now the janitor of the borrowed church apparently thought it wouldn't do to let the women of the other churches find his church dirty, so he swept it before the test, and it was extra clean. The agent brought in the machine and showed it clear of dust, and about fifty women tried it.. They swept a piece of the ingrain carpet, then part of the cocoa matting in the vestibule; they raised both to find the floor cleaner than it had ever been seen before; they emptied the machine to see how much dirt had been taken up, and the amount horrified both the janitor and the women. There was no further question of its suction power and the test immediately resulted in two clubs of women each owning a machine and a third one in the village for rent.

Q.—How do they work the clubs?

A.—In one club half a dozen neighbors each put in $5.00. They bought a $25.00 machine, and a little wooden wagon for transportation. Each member of the club has the machine one day each week; the one who has it keeps it until the next one sends for it. They have an agreement that the machine cannot be loaned outside the club, not because they are unneighborly, but to avoid complications in keeping track of its whereabouts and responsibility for repairs. The club has been in existence since last spring; has worked most satisfactorily and has spent only thirty cents for repairs. A hand vacuum cleaner at $2.00 a day rent is not profitable, but $5.00 for fifty-two days in the year is well worth while. A larger club would, of course, decrease the cost to each member, but would probably not work as well.

Q.—What is a fair price per hour?

A.—If you bought a machine at $25.00 and rented it on an average of four days a week at fifty cents per hour, at the end of the year you would have $79.00 profit. Even twenty-five cents an hour for three or four days a week would give your Institute a reasonable profit. An Institute could make money easier with a vacuum cleaner than through bazaars or socials. It is better to rent by the day or half day than by the hour, unless you have someone who can stay with it and attend to its delivery. Probably a charge of eight or ten cents an hour would be necessary.

Q.—Do you think it well to have agents come and demonstrate these machines?

A.—Yes, the live agent is usually glad of the chance. Two or three rival agents together would make a lively demonstration.

Q. How will the wearing of the carpet compare with the broom?

A.—The broom is a bundle of hard straw which is used on the carpet with a scrubbing motion. The carpet is made of soft fibres. It stands to reason that the brass nozzle which slips smoothly over the carpet will be less destructive than the broom. Some think the machine will suck out the fibres, but the suction of the hand machine at least is not strong enough to do so. The question of wear need scarcely be considered.

Q.—Should we not wait until the machine is perfected?

A.—By no means. The farmers did not wait for the perfect binder. They paid $300 for the early ones and were ready to discard them and pay for improved ones later. They were ready to do the same thing for various other machines not used any more days in the year than the binder. Go you and do likewise with the vacuum cleaner, which you want to use every week.

The next thing on my list is a little thing—the *cake-mixer*. It is on the same principle as the bread-mixer which many of you are using. Those of you who make many cakes will find it a time and muscle saver. We are often asked, "What about those recipes which call for creamed butter and sugar and whites and yolks of eggs beaten separately?" Our own experience is that with this machine you can cream butter and sugar more quickly than with a bowl and spoon, and that there are very few cake mixtures which really must have the egg whites beaten stiff. We have seen sponge cakes of beautiful texture made with this machine and equally good butter cakes.

Another thing we have to show you is the *alcohol iron*. The principle is the same as in gasoline stoves or the kerosene stoves which vaporize the kerosene and burn it as gas. In this iron, the alcohol is similarly vaporized and the gas burned along the bar which runs into the body of the iron. Experimenting with this iron last summer, we found we could run it for a cent and a half

an hour with denatured alcohol costing sixty cents a gallon. We believe that in intelligent hands, the alcohol iron is a good thing, but are not prepared to say it is wholly satisfactory to put into the hands of children or ignorant girls.

Q.—What is the price of that?

A.—The price ranges from $3.00 to $5.00. The only use for these irons is probably when electric irons are not available. The electric iron is so safe and convenient that none who can have one will choose an alcohol iron instead.

The next thing we wish to speak about is the reform of a present-day practice. Many of you are butter makers, some of you are cheese makers, and you have learned to use the thermometer in connection with these operations. In consequence of having learned this, the average butter and cheese of Ontario is better than it was ten years ago. *It is high time we carried the use of the thermometer into the field of bread making.* It is an open secret with you experienced bread makers that successful bread making depends largely on keeping the sponge and dough just at the right temperature. Most people know that it won't do to keep it too cool or let it get too hot, but, if it does get chilled, very few know how much longer than usual it will take to come up, or just how to control it. No two houses are alike and no one can tell you how many blankets to tuck around it to keep it just right. Many women talk about "luck" in bread-making, but there is no such thing. There is a good deal of ignorance about this matter of temperature, but the Ontario women can make bread with a thermometer just as easily as butter. How? First buy a fifteen-cent dairy thermometer and then get rid of the blankets. The blankets are too difficult to wash and, if not washed frequently, they are not appetizing. Then experiment until you find a corner which is protected from drafts and can be kept at an even temperature.

Q.—Would you put the thermometer in the dough?

A.—There is no objection to a clean thermometer in the dough, but in a protected place it will be enough to hang it beside the pan.

Q.—With a bread-mixer, what do you do?

A.—One woman I know has a cupboard next the chimney which happens to be just right in temperature. She tucks her covered bread pan in that cupboard out of all drafts and leaves it alone and knows exactly how long it will take to come up. She has "cut her coat according to her cloth," but all do not command similar cupboards. Another has a box behind the kitchen stove. It so happens that the spot is free from drafts, so that it is fairly easy to keep an even temperature inside the covered box. We have worked out a *bread table,* easily obtainable if you have some money to spend, or a man around clever with tools. It is simply one box on top of another, the top one a cupboard and the lower one to hold a very small lamp. In the metal division between the two cupboards is a pan to hold water, which keeps an even heat. The top cupboard has a glass door to permit of watching the progress of rising. We are not quite satisfied with our cupboard, as we have not yet found a small enough lamp. It takes so little heat to keep a closed cupboard at 70° or 80° F.

Q.—Would a soap stone do in there?

A.—It would be hot at first and lose its temperature. I doubt if it would prove satisfactory. Remember the thing to watch is the even temperature; the means of securing this is a secondary matter. We have had excellent results in cold weather by hanging an electric light in an ordinary kitchen cupboard.

Q.—Is 70° or 80° F. the right temperature?

A.—Yes, 80° seems best when you want the bread up as quickly as possible. If it is to stand over night, it should be about 70°. It is better to have all the ingredients about that temperature when they are mixed.

We leave the question of controlling bread-making temperatures with you to experiment with during the coming year.

We frequently hear country women say, "I wish I could have a gas stove, it is so easy to strike a match and have the oven ready in five minutes." Well, keep your eyes open. We are told there is an acetylene gas stove on the market, and it may prove the solution of the country woman's gas stove. Perhaps we may have something to say about it by next year.

THE AIM OF MACDONALD INSTITUTE.

Miss L. D. Hogg, Perth, Ont.

Throughout all time woman has been the home-maker—by common accord this is her natural sphere—but in earlier times she received the training necessary for her future duties in the home itself. Formerly, almost everything needed in the home was produced in the home or on the estate. This meant, on the part of the home-makers, skill in doing many things, and it provided the girl with an efficient training for her duties in after life. But in the present day the factory has taken from the home many of its former industries, and modern development has changed our ways of living to a very great extent. These changed conditions have taken away the training of the home; but at the same time they have enlarged the problems and responsibilities of the home-maker, and it has been found that the knowledge needed in the proper management of the home has increased. To meet these changed conditions, and to train girls in all questions relating to the home, is the work of Macdonald Institute.

This surely is a very broad aim, but not until we consider that the health and happiness of a nation—its entire welfare—depend on the homes of its people do we realize just how far-reaching this aim is.

Home Economics or Domestic Science, to most people, means sewing, cooking, laundry, and perhaps various other household arts. This part of the training is dealt with most thoroughly at Macdonald Institute. and this practical work is invaluable, as it gives to the girls both confidence and experience, which will be of the greatest use in the home. But Home Economics stands for much more than this—the food problem itself is broader than mere cooking, even when scientifically taught. It includes a study of the nutritive and economic values of food and, for its proper understanding, some knowledge of food production and the chemistry of food is also necessary. But equally important to the home is the house—its material expression. The training at Macdonald gives the students an opportunity for studying everything pertaining to the home—its cleanliness, its care, its furnishing, its decoration, from the standpoint of health, convenience, cost and beauty. But, above all, the aim of Macdonald is to foster the spirit that dignifies labor, and that brings worship into every-day life.

Thus it is shown very briefly that Macdonald Institute stands primarily for the efficient training of girls as the home-makers of our country, and when we consider the influence which an ideal home would exercise, this training cannot be estimated too highly.

NERVES.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Toronto, Ont.

I have always felt that anybody, whether she can speak or not, can talk to the annual meeting of the Women's Institute. There is no meeting like it that I have ever seen anywhere.

The success of this association and of this meeting is not difficult to explain. The Women's Institute rests on one of the few great principles of life, and that principle is unity. Anyone who reads the motto of the Women's Institute, "For Home and Country," says "I stand for that; that is what I care about." We have the same feeling, and what a joy it is! It is that feeling of unity which seems to render so valuable and so important our meeting here, and we realize better than when we are apart what it is that we are really interested in and that we wish to make prominent in our lives.

I do not think anyone can live long in Canada without having the knowledge that this country is full of work to do. You can enter no home, you can go into no part of Canada—urban or rural—you can visit none of our Provinces, but you see before you everywhere the signs of everything awaiting the worker. Not only mines and fields and forests to be developed, but people to be taught and character to be built and lives to be enriched. One is not afraid at all of the resources of Canada; they are simply unlimited. One is not afraid at all of the enlargement of Canada. We, none of us, have any idea of what it will be. One is not afraid to put the scenery of the country, or the mineral wealth of the country, or the agriculture of the country, beside those of any other country in the world; but sometimes, when we sit down and read our newspapers, there comes a sickening sense of the bitter failure we are making of a great many lives that are being lived in this country.

Now the real business of a physician is to make people adequate to their work. People come to us because the head aches, or the feet are sore, or there is a pain somewhere and they cannot work. A patient has, for example, typhoid fever. It is our business to set him on his feet again and send him back to the college or the farm. When the patient is the mother of a family—well, I would not like to think we neglected any of our patients, but I remember one mother who fixed her eyes on me and said: "Do you think there is any chance for me? Because I have six little children at home, and I am wanted there." The mother is wanted there, and I can tell you that people appreciate the work of a mother more than anyone else.

I am going to say a few words on "Nerves," because I know that lessens the adequacy of people in this country. I think it renders more people unfit for their work than any other one thing in the Province of Ontario. I do not see why we cannot have enough nervous energy to drive the machinery of ourselves and the household.

There are seven different things I want to speak to you about, because I regard them as causes of "Nerves." The first of these is the *want of sleep*. The first and the greatest cause, I think, of an inefficient nervous system is the lack of sleep, and not the lack of sleep last night, but when you were three years old or one month old. The children of Canada do not get much sleep and, as a consequence, when they are grown up the nervous system is not adequate. The test of a nervous system is that it should be equal to the reasonable demands of life. When a child first arrives, it sleeps all the time nearly, and between that and adult life our time varies from 22 to 23 hours of sleep down to eight hours. We all need at least eight hours' sleep.

Of course I can only give general statements, but that is the minimum for people who want to keep well. Older people do not sleep so long; they do not need so much perhaps. I have never met an old person in connection with the Institute.

The next is the *want of food.* You all say, "Oh, I eat enough." No, you do not. I would be willing to say that there are a great many people in this audience that do not eat enough. You sit down at the table, and there is the coffee and here are all the cups, and there is the pile of bread and butter, and the mother says, "Oh, I do not think I will have any to-day, thank you." Perhaps she thinks there is not quite enough to go around. Perhaps she thinks the growing boy will need four helpings, and so she says, "I do not think I care for any to-day." She has cooked the meal, and that is the worst spoiler of the appetite. When you feel that way, go out to tea. Remember, the nourishment is one of the most important elements in a nervous case. We put the patient to bed—she has not eaten enough before. We lay her meals before her in those rest cure homes, and one of the nurse's duties is to see that her patient eats everything. We tempt her appetite and, if she does not eat, the nurse sits down and feeds her. Now, feed yourself, and you will never fall into the doctor's clutches on account of nervousness. Do not cook everything yourself. The other day I went into a friend's house to have a cup of tea, and she said to wait a few minutes, for Jack would soon be in and he would make toast. I said, "That is the way to do." So, if there is one little thing someone else can make, let them do it. Some men are very good cooks. I was interviewing a man the other day, and you should have seen the apple pie he was cooking. There is no reason why you should cook all the things.

Now we have sleep and food, and the third thing is *change.* I have just mentioned it in connection with the last point I brought up. Change is a very important element in everybody's life. Will you tell me why it is that stockings wear out at the heels. Well, people wear out on the spots that are always being rubbed. What gets on your nerves does not get on mine. But there are things that get on your nerves like the stockings wearing out, and that shows the great value of change. If we could send you for perhaps a day out of every month right away from home, and once a week into the fields, you would come back with a smile and a satisfied kind of expression. You would come back so much better pleased with everything. People all need change. Send the children to grandmother's for a day. Do something different.

Let me now pass on to the fourth point. The value of *fresh air.* Remember what you had for breakfast and lunch. Remember what you had for tea last night. Well, then visualize them all and put them before me on the table. Here is the slice of cold tongue and two cups of coffee, and four cups of tea and the sugar that went into the tea, and the cream that went into it, and the fruit and all the other things. Put them before me on the table; let me weigh them on the scales, and I will weigh in the other scales the oxygen that you have breathed in that time, and by experiments in laboratories, even where the meals weigh well the oxygen weighs more than the three meals you have taken in a day. That will induce you to agree with me in the statement that the most important food we take is the oxygen of the air, and we get it outside. And I consider it bad for anyone to go for twenty-four hours without fresh air; and you should not ask the maid to do it, either. Always give the maid time to go out for a little while. Nobody should stay in the house a day if she is well.

Now there are three more points I would like to make. One is *environment,* and I think I need to say very little about the question of environment. Dr. Backus told you, I am sure, that it was not well to live with a blank wall beside you all the

time, and I have no doubt she said to you that our surroundings are very important. You always need to have something to look at that you love and take an interest in. Nobody can love bricks and blank walls, the way we have it in the city. And I have seen plenty of farms where there were beautiful views, and there was no attention paid them. Now you know the sight of the hills, or the sea, or the lake, is one of the great conditions of a healthy nervous system—to have something before you that you like to look at, the color of the forests and fields and the skies. You see the skies as we city dwellers do not.

The last things I want to speak of are rather hard to put before you. *Do not worry.* We see all types of neurasthenia. We see it just beginning sometimes, when people are fidgetty and cranky. And then we see it at the end. A business man whom I knew became neurasthenic. He used to dress himself in the morning and look as well as ever, and when the accustomed time came for him to go to his office he would sit down and cry, and he could not help it. What was the matter with him? He had not taken a holiday for fifteen years and he would not take a holiday, and so he came to that. It was simply a matter of nerves. He recovered, and I saw him last week with a good cigar in his mouth, walking up town instead of being in a street car. He takes a holiday now, and he takes his wife with him when he goes on a trip, which is a fine thing.

I think worry is not having "the power to be steadfast against self, which is the greatest power of all" (G. B. Lancaster). If we can change our circumstances we should change them, or if they cannot be changed we should accept them. You will find in the scriptures some examples of a perfect nervous system. You remember the words of Job when all his family were swept away from him, how he rose up and put upon him the eastern signs of mourning and opened his lips and said, "Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." No neurasthenic he! It is possible, by training ourselves for our work and doing things we do not want to do and doing them cheerfully, to sit on the box and drive the team instead of letting it run away. That is what the neurasthenic lacks.

You have no idea how much the work of a mother is appreciated. I remember a patient whom I cared for very much. And I know men and women alike in the medical profession get to care for their patients. We have the greatest affection for our patients. They take the place of children to us when we have no children of our own. This patient whom I had great affection for sat down before me and I wrote down how many times she had had the measles and so on, and at last she put her fingers so far apart and said, "The trouble about me is I have been doing things that size all my life—small things; things that people sometimes call mean things." I am very well aware that there is something wrong about the work of a great many women, particularly in the home. There is not anything wrong with yours or mine, but you know a great many of your neighbors with whom things are not ideal. Now why are they not? We say sometimes, "Oh, well, a woman's work is never appreciated and a woman's work is never done," etc. What is the matter? I know a great many neurasthenics who have been made so by other people. That is true, but I am going to forget it this afternoon, because we cannot make other people do as they ought very often, unless they are quite young, but we can make ourselves do as we ought. You can make yourself do as you ought, and I can make myself. I can make that power for myself to be steadfast against self, and the word I have to say to you is this: the person's attitude we want to change is our own, not other people's. If we are dignified and serene and pure in our own lives, our work will never become a burden to us. If we remember that the mother's

place is the greatest of all, we would say in our own hearts, "I would rather be a mother than anything else, and I would rather keep a home or help to keep a home than do anything else. It is the greatest work in the world." Is it not? Don't you think so? I know it is; you know it is. Ask the Premier of Canada; ask any politician, any clergyman, any statesman, any doctor, any lawyer, any merchant, and he says, "It is so." Well, if it is so, let us make ourselves happy by remembering that our work is the greatest work of all, and when we have that in our hearts we are very unlikely to fall victims to nerves; we are too busy and we are too happy.

MR. PUTNAM: I have just two or three statements to make to you before we declare the Convention closed. I think it would be unwise for me, after such an excellent programme, to answer many of the questions which have been asked, except one or two. But these questions will be answered from some of the papers. I had a question asked—in what paper would you get a good report of the Convention? The *Home Journal* will have a good report, no doubt, and I must say that the reports which have appeared in the *Farmers' Advocate* in previous years have, I think, been the best, and I have no doubt will this year contain a most excellent report of the Convention.

Regarding our next Convention, some think it would be well to hold the Convention at the time of the Horticultural Exhibition, which is held annually in the city of Toronto about the 9th or 10th of November. We will take some means of getting the view of all the Institutes regarding this matter.

We will now declare the Convention closed.

SELECTED PAPERS AND ADDRESSES:

STUMBLING-STONES IN THE ROAD TO DAIRY PROGRESS.

Miss Laura Rose, Guelph, Ont.

The Department has requested that I again write something along dairy lines for the report. There are many joining the ranks of Women's Institutes who are anxious for such information, and truths must be repeated to be heeded.

Dairying Holds First Place: The dairy industry ranks first among all agricultural branches in Ontario. It is estimated that the yearly value of the milk, butter and cheese produced in Ontario is between thirty-five and forty million dollars. This enormous sum could almost be doubled if some of the stumbling-blocks were removed.

The Institute women, those living in the country, have a part to play in making Ontario famous, not only for the amount of her dairy products, but for the excellence of their quality.

A Poor Cow is a Money Loser: The first big stone to be removed is to get rid in some way of the cows that bring in no profit. It is hard to convince a farmer that there may be cows in his herd which are not bringing him in one cent of profit. So long as they are giving some milk, they appear to him to be adding to his revenue. Many farmers have yet to learn that the grass, hay, grain and roots have a money value, and when the cows consume these they should be charged with their market value, and be expected not only to pay back in full, but to add thereto a goodly interest.

At the Illinois Experimental Station an official record was kept of two cows for three years with the following results: I. Low, average weight of milk per year, 11,390 lbs., butter fat 405 lbs.; II. Low, average weight of milk per year, 3,830 lbs., butter fat 138 lbs; I. Low butter fat at 25c. per lb. $101.25, profit $42.60; II. Low butter fat at 25c. per lb. $34.50; loss $2.86. Only the feed and butter fat were considered. The calf, the skim-milk and manure are well worth the labor aud interest on investment. The by-products from the good cow were worth more than twice as much as those of the poor cow. How valuable alone is a calf from a cow with such a record.

The fact that strikes alarm is that the cows over our Province do not average over four thousand pounds of milk a year, coming close to cow No. II. Question: How much cash profit is there in keeping such cows?

Never will there be substantial progress made until the dairy farmer knows the worth from a milk producing standpoint of each cow in his herd. If there be no herd testing association in the district, start one, or get a Babcock tester, and systematically weigh and test the milk from each cow. It is only by record-keeping that worthless cows can be detected and weeded out. A cow receiving good care should give at least six thousand pounds of 3.5 per cent. milk, or should make two hundred and fifty pounds of butter a year.

The Dairy Still Needs Women: If the women took a more intelligent interest in the cows, they could do much to help in improving the herds. Now that the milking is so largely done by the men, and the milk or cream taken to the factory, the women have little to do with that part of the farm work, and in some ways this has affected the progress of the dairy. Men like the women to go to the barn at

least occasionally and look over and become acquainted with the stock. If they would talk over together what each cow is doing and her worth to them as an investment, this mutual interest could not help but bring improvement.

A Dairy Course Keeps the Boys and Girls on the Farm: It is to be regretted that more of the boys and girls on the farm do not take advantage of the special winter dairy course at the Ontario Agricultural College. If you want to interest the young people in the cows, send them to the school. There a boy or girl of sixteen will learn, besides many other things, to test milk, and will go home and take a pride and pleasure in keeping a record of what the herd is doing.

Persist in Milking the Heifer: It seems a very little stone to stumble over, to dry up the heifer when she has been milking seven or eight months after her first calf. "She is only giving a little; guess we will not bother with her any longer; she is only a young thing anyway." This is what is said, and when done, what might have proved a persistent, good milker, is spoiled. The long-milking habit is largely developed during the first milking period; therefore, the necessity for milking the heifer for ten or eleven months.

Make Provision for the Dry Spell: A stumbling-stone of large dimensions is found in the bare fields the cows have to travel over in the hot, dry days of July and August in search of food. When dairymen realize the importance of keeping up the milk flow, and this can only be done by a constant, abundant supply of food and water, then will be removed the greatest drawback to a large milk yield. Corn stored in a small summer silo is the cheapest and most convenient food to have for the sure-to-come dry spell, or a patch of oats and peas, or early corn, or, better still, alfalfa, that greatest of all foods for the milking cow.

Clean Up and Keep Clean: Another stone in the way is the improper care and management of the hand separator. So often has it been told that the separator must be washed each time of using that to repeat the injunction might be unnecessary, did we not know there are still those who practise the bad habit of only running a little water through the machine after the milk has been separated. The results from such a method are inferior cream and butter and lower profits.

Separator Cream Must be Cooled: Another point that cannot be too strongly emphasized is the prompt and thorough cooling of separator cream. It is not sufficient to set the can containing it in a cold place. The can should be placed in cold water and the water changed so as to quickly cool the cream. If water be scarce, then put the cream in a shallow pan and set it on the cement or stone floor of a clean, cool cellar. A proper place for milk should be provided on every farm. Milk is so easily contaminated, and being the sole food of the young and often of the sick, its purity should be safely guarded on every hand.

Maintain Correct Speed: Much loss of profit is sustained by not running the separator at its tabulated speed. Turning the handle five or ten turns to the minute too slow makes a big difference, not only in the per cent. of fat in the cream, but also the amount of fat lost in the skim-milk. Slow turning always means a lower per cent. of fat in the cream and a heavy loss of fat in the skim-milk. This is a stone that may easily be lifted by just moving your arm a little faster.

Not one of the stumbling-stones mentioned is so large or fixed but that the average person with average conditions can remove it, and by so doing elevate his profession and add dollars to his bank account.

Let the women give encouragement and what assistance they can.

BEEKEEPING FOR WOMEN.

Mr. Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist.

There are more than five thousand beekeepers in Ontario, keeping at least one hundred thousand hives of bees. Many of these are placed near kitchen doors, where the women at work can "have an eye out for swarms." This is often a matter of convenience for the men who are interested in the bees, but in many cases the women do practically all the work of the apiary. So the question is settled right on the start that women can and do keep bees.

But why do they do it? It may be for the honey. That is a fit and legitimate reason, for honey is a wholesome and delicious addition to the family table. As a dessert item it has no superior. It is convenient, because it does not require stewing, canning or preserving, like fruit. The bees do all that, and the housekeeper simply keeps it in a dry, warm place till needed.

It may be for the money. That also is a legitimate and fit reason. A few hives of bees given a little attention at the right time will give their owner five dollars or so each per annum almost anywhere in Ontario. By making bees a specialty men and women all over America are making comfortable incomes. Plenty of women are wearing themselves out in offices and schools who might make as much money and more health and happiness in their own apiaries with a small outlay of capital and some experience.

Bees can be bought in modern hives at prices varying from $2 to $10 per hive (or colony). An apiary of one hundred colonies well equipped with all modern appliances will not cost more than $1,000, usually less. One such apiary should net at least $500 per annum profits. A specialist can profitably manage three or four such apiaries with very little assistance, if full preparation is made in winter for the summer's work. Where help is hired, the number of colonies which may be kept is only limited by the apiarist's ability to direct the labor of others.

The bee territory of Ontario is by no means fully occupied. One apiary of one hundred colonies, in a region where some seed alsike is grown, averaged in 1909 eighty pounds of white extracted honey per colony, and was increased to one hundred and thirty colonies. That was by no means a large crop. The seed close to the apiary was a splendid yield, while one and a half miles away it was not worth threshing, showing that the bees had not found it necessary to go that far for honey, and the fertilization of those blossoms had been neglected. With due respect to already established apiaries, there is plenty of territory where fruit and seed growers are suffering heavy loss for lack of bees to fertilize their blossoms, and where thousands of dollars' worth of honey is wasted annually for lack of bees to gather it.

Looking at the other end of the business, the market for honey is only in its infancy. This daintiest of foods is practically unknown in most Canadian homes. It is almost never advertised. At present it does not need to be. It is picked up so rapidly at good paying prices that the market is usually bare before new honey comes. If Ontario farmers and their wives and daughters were keeping enough bees to save the honey that now goes to waste, a bit of judicious advertising would so increase the consumption that the price would not need to be lowered, and the market would be even more uniformly healthy than at present.

Many people keep bees purely for the love of it. There is something fascinating about the inhabitants of a hive. They are so active and alert as they come and go, and the spice of danger gives zest to a desire for a closer acquaintance. Just pause, if you will, in front of the entrance and see the quick little run with which one of the guards will come to the front to see who goes there. Then another and another

will follow, and you are soon invited to move on, with a suggestion that force will be used if necessary. What can they have in that box which is so precious they will guard it with their lives? Being initiated to the wonders of the interior does not lessen the interest. Indeed the mysteries increase with experience, and the usual result of studying bees is a case of what the fraternity calls "Bee fever." Few who have once kept bees are ever quite content without them. Then the duties of the apiary are so pleasant, always in the "great out-of-doors," except when the weather is such that it is pleasanter to be inside, when the inside preparation work claims attention. The work is mostly clean, and seldom heavy, except where large apiaries are run at high pressure. In that case the apiarist, when a woman, hires a man to do the heavy lifting.

Many bee-keepers have been made by the bees themselves coming and clustering on a tree or bush on the premises. No one could reject this gift of the gods, or refuse the little visitors a home in a soap-box or nail-keg. This is an excellent and inexpensive way to begin, but one may wait for years for it to happen. The next best way is to visit a neighbor beekeeper and buy a swarm from him, and, if he is a good apiarist, he will throw in a quantity of practical advice, and be a most helpful friend for reference in future difficulties. The best time to begin is in May, when one has the summer ahead, and if through inexperience the bees are killed by the following winter, one will have had at least one season's experience for a starter on the next purchase. For the same reason it is best to start with only a few, then the various losses incident to inexperience are not so serious.

There are a great many kinds of hives in use, but the Langstroth hive is standard in Ontario, and beginners will for many reasons do well to adopt the ten-frame or twelve-frame size of this hive. The bees should be Italians, and free from disease. The latter point is most important. In case of any doubt, the local inspector of apiaries should be called. His services can be secured by writing to the Minister of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The following is a good beginner's outfit:—

Several bee supply catalogues.

One colony of bees, preferably Italian, in a ten-frame Langstroth hive, complete with queen excluder, extracting super same size as brood chamber, and cover.

Three extra hives, same pattern, with wire and medium brood foundation, sufficient to fill the frames.

One spur wheel wire embedder.

One bee smoker of standard make; none but the best is satisfactory.

One bee veil of black netting.

One hive tool.

One bee brush.

Membership in Ontario Beekeepers' Association.

A good bee book, a year's subscription to a bee journal.

This outfit is for extracted honey, and is not usually recommended to beginners because of the expense of an extractor, but a machine is not needed on the start. The point is, it requires far less skill to get bees to store honey in the large extracting combs than in the small sections. Very well, once the honey is in the large frames, it is quite as easy to cut it out and serve on the table as though it were in the small sections, which are so objectionable to the bees. When sufficient is being produced to make selling necessary, the outlay for an extractor is a small additional expense. But some prefer to produce section honey. Some people also prefer to fly or motor or cycle; but they usually learn to walk first.

A good location for the apiary is the orchard, on account of the shade, but as progressive farmers cultivate their orchards now, it may be necessary to choose some other spot where the hives will get shade in the hottest part of the day. There should be a southerly slope, if any, and good protection from cold winds.

After disease, the main difficulties of beekeeping are wintering and swarm control.

The requisites for good wintering are, first, a good queen and plenty of bees in the hive, and plenty of good stores. Then the hive must be put into a dark, dry room in the cellar, where it can be kept uniformly at a temperature of about 42-45 degrees, and have plenty of ventilation. Or else it must be warmly packed out of doors on its summer stand, where it will be sheltered from cold winds. The entrance must be left open always, so the bees will get air and be able to fly out whenever it gets warm enough.

The problem of swarm control is discussed quite fully in a bulletin on the subject published at the Agricultural College. Suffice it to say here that is quite possible to prevent the trouble and worry of natural swarming entirely, without losing any on the honey crop, and whatever increase is desired can be made artificially with far less trouble than the old vexatious process of climbing trees after swarms.

Space will only allow here a few hints on the profit and pleasure to be derived by women keeping bees. Those who are interested can obtain fuller information on any special points, or can have their names placed on the mailing list for the bulletins and literature published on the subject from time to time by writing to Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

HOW TO BE WELL AND HAPPY.

Dr. Margaret McAlpine, Toronto.

Occasionally one meets with an individual, or perhaps an entire family, who has reached old age without experiencing a day's illness. This would seem to be the natural way of going through life, and indeed is the usual thing among savage races. But with our complex civilization and unnatural and strenuous mode of living, disease and illness appear almost as expected visitors, arousing little wonder or terror; and though medical science has done so much of late to stamp out preventable disease, such as smallpox, cholera and typhus fever, there is an enormous amount of work to be accomplished yet before many other preventable scourges, e.g., typhoid fever and tuberculosis, will have been reduced to the same minimum.

The human family is perpetually beseiged by a host of pathogenic germs, which, when conditions are favorable, will gain an entrance into and establish themselves in the body, setting up a train of symptoms peculiar to each particular kind of germ. Smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, acute rheumatism, common colds, etc., are all caused by germs yet undiscovered, and which are pathogenic for the human race only; while tuberculosis, typhoid fever, influenza, erysipelas, meat poisoning, lockjaw, anthrax, boils, abscesses and blood poisoning are diseases whose germs can be isolated and studied by simple methods. Some of these are pathogenic for lower animals also. When any of them enter the body in a place suitable for their development, as the lungs, intestines or an open wound, they at once begin to multiply in numbers by division, but the defence soldiers of the body, the white blood cells, come to that spot in great forces and proceed to kill and devour the invaders. This they will succeed

in doing, if the body is in perfect health and the germs are not too virulent, as they are sometimes, because perfect health means a high state of bodily resistance to disease germs. Some people have a natural immunity, and others have an acquired immunity to disease (through having had the disease at some previous time), and so escape while others are stricken.

It seems then that high resistance of the body is the secret of keeping well. There are many factors in life which tend to lower this, which we shall endeavor to enumerate and make clear:—

(1) *Heredity:* Many are handicapped throughout life by a predisposition to certain ailments inherited. The only way to combat this is to take extra precautions to guard against external influences that readily affect the weak spots; for example, those with a neurotic taint should have the minimum of nerve strain, anxiety or study; or those with a tuberculosis taint should live and work in the open air and avoid exposures of all kinds.

(2) *Improper Bodily Nutrition:* No time is so dangerous as when the tissues are devitalized or improperly nourished. Always should the most nourishing, most easily digested food be taken. Indiscretions in diet lower the vitality, and thereby allow such diseases as appendicitis to occur, and biliousness and headaches follow as secondary results. Alcoholism in an individual greatly lowers his power of withstanding disease, as is seen in the alcoholic pneumonic patient. The body's nutrition is affected much by the waste products of the body. Hence all poisonous excretions should be constantly disposed of by the proper functioning of the bowels, skin, kidneys and lungs. The drinking of large quantities of water daily is very useful for this purpose, helping to ward off rheumatism, headache, backache, biliousness and other evidences of uric acid accumulations in the tissues.

(3) *Anxiety and Worry*: This frequently causes illness by the depression lowering the bodily resistance. The pessimist never enjoys as good health as the optimist. And even with those who are ill, we all know that the hopeful, fighting ones stand much better chances of recovery than do the depressed, worried, despairing ones.

(4) *Lack of Sunlight and Ventilation:* This certainly does much to lower bodily vitality and resistance. A bad cold or pneumonia can often be traced to a night spent in a crowded assembly, as a church or theatre, where the air was impure. Overheated, poorly aired houses give one less power to withstand sudden changes, as draughts and cold, and as a result sickness comes. Sunlight and fresh air are the enemies of tuberculosis, that dread disease which carries off one-eighth of our population. Yet how many homes are seen with the windows tightly down the year round, and the blinds drawn, lest a beam of light might get in to fade the carpets. Floods of sunlight and abundance of fresh air through open windows, summer and winter, are weapons every good housekeeper should use unsparingly.

(5) *Uncleanliness:* This is undoubtedly a great ally of disease. Soiled clothes, dirty dish-cloths, and dusty rooms are favorite lurking places for disease germs. In dusting, damp or oiled cloths should be used to prevent the dust from flying. It is a hopeful sign that sensible people are studying sanitary science, and placing it above fashion or custom, and are removing all surplus bric-a-brac and draperies from their homes and substituting mats and rugs for carpets, and leather and wooden furniture for the old-time plush and cloth upholstered kind. Even in our churches the cushioned seat and carpeted floor are fast disappearing, as the principles of sanitary science are becoming known. Flies are often responsible for carrying disease, as scarlet fever, typhoid fever and meat and milk infection, and for this reason, as well as for their wandering habits and disgusting presence, should

be rigidly excluded from the house, and especially from the pantry and table. Special attention should be given to the drinking water, tests being made at frequent intervals to become assured that surface water is not getting in, and that there is no sewage contamination. It is to be hoped that soon in all our schools the children will be provided with individual drinking cups, as thereby not only cleanliness but safety will be an outcome.

Then also in this strenuous age a note of warning must be sounded against the too close attention to work in the general eagerness to get on in life. It is responsible largely for the great prevalence of neurasthenia or nerve fatigue in the present day, that disease above all others which can and does destroy the feeling of well-being and happiness and the capacity for enjoyment. It is also a very potent cause of premature old age.

What then is the secret of happiness? Surely perfect health must be at the foundation. Most of the discontented, grouchy, disagreeable people are the victims of biliousness or dyspepsia or nervousness. No one bubbling over with exuberant, buoyant health can be anything else than happy. Bodily disease depresses the mind, magnifies difficulties and gives a "blue" outlook to everything.

Enthusiasm for everything that is wholesome in life and a constant association with and a continued interest in young people and youthful pleasures cannot fail to keep one happy and fresh and bright. An all-round development of the heart and mind and artistic instincts, growing broader-minded day by day, with a widening of the vision, a deepening of the sympathies and enrichment and mellowing of the character as the years roll round, must add an inexhaustible spring of happiness to the possessor. Much of the misery, misunderstandings and broodings in the world is the outcome of narrow-mindedness, selfishness and deep-rooted prejudice. The self-centered, self-interested, materialistic person does not possess the secret of happiness, but rather does the altruistic one who sees the vision, who loses herself completely and thereby finds herself in her absolute self-sacrifice and devotion in service to others a nobler, richer and greater individual.

THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

Mrs. J. V. Watson, Perth.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." How necessary it is, we all know, to garner and treasure God's great and good gift—health. There are different ways of looking at disease. The simplest way and the most primitive way is to look at it merely as something to be cured. To cure disease is what we constantly ask of a physician to-day, but after all it is mere repair work. It is necessary —no one doubts that—but it is no longer the all-important thing. A much larger work is that of prevention, and in recent years we have begun to realize this. We try to provide such an environment for ourselves that disease cannot get at us. We provide good ventilation, purify the drinking water, analyze the milk, work out the problems of sanitation and pass on pure-food laws. But there is another way of looking at the matter. It has to do with the vitality of a person. This is internal, not external. If the external conditions of life are important, the internal are still more so. Say, for instance, one man is so full of vitality and resisting power that he beats off every onslaught of disease, then he is better off than the other man who keeps well only because of so many precautions.

Vitality depends on two things, what we inherit from our parents and how we conduct the habits of life. The first we cannot control, the second we must learn how to develop and stimulate. Many of us do not know how to manage our physical machinery, and many of us do not know of or live up to the safe and good motto, "Live at your best." When one is thoroughly well and vigorous, the mere joy of living is very great. When one is full of life, the mere feel of fresh water, or air, on the skin, or taste of the plainest food, the exertion of muscular effort, or the sight of nature's beauties, is enough to exhilarate, and this does not, or should not, belong to youth alone.

Our ancestors ate coarser and simpler food, but had more violent exercise. The majority of us eat too much meat. Nuts, fruits, vegetables and grains should take a more pre-eminent place in our diet than they do. Of the vegetables, common beans are good muscle builders; onions, cabbage, lettuce are better eaten uncooked, but all vegetables are good in any way, and two kinds, at least, should be on our table once a day or more, and every day.

And about our digestion. A good digestion is a thing to take pride in. The trouble with the most of us is that so long as our alimentary canal does not give us immediate trouble, we continue to abuse it. The first important process of digestion begins in the mouth. Careful attention should be given the teeth, especially beginning with the children and teaching them the use of the tooth brush, and taking them on regular visits to the dentist for examination. Also, brushing the teeth at night is more important even than in the morning. Eat slowly, masticate thoroughly, so that the food becomes mixed with the juices of the mouth and there prepared for further digestion with the juices of the stomach. Many wonder if water or other drinks should be taken with meals. The moderate use of liquids with meals does no harm, if it is not taken with the intent of washing down the food hurriedly. I wonder how many of us know how harmful spices are to our system. We not only must have spices in our pickles and mustard on our meats, but we must also fill out the summer's supplies with chili sauce, governor's sauce, and all such highly spiced delicacies, and some even spice and pickle fruits. Spices stimulate and make the gastric juices in our stomachs flow too freely, thus causing them to do overwork. It has also been proven—on good authority—that highly spiced foods have handed down a craving for liquors to another generation, and very often creates the taste in the present one. I think we should stop and think seriously before we make up all these supplies. Besides all this, do we really need these accessories?

Indigestion, constipation, nervous exhaustion, we hear of so often, but constipation is ten times more prevalent than nervous disorders. Physical inactivity is one cause—that is, we do not walk enough—another lies in the food we eat. The intestines need stimulation and irritation. This is why such fruits as figs (particularly), raisins, apples and the juice of oranges, and the breads—brown, graham, rye—and oatmeal in all its forms, are so effective. Then there is the practice of using laxatives. They do not help us out of the difficulty permanently, nor get at the root of it. In a little while the system gets used to them, and they become a necessity. Only diet and exercise come in as a cure. Attention should be given as to what food will be suitable, and also to form a daily habit of attention to the bowels. Teach this to the young children, and they will never depart from it. Many diseases thereby will be avoided—the much-dreaded appendicitis for one. The first step toward curing constipation is to get in the right frame of mind. This may seem strange, yet it is true that a cheerful, optimistic temperament has a great deal to do with it. Worry and nervousness wreck digestion; discouragement and low spirits lead to constipation. An energetic conviction that a trouble can and will be cured helps. This is

why Christian Science often works with such good results when applied to chronic indigestion, for instance. Let me repeat. Take the fruits in season—preferably in the morning—and try the juice of an orange one hour before eating. It is easy enough to prepare and cover this the night before. Some try eating a bran biscuit the night before. This arouses and stimulates peristaltic action. Avoid tea, cheese and dry foods. Even the dried fruits—prunes, apricots and apples—are very helpful stewed, and are attainable by us all. These are given a great deal in hospitals. And take a walk every day, in the air, even if it is only a short one.

When we are tired out, we are not ourselves—we find it difficult to be patient. We try to do too much, keep ourselves under too much tension and accomplish some certain things; when it is over, our nerves go under and we are jaded and tired. Take it easier, live slower—if it is not done one day it will be the next. Do not always put up before our minds reasons why such-and-such should be done at such-and-such a time. Not that a good day's work is hurtful. Better so, for usually will follow then the good night's rest. Sometimes, though, in spite of all this, there is trouble with continuous sleeplessness. Try an interval of quiet before going to rest to let down the tension of the day, and become quiet in mind and body. If the head is hot, bathe head and back of the neck with cold water. A warm bath is helpful, as it draws the blood from the head, and a cup of hot milk has been found more effectual than many drugs. Drugs should never be used. Like the laxatives, their effect wears off. Every normal person ought to be able to command sleep by means of the ordinary conditions of good health and work. So then, rest is the restorer of nerves and strength. Work is an energy-expending and tearing-down process. Rest following work is chiefly a building-up and growing process. Rest is as important as work. Women should rest completely, every day, at some time during the day, say, at least half an hour. Most of us are not so constituted that we can stand a whole fifteen or sixteen hours without relaxation, and what is a half hour out of that time? Sleep is not always necessary, but just a closing of the eyes and a thorough relaxation of the muscles, a conquering of the thoughts to quietness, and then, when the time is up, we can pretty nearly always go on our way refreshed, rested and with renewed energy. Many mothers slave for their children so many hours a day that they have but little energy left to enjoy and love them. One mother of five children, of whom I read the other day, for years took at least an hour a day for rest and quiet reading and consequently she always returned to her work refreshed and with a new cheerfulness and zest.

Proper ventilation prevents grippe and tuberculosis. There are many cases of pneumonia cured through good fresh air, and nothing but air, and many a case of hereditary tuberculosis has been outwitted. On the other hand, tuberculosis has been brought on by close air in bedrooms and stuffy, non-ventilated houses. Some medical authorities say that the temperature of the house should not be more than 65° at any time in cold weather. Open the doors frequently, and especially after the heated meal hours. It will serve the two purposes—of clearing the house of the odors of cooking and of bringing the house back to the former temperature. With the first signs of cold weather we put on our storm windows and doors, scarcely allowing ourselves any means of ventilation but the slat in the outer windows. Can you wonder, then, we have cold in all its forms? If we must have this protection, let us omit them from the southern exposure, and in one window in our bedroom tack a piece of cheesecloth across the window after pulling it down from the top. This counteracts the extreme harshness and winds of midwinter. Then, too, it is better to wear wash dresses in the house, wearing underwear according to the

weather, and then when we go out our warmer clothes are donned and we run less chance of contracting cold.

A great deal depends on how we breathe, and in order to do it properly, attention must be given to our position—walking, standing and sitting. Get into a habit of standing or sitting straight. The ribs are attached to the spine in such a way that, if it is kept straight, they are held in the best position. Thus the chest cavity is increased, the lungs have free room to expand, the heart action can be vigorous and unimpeded, the liver, stomach and bowels are benefited; it is good also for the circulation and the creative organs. Tight clothes are very injurious, especially for the two last. Stays are not generally forbidden these days by physicians, if they are worn as a support only and laced with elastic strings. Too much stress cannot be laid on holding the head and neck back firmly, thereby straightening out the part between the two shoulders. This deepens the chest. When breathing, draw in from the abdomen, inhaling slowly, and let it out again. Do this every time you think of it, through the day—withal keeping a good position. Teach it to the boys and girls, teach them to think of doing this deep breathing going to and from school even, to breathe ten times in succession deeply, increasing a round each time, until finally the habit is wholly acquired. When out walking, breathe through the nostrils alone, keeping the mouth closed. This often prevents cold being taken in on the bronchial tubes, and is less tiresome.

There are different kinds of baths—a warm bath for restfulness and cleanliness, the cold or medium for renewal of energy. If one cannot stand the shock of the cold water, it is as beneficial to wring the towel out of salt and water the night before, leaving it rolled up and rubbing vigorously with it next morning, and there is nothing so cooling on a warm day as a salt bath.

Trouble with eyes is the cause of a great many headaches. Many times with our girls it is too much fancy work or reading, and with the school children too much homework. Look into the causes first and try to remedy them; if this is not possible, take the children to the oculist. This is too serious a matter to postpone long. With the ladies it is often caused by wearing dark veils and not lifting them when in crowded and lighted rooms. A simple and soothing home remedy is bathing the eyes with a solution of boracic acid or hot salt water, if tired or inflamed from any cause.

In the spring we all feel the need of a tonic, and the old-time remedy of sulphur and cream of tartar and ginger (some take it with molasses, others with water) is good. Take a course of this, and then go on to a good bottle of hypophosphates. It is better than all the blood tonics we see advertised. Right here I would ask you not to use patent medicines. I might quote by the hour the frauds and exposures of these unscrupulous people who deal them out. We have only to refer to such authentic report books as "The Great American Fraud" (articles in this book reprinted from *Collier's Weekly*), and the "Propaganda for Reform in Proprietary Medicines" (articles in this book reprinted from the *Journal* of the American Medical Association). Especially would I emphasize the headache cures, which are full of the coal-tar products, and which, while they cure the headache temporarily, are very depressing to the heart. The new Patent Medicines Act will to a certain extent protect the public, as every dose and ingredient is under inspection of Government, yet, if the medicine is taken repeatedly, even in small doses, it will in time have a harmful effect. The best way is to let them absolutely alone. If sick and really in need of outside help, consult a physician. He will understand you constitutionally.

We hear so much about the "simple life," and we often wonder if it is possible to live it in this our twentieth century. We wonder where are the simple ways of

housekeeping of our grandmothers, the simple entertainment when company came, of the hot scones and jams. It is possible indeed, even now. We strive too much in the home for the world's opinion, to keep up appearances, to give and leave to the children. And of what use are our prayers and preaching in truthfulness if the home is founded on false appearances or pride, envy and the effort to eclipse. Parents should not sacrifice themselves and the daily comforts of home life to leave and give a goodly inheritance to the children. Let them work the problem out for themselves after they have been provided with a good education. Simple, homelike, humble homes will not deter them from being great men and women—Bunyan was a tinker, Ben Jonson a bricklayer, Cardinal Wolsey and Daniel Defoe butchers. It would seem as if it were an advantage for a boy to have a humble start in life. One seldom hears of great genius coming from the aristocrats. A census of our colleges recently taken shows more than 80 per cent. of the students to have come from farms. So, then, the dowry for the children is a humble, unpretentious, God-fearing home. Second only to that is good health, and a childhood spent in the open. The antidote to ill-health is to live simply. It is common things that quench thirst, not great things, ordinaries not luxuries, not palatial houses but a home, not royal wine but cold water, good health, kind friends, encouraging words, duty done, heartaches healed, a hand clasp, a smile, a song, a welcome, the culture and reading of good books, for those are friends—these are the beams that bring summer in the soul and make us light-hearted and free and glad. Even so the simple music. How well we love and remember the old-fashioned strains, "The Old Folks at Home," "Home, Sweet Home" and "Old Black Joe," and the old hymns, "Duke Street," "Dundee" and "St. Martins." Can anything surpass them? Enjoy the present moment, then; do the duty next you, speak the kind word waiting to be spoken; do the kind deed tarrying to be done, keep your heart free from hate, your mind free from worry —live simply. Expect little, give much, sing often, pray always. Fill your life with love, scatter sunshine, forget self (our troubles are never so bad but someone else's are worse); think of others, do as you would be done by. These are the tried links in contentment's golden chain.

THE SCHOOLHOUSE—IS IT IDEAL?

Mrs. Jennie Muldrew, Macdonald College, Quebec.

Few subjects are of such engrossing interest at the present day as the subject of education. Ideals have changed during different periods, and men are ever busy trying to find what is best in each system, so as to make it fit existing conditions. In this, as in other things, "we are the heirs of all the ages."

Our philosophers tell us that education is for the development of the individual for efficient ends. "All education," says Butler, "must start from the child and lead into civilization." The problem, then, that confronts the family, the home and the school is one. All must co-operate to bring a man to the fullest realization of his highest self.

Of the forces that go toward the making of a man, most of us will admit that the strongest are such as cannot be measured, and of these, one of the most potent is the environment. This is a much used and at times a dimly understood term. If man were a mere animal, then the physical surroundings would constitute his whole environment, but he is much more than this, and must climb to higher levels. We

cannot, however, dissociate the physical from the mental and the spiritual, and as the physical has so large a share in influencing the higher, it should have an even greater amount of consideration.

The period of school age is the time of most rapid physical development, and it is a matter of great concern that it should have wise direction and careful protection. Those who wish to return to the simple life may advocate the log schoolhouse and single, long-board benches. Great men have arisen whose early school conditions were no more favorable than this, but life has become very complex, and we could not return to this primitive state of affairs.

THE BUILDING: In the pioneer days in Canada men and women had to work hard, and to suffer much, and from their exertions their children had more comforts, but plenty of hard work; but in this day of machines and factories the next generation has inherited wealth and ease, beautiful homes and comfortable surroundings.

It seems strange in driving through wealthy sections to find everything up to date but the schoolhouse. It is true it is of brick, and, it may be, has a half acre of land around it, often good for nothing else, but the architecture is unattractive, the grounds have not been improved, the outbuildings are an eyesore, and altogether not a prosperous farmer in the locality would approve of the conditions for his own use. Yet it is thought good enough for the school. If the school is to join forces with the home in the preparation for citizenship, then nothing is too good for the school.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL: As this paper deals wholly with country conditions, I shall try to outline only such things as are fitting for a country school. Naturally, the first thing to consider is the site. In most sections the idea is to have the school central. While this is fair, there may be greater considerations. In placing a house on a farm, convenience to work is not always the strongest plea for place. There is the outlook, the drainage, soil, good, abundant fresh water, plenty of sunlight, and the possibility of gardening. These are things that are fundamental.

THE FOUNDATION: Many one-storied schools are built without a cellar, with just the foundation, sometimes without a window for ventilation. The primary purpose of a cellar is to provide for the superstructure good dry air, and unless there is a cellar with impervious walls and floor, and a circulation of air, there will be dampness, that will cause the sills to rot, and rotting wood is quite as injurious as any other rotting substance.

If it is desired to have no cellar, then the earth under the school should be covered with a floor of cement to prevent dampness, and the space between that and the floor should be ventilated. This we ask for in a properly constructed house, and why not in a school?

UNSANITARY SCHOOLS: In the early days of Europe, the education was wholly in the hands of the Church, but in the thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries the common schools began. From time to time we find that men had to write and to preach against unsanitary schools. It was not only the system and the teaching that was wrong, but the buildings. We look to Massachusetts as a centre of culture, and yet as late as 1837 Horace Mann wrote that not one-third of the schools of Massachusetts were fit for habitation.

ARCHITECTURE: It has become a recognized fact that in dwelling-houses we have passed the primitive state in architecture, and no wise man will build a dwelling without plans from a good architect. School architecture is a distinct branch in itself. In cities, the plans are drawn up by special architects, or are submitted to them for inspection.

To get some idea of how important the subject is considered, the International Congress of Hygiene in 1880 brought in the report that the death rate of American children was higher than that of European children, and gave as a reason unhygienic schoolhouses.

CONSTRUCTION: The construction should aim at reducing the possibility of dust by having well-laid hardwood floors, a cement dado to at least four feet, all rounded corners, and flat mouldings for doors and windows. The floors can then be oiled, and this makes the cleaning easier. The schoolhouse, if properly extended, could be the Institution for the community, with reading-room, library, etc.

LIGHTING, VENTILATING: As we value eyesight, so is the lighting important. Windows must not face a pupil when he is studying, and the eyes should at no time be under undue strain. If the windows are to serve as ventilators, then they must be on pulleys, and open both from the top and the bottom. If they are to be the only ventilators, then they should run up pretty well to the ceiling, so that no stratum of bad air will remain at the top of the room. It is good also to have the light come from as high as possible.

It is more important that a country school should be attractive than a city school, because in the city there are many sources that attract and elevate, such as art galleries, exhibitions, etc., while in the country these are limited to the home, the school, and the church.

In school, when you think of it, the hours are short, the years pass quickly, and there is much to compass. Even the best teachers can do little more than create a love of learning, but even with a good teacher and bright pupils, sometimes the physical conditions are such as to hinder progress.

We go to sleep in church if the air is bad, or yawn, and lose all attention. If this is so with adults, much more is it the case with untrained children. Bad air makes restless boys, restless boys make an irritable teacher, an irritable teacher makes a boy want to act very badly, thus completing and continuing the process. It is a false economy that saves on the ventilating system at the expense of the educational possibilities of the children.

DUST: Of recent discoveries in pathology, none has opened up so great a field as the discovery of germ life, and though we have gone so far in the path of investigation, our daily life does not keep pace with our knowledge. A great enemy to woman is dust, and we are at a loss at times to know where the dust comes from. Some of it we undoubtedly carry in from the street on our clothes, some of it comes from the movement of our ordinary work, is stirred up as we walk or sit, from the floor or the furnishings; some comes from the circulation of air, which is rarely free from dust particles; and some of it is from the waste products that are constantly being thrown off through the agency of the skin, which is one of the most important of our excretory organs.

If you want to test how rapid is this process, take a bath and a good rub, and a few hours after rub your arm with a black cloth. You will notice a fine, white dust comes off on the cloth. This process is continuous, and this dust enters the air of the room that we live in, and in a school of forty children the air must receive a great deal of this continually. Especially is this so because of the activity of children.

If the ventilation is defective, if fresh air is not supplied all the time, it takes but a short time for the room to become heavy, and, if it is in winter and a good fire on in the stove, you may detect a smell of burning that is most offensive. This smell of burning is in reality the overheating of the organic matter in the air. I think it was Mark Twain who said, in speaking of ventilation, that in this we had

no choice in the air we had to breathe. We sometimes had to breathe air that had been breathed before, and we had not the power to select the air that had been in our own lungs, but must take whatever comes to us. We would look with undisguised disgust upon anyone who would suggest that we chew anything that had been chewed before; but the delicate organ, the lungs, must breathe air that has been in some other lung before, even if that other were diseased.

CLEANING: Because of the danger from dust and all forms of uncleanness, the housekeeping of the schoolroom should receive a great deal of attention. We would think our houses vilely kept if swept once a day and cleaned thoroughly only once a year, and why should our children spend the vital, impressionable period of their life, for five-sevenths of the time, amid conditions that no careful housewife would tolerate? To be clean, every school should have a thorough cleaning each Saturday, and there's not a school section that I know that cannot afford it.

It is not difficult if the floors are of hardwood, and are kept well oiled, and the sweeping should be done leaving many hours to elapse before the school is to be used. Fortunately this is usually done at night, but the difficulty is that the rooms are then shut up, and the result is that there is a perennial smell of dust.

Some teachers have a plan of detaining the children at recess, and this is the time that the room should have a thorough flushing of air. If one child is kept, the end of the recess is defeated. I consider the recess not a privilege of which a child may be deprived for bad conduct, but a pause in the half day to allow of the room and the child getting the necessary fresh air. The ideal is "a sound mind in a sound body." I wonder if it ever occurs to our authorities to have sanitary inspectors of the schools. We have government inspectors of factories. Are the cheese or the children more important?

Ideal schools have the desks made to suit the pupils; as a rule the student must suit the desk. One authority on physical culture says that 90 per cent. of the spinal curvatures, is from defective school seating. If this is so, the national loss through ill-health should not be permitted, if it can be prevented by intelligent desk arrangement.

An emergency cupboard, and conveniences for cleanliness such as basins, towels, etc., are great aids in teaching children how to take care of themselves. Sometimes a boy runs a rusty nail in his foot, and the want of an antiseptic wash, and a clean bandage causes the foot to become very sore, and this want of prompt attention may cause blood poisoning. Loyal teachers are not wanting who are discouraged by lack of appreciation and co-operation of the people, who should be most interested. If Canada is to become the great nation that we have a right to expect of her, it can be attained only through the worth of her citizens, and the work of the schools, may we say again, is the development of the individual toward citizenship.

Schools are our centres of culture, and must have the support and co-operation of every citizen, whether he sends children to school or not. I have heard men say, "I have to pay taxes, and I send no children." Education is a protection to property, and educated men and women are a national asset. Imagine if you can how that man's property, and the neighborhood in which he lives would deteriorate, if there were no schools, and the intellectual life of the place were not constantly stimulated.

A good school, well built, well kept, and finished in good taste, is an educative force in itself that cannot be estimated in the life of the children that are fortunate enough to spend some years within its walls. Life is a pretty serious business to the average child, with his daily routine of school work, and if in the

after time he can look back with pleasurable sensations of his school and its surroundings and the games, the strenuousness seems a very little thing, for, after all, we like to forget the disagreeable, and to remember the pleasant.

A woman trained in such a school will never again be satisfied with tawdry furnishings, nor an unhygienic home. It means better homes, better men, better women, better citizens.

Good schools are well worth while. Let us continue to ask for them. It is not enough to pray for a thing, we must be up and answer our own prayers, as far as in us lies; so here, we must keep up the asking, and in our own limited sphere do all that interested women may toward making the school that lies nearest just as near to the ideal as it is possible for that school to become, while we are waiting for the ideal school to come along. The women of Canada, asking for better schools and working steadily toward that end, must secure them; they are a force that cannot fail.

A SQUARE DEAL FOR OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Miss E. J. Guest, M.A., Parkhill, Ont.

The children are our country's most valuable asset, committed to our charge as a trust for the future. The chief responsibility of the grown-ups is the growing-ups. In this, above all else, Canada demands from us a square deal. In this first best way we show our patriotism, rather than in mawkish sentimentality, high-sounding phrases or even naval armaments. Nations do not perish because of the lack of ships and soldiers, but because of the lack of men and women of the right fibre. In the hands of parents, teachers, and citizens rests this real Empire building, and all that is required of us is simple fair play for our boys and girls. What should we give, what exact?

Clean Parentage. The mother who gives her children an immoral or otherwise unhealthy father, or the father who fails to give his children a pure, healthy mother has failed at the very start in the first principles of the square deal. Fortunately, most of our Canadian children hitherto are well-born.

Healthy Bodies. The first essential of fine men and women is that they shall be fine animals. Give the children all the sleep possible in fresh air, beginning early in the evening. No amount of sleep in later life can make up to a child for the sleep he should get up to twelve years of age. All young animals sleep a great part of the time, so should our young children. Start the baby sleeping in the fresh air. One young Manitoba mother whose babe was born in August started his daily naps outdoors in his carriage, and by the aid of warm clothes and hot-water bottles kept it up in a sheltered corner even when the thermometer registered 20 below. She has had to pay no doctor's bills for that boy.

Habits of personal cleanliness should be early and persistently inculcated, internal as well as external. The drinking of plenty of pure water, the regular daily evacuation of the bowels, deep breathing of pure air, keeping the air fresh in living and sleeping rooms, are more important items of cleanliness even than the external bath. Many people who are examples of clean living in other respects are sinfully dirty in the air they breathe.

Eyes, ears, nose, and teeth require careful watching. Many a child is looked on by parents and teachers as dull and stupid, careless and lazy, when the real trouble lies in some defect of these organs. Mouth-breathing is bad, and the cause should be promptly investigated.

The feeding of children is a subject well worth serious study in our Institutes. We Ontario home-makers of to-day are, as a rule, excellent cooks, but far inferior, as feeders, to our grandmothers. We understand little or nothing of balanced meals which properly meet the varied demands for energy, heat, bone and tissue building, nerve and blood maintaining of modern life.

"Why, my sister-in-law won't allow her children a bit of pepper or spice, nor any highly-seasoned foods, and sweets only after meals," said a little woman recently. "I think it's perfectly ridiculous, poor little things. Why, we were always allowed to eat whatever we liked." The listeners smiled and made no comment. The contrast between the serene, well-poised children and the nervous, hysterical little aunt was too marked to make an answer necessary.

Simple, well-cooked foods, milk almost entirely for the first year, milk, eggs, cream, cereals *well-cooked,* whole-wheat or stale bread, vegetables (one green and one starchy at a meal), fish, lamb, chicken, with fruits *every* day (apples, pears, oranges, peaches, prunes, being preferable to the seedy fruits) will be found wholesome for the restless growing boy and girl. Special attention should be given to lime-giving foods for bone-growing, especially during the teething period. From six on, tissue-building foods should be emphasized also, and those which produce heat and energy for this age of ceaseless activity. The craving for sweets is the natural outcome of the child's demand for quick energy-producing foods. Give him these in the form of sweet desserts *after* meals. But there is too much to be said on this very important subject to be more than hinted at in an address like this.

Exercise comes chiefly as play. All young things play naturally when they are not sleeping. It is nature's method of giving them the exercise and the fresh air necessary for growth and development. Many lessons in unselfishness, self-control, courtesy and co-operation are gained in play, and the wise parent or teacher avails himself of this opportunity for quiet training in the social virtues. The law of natural consequences works very effectively. "Now, if you children quarrel, you must each just play alone. Only so long as you have pleasant times, may you play together," was the law laid down by the mother of six strong-willed, impetuous children, and it was astonishing how the simple little rule promoted peace, amiability, and family affection.

As the boys and girls get older, do not condemn team-play, but guide it. Abused or carried to excess, team-play is harmful; under right conditions and wise direction, it is beneficial, giving poise, accuracy, sureness and self-control along with recreation and a spontaneous physical culture that is more vital and health-giving than that which comes from formal exercises which should aim in the main merely at the correction of bad habits of standing, breathing and holding the body.

After thus laying the basis for a healthy, well-controlled body, we may consider the higher training—the mental and moral development.

First among educational influences, companion to play, comes work. Do not try to remove all difficulties from the child's path. That is the main cause of the proverbial failure of rich men's children. Loving not wisely but too well, such parents too often remove the very means by which mental and moral sinew is developed. What would you think of the wisdom of a parent who, when the baby fell in learning to walk, would run and pick it up and carry it lest it hurt itself? That would be the greatest unkindness. But to guard the child from serious injury, such as falling downstairs, would be wise care. The same things hold of difficulties in general. The wisdom of the elders is shown in saving the child

from disastrous mistakes, not in saving him from difficulties which harden the muscle and develop the strength, both moral and physical. Carefully grade work to a child's age and strength, but see that it does a little daily steady work for itself and others, so that it may develop habits of industry, persistence, ability to conquer obstacles, and thought for other workers. It is the steady workers that win in life's race.

The relation between work and money also comes thus naturally and too often this is a neglected part of education. Boys and girls are expected to know how to manage money "by instinct," as the girl is expected to know how to perform the duties of motherhood, and "instinct" often fails disastrously in both cases.

"We began to give our children, the girl of fourteen and the boy at twelve, an allowance of sixty cents a week, and wish we had begun sooner," said a father recently. "They were to clothe themselves and pay for their amusements out of it. The boy was thrifty and usually had a little ahead in the bank. Him, we had to train to give systematically, as the danger in his case was the growth of too great an interest in saving and a consequent grasping spirit. The girl was quite the reverse, inclined to be extravagant and frequently had to borrow. Once she got twelve dollars in debt, which, of course, we insisted on her paying, and by the time she got her accounts squared, she had learned, from the long sacrifice of most of her income, the value of money and the discomforts of debt. She also learned management and economy in her expenditures so that, whereas when we were supplying her wants, she would say, 'Oh, that old thing! I'm not going to wear that any more, I want a new one,' now she considers carefully how things may be utilized and finds great enjoyment in doing so. Of course, such an allowance does not allow much for ice-cream," he went on, with a twinkle in his eye, "but we judiciously help them out once in a while by giving them work to do for which we would otherwise hire others. So they are learning to know the value of a dollar in work, to be honestly industrious, to be soundly economical, and to know the relation between work and money as no amount of 'preaching' would teach them. Besides they are developing an interest in the success of the business and the home and growing into a close and unconscious sense of partnership with their mother and me."

Honesty in word and deed too can be developed, and is, indeed, to a greater extent than we always realize, the result of rigorous and continued training. A boy was given an allowance of one dollar monthly for spending money. A show came to town which, with some companions, he wanted to see, but boy-like, they thought themselves clever in finding a place to crawl in under the fence and so evade the gate-keeper. The incident was told to his father as a joke, but this wise father saw no joke in it, but the beginning of serious character weakness, if not eradicated. Next pay day, he handed the boy his allowance as usual.

"Why, father," said the lad in surprise, "there's only ninety cents here." "Yes," said his father. "Isn't my allowance a dollar?" "Yes," returned his father, quietly. "Then, why don't you give it to me?" "I am. That is all right; if you count up you'll see. After paying ten cents for your ticket to the show the day you went under the fence, it leaves just ninety cents. See?" The boy "saw," colored, made no reply and walked away. "But I never knew George to be dishonest again," concluded his father.

The honor that "feels a stain like a wound" is the honor we want in Canadian boys and girls.

No child should be allowed to start to school without being told by father or

mother the main facts connected with the origin of life. Never are we so near being "workers together with God" as in the birth of a little child. Never has a divine fact of like been so dragged in the mire. So when the child begins to ask "Mother, where did I come from?" "Where did the baby come from?" don't answer, "Oh, the doctor brought you in his satchel," or, "from under a cabbage leaf," or turn him off with no answer, but, from the analogy of the beautiful young things about you, the flowers, the birds, the chickens, the calves, lead the little mind gradually, day by day, as you think he is ready for it, into the sacred truth. Show him a nest of eggs, birds or chickens, tell him of the little seed of life put there by God, of the mother's long, loving brooding until finally the little life grew and grew until it was strong enough to come out of its little room into the world where the sun shone and the grass grew and the mother cared for it. You may go a step further with the lamb or calf or colt. Here explain that God made the little room in the mother's body where it was kept safely until it too grew big enough to come out and run about. "But you were such a tiny egg, and God was so very, very careful of you, that you had to be even more lovingly cared for, so God made a little room for you right under mother's heart, and there you stayed, warm and cozy, and mother took care of you, and father took care of mother, for they both loved you so and could hardly wait for their darling baby to get big enough to come out into the world where the sun shone and the grass grew and they could see you and love you and take care of you, for even when you came, you couldn't walk or talk or do anything to take care of yourself, and mother and father were so glad God gave you to them to take care of and love."

God and parents and child linked together in the sacredness of love in answer to his inquiries will safeguard his childish mind, and at least start him right on the road of purity and give him a sense of the sacred responsibilities connected with life's most tender and vital relation.

Then go on and give the children the best education within your reach. In this land of free education, the child whose education has been neglected has a very grave charge of neglected duty against his elders. Never mind about leaving him wealth. Develop his inborn powers and leave him to carve out success and fortune for himself. Canada is another name for opportunity to the well-developed man or woman. Finally teach the boys and girls, not only *to make a living,* but *to live.* We pass this way but once. The joy of life comes from work and friendship, these come from brains and character, and these again give us good home-makers, good citizens, and a great and powerful nation ready to respond to the old British empire-call:

"England this day expects every man to do his duty."

SOME MODERN TENDENCIES AND NEEDS OF CANADIAN CHILDREN.

Miss Maud Hotson, Parkhill, Ont.

There is a growing consciousness that the children as future citizens are of all our Canadian resources the most important, and that it is economy for the State, the school and the home to each play its part in the making of the best citizen. Education is taking on a much larger significance. We look at it as not limited to the school, but as a social one. We are trying to work for the good of the

whole community, to adapt the school to meet modern conditions and are beginning to ask what the needs of the youngest children are.

In considering such a question it is necessary to keep in view the ultimate purpose, the making of citizens of strong physique with power to think and to express themselves, of sympathetic character with ideals of co-operation, power to take the initiative, powers of leadership.

The foundation is laid in the home and, because of the hurry and rush of every-day life, the children more than ever need domestic life—a happy childhood and time to grow in accordance with nature. Even the baby is soon a social nuisance unless the home recognizes the laws of health and morals by establishing good habits; habits of regular feeding, regular sleeping, of cleanliness, of obedience and, later, of truthfulness, industry and order.

During the earliest years children are learning more through the muscles and senses than directly through the brain. They need to play. Simple, durable toys—rattles, dolls, animals, engines, blocks, a sand pile and Mother Goose rhymes and finger plays, besides all kinds of common objects—aid the growth of the child under four years old. In the period from four to seven years the imagination is active. Children love the dramatic, and imitate animals and people, especially adults and their occupations. They need other children to help them play, to talk to in developing powers of speech. It is now that ideals of co-operation, mutual rights of others, power to take the initiative, are cultivated through playing with their fellows. Dr. Mason Tyler says "The kindergarten has proved itself to be an almost ideal school for this epoch. Its success is due largely to the fact that in general it works with nature, it takes children as it finds them and does not try to force upon them methods and actions suited to the adult."

The plays are of three kinds. 1. Those emphasizing free movements and control of the body. Quiet children, especially, should be encouraged to run, jump, slide, climb, swing, toss, catch and throw. Driving reins and balls are favorite toys. 2. Imitative and dramatic plays. Children play horse, store, train, they are farmers or blacksmiths or firemen, imitating anything they see in life or story or picture. They play themselves into a far wider knowledge of the world than we suspect, and cultivate keen observation and power of expression, resourcefulness and power of the initiative. Good toys are durable dolls, dishes, garden tools, wagons, Noah's arks. 3. Traditional or folk games, being the organized game, are used only in the simplest forms at this age, but are exceedingly valuable for students of the public and high schools. The revival of the folk games and songs throughout England and America is most significant of the tendency to look upon education as a social force, working for the good of the whole community. Combining word, music and action, the games give the spirit and customs of the people in social greeting games, in gymnastic games and in those which convey the agricultural and industrial life—the harvesting, spinning flax, wool weaving, or the weaving of the May pole. The traditions of the British people are ours and, if the children are to understand the growth of the nation and feel the spirit which made it, they should have it as it is crystallized in folk song, game and story, which appeal to the imagination, interpret the life they see around them and awaken an enthusiasm that tends to deeper intellectual knowledge and higher social life.

Children need agricultural experiences and, now when the sensory organs are the mouths to the child's mind, they should be in touch with living things, that they may see relationships, the family life, the growth. Feeding animals and birds, watching the robin build its nest and feed its young, digging in the

garden, planting, watching the growth, picking flower seeds, fruits, handling beautiful colors, listening to the wind in the corn field, going on excursions, following the stream to its source, watching the spinning of the cocoon and the emerging of the moth—all this is the food which the child takes in through his senses, on which the mind grows and which makes a rich background for later life. Such actual experience should be made clear and lasting through expression in language and handwork.

Control of the organs of speech (language) and interest in stories precedes the interest in reading. By naming objects, recounting the sights and doings of the day, by listening to and telling stories, the child will have acquired an excellent vocabulary and very good power of expression by the age of seven and will take up the formal school work rapidly. Favorite stories after Mother Goose are Emilie Poulson's "Finger Plays," stories of animals, folk tales, stories of action, of repetition, nonsense rhymes and good verse found in the many kindergarten story books.

Children like to work with their hands, they make mud pies, dandelion chains, furniture and dishes of burrs and nuts, or snow houses. Power to create, to express, means power to think. Children should have suggestion and direction, as well as free play. The sand pile is popular. In clay are made all kinds of familiar things, as balls, cakes, dishes, tools, animals and people, the duck pond, the bird on the nest, as well as illustration of stories, borders and other plaque work. Children like to sew, weave, make chains, use blackboard, pencil, paint or scissors. They like repetition and will make the same thing many times, hence the borders of animals, vegetables or flowers, the pictures of soldiers marching or birds flying. This leads to the grouping which shows relationship—as the hen and coop or the soldiers' camp.

Constant supervision at first establishes good habits in handling materials and confidence in oneself, and the children not only do good free work, but select suitable material and do excellent co-operative, useful and beautiful work. Little children are emotional, they feel more than they understand. The mind is fragmentary, striking features stand out, but the power to concentrate, to organize, develops slowly. They learn through imitation and need someone to play and work with them who carries enthusiasm and inspiration. Children absorb such a personality and much of the best in life comes through the contagion of spirit. The tendency to organization in business, in church, in school and home results in great efficiency and good to the community, so long as the men and women (personality) are given first place and material things supplied to aid in their work.

The home and the school are drawing closer and it is natural that the tendency should be as it is to-day, to make the school the social centre of the community. Where the school building is used for evening meetings of mothers and fathers, the immediate result is a better understanding of the work of the school, cleaner, more convenient and beautiful buildings which strengthen the power of the school and re-acts for the good of the home. The young people are going to the cities to satisfy the desire to see and enjoy people, to gain further training of hand and mind. The quilting and corn-husking bees, the Thanksgiving festival, the concert, combined handwork, interchange of ideas, all met the social need of the people. The best of everything was there and the people enjoyed it. The school building may well be used as a social centre for gathering together the best to-day to satisfy the need of the greatest asset of the country, the girls and boys.

THE CHILD IN THE HOME—HIS TRAINING.

Miss Edna Farrell, Kilbride.

The sculptor takes the block of glistening marble and, by the skilful use of his chisel, converts it into the beautiful symmetrical statue, whose softly curving lines, or strongly drawn features, make it the highly prized ornament of some world-famous art gallery. The artist begins upon the plain piece of canvas and, after hours of patient labor with his brush, presents to the world the picture that takes its place among the works of Angelo and Raphael. With what definiteness of purpose, what careful planning, what tireless energy, what tender care, each works until the desired result is obtained.

The parents receive the pure child-soul fresh from the hand of God—that soul so guileless in its purity, with all its latent power, its immortality, its glorious possibilities and yet as shapeless and undeveloped as was the sculptor's marble or the artist's picture. How infinitely more important than these is its proper development. How much more need for the exercising of unselfish labor, untiring energy, what tender care that it, this priceless treasure from God's treasury, may not be marred or its beauty destroyed. Yet in some cases, what little idea of the importance of the soul seems to be possessed by those who have it in charge. How little of the sculptor's patient labor or the artist's wise planning and watchful care is employed. In not a few cases, into what careless fingers does this treasure fall. With what difference of purpose is its development begun. How often is its training not only inadequate, but totally unsuitable. Yet you will agree with me that the proper training of every little soul should develop in it its highest and best, that it may glorify its Creator and accomplish the purpose for which He sent it.

Hitherto I have spoken only of the soul because it is by far the more important. The body is, as the poet said, "Only the shell in which the pearl is hidden." Nevertheless, the body has been so wisely planned, so beautifully built, so admirably suited to be the encasement of the soul, that it should receive careful training so as to be of service to the soul and it should be in subjection to it.

The training of one child is so important, so far-reaching in its results and so needful of tireless effort and unswerving purpose that it demands one thing above all others, and that is love, true parental love. Sometimes the training given the child is unsuitable because of ignorance, sometimes it is due to carelessness, but in many cases it is the result of a misconception of true love for the child. True parental love is that love which can deny itself—nay, even suffer and give up all selfish ends that the best results may be obtained. I once knew of a mother who went to see her daughter who was ill. On her arrival she found that, if she insisted on seeing her, the excitement would cause that daughter additional suffering as well as lessen her chances of recovery. Crushing within her own heart the yearning desire to be with her suffering one, in order that she might have the best chances for recovery, she returned quietly home. This is but one example of the priceless mother love. It is to such women we owe our deepest debt. True love for a child does not indulge every whim and heap its object with foolish endearments. Such love is sometimes cruel. It is the love that studies the purposes for which the child is to be reared and has made itself acquainted with the difficulties and obstacles he will have to encounter through life and has set itself earnestly to work to fit the child for them. Plenty of children reach the age of the adult to find that they are handicapped for lives of usefulness by their early training. The early training is the most important. Habits

formed, ideas shaped in early life, whether bad or good, will never fail to leave their impress upon the character. How important for parents and for all who have young children in charge to know what to teach and how to teach it!

There are three elements in the child's nature to be developed—the physical, mental and moral. These are so deeply related that the one cannot be neglected without having a direct effect upon the other. You cannot overdo the one without accomplishing it at the expense of the other. For if you overindulge the mind, you do it at the expense of bodily health. If you give in too much to the whims of body, you do it at the cost of the mind. The child who has a good, strong, healthy body is more apt to be stronger morally and mentally than one with a sick body; though we do find that, in some cases, where there is a weak body there is great mental power and often, too, much moral force. Nevertheless, the child who is properly trained, physically, and taught the proper use of his body, has by far the greater chance of developing strong moral character, and of being capable of expending greater mental energy. Any doctor will tell you that every disease of the body has its effect upon the mind. Again, a child with proper mental training will know how to care for his body and will be acquainted with the reasons why he should keep himself up to his very best. Education of the mind is indispensable, but by that I do not mean just what is obtained at school. In the same way, a child with a sound moral training will be able to care for both mind and body and feed them with the proper food.

Let us first turn our attention to the physical training of the child, because, though the soul is more important, it is the physical development we think about first. One of the first things necessary in physical training is hygiene—that is, the science which teaches us about the body and how to care for it properly. Tell your child about the body, its parts and their uses. Let it understand how well suited the body is for its work, how delicately sensitive some of its organs are and how quick they are to resist any offence we put upon them; how strictly the laws of nature must be obeyed, if the body is to be kept at its best. Teach him to respect his body, show him how carefully God has built it and that if, through carelessness or wilfulness, he offends it, he will undoubtedly pay the penalty by suffering in after life, as well as fail in one of the first duties of life—self preservation. Many children who at first possess healthy bodies become delicate through the carelessness of mothers either in feeding or in otherwise caring for the body. Great care should be taken with the feeding of the child not only when young, but until the body is almost entirely developed. More delicate bodies have been the result of improper feeding than can be imagined. Don't forget to tell the child about the great benefit of bathing and strict cleanliness of person. This has not only a most important bearing upon health but also upon morals.

Care should be taken that the child has proper exercise in proper amount and at proper time. He should be encouraged to join in good games and physical exercises are invaluable. Remember, too, that he needs plenty of sleep and at regular hours. As soon as the little body is able, teach him to do useful work. At first this must be very light, perhaps only little favors performed for father or mother, but it teaches him early to be useful, and, no matter how little the act is, teach him to do it well. Treat him kindly and keep the little heart happy, but do not overindulge. If you do you are storing up many bitter struggles for him by and by.

The development of the mind begins at the same time as that of the body, though it does not show itself as soon. At first the child sleeps and while he sleeps the brain, which is the seat of the mind, grows. It is very interesting to watch

the development of the mind in a small child. At first he notices nothing. One day he sees his chubby foot and immediately grasps it in his tiny hands while his eyes grow large with astonishment and ask as plainly as though he could speak what that peculiar looking thing is. By and by he finds it is part of his own body and later he will learn its use. In this way he learns first about himself and those nearest him, then he gives attention to things farther removed. What a privilege it is to feed the eager desire for knowledge! As he grows older the child loves to ask questions, and while he should never be allowed to become rudely inquisitive, too much care and tact cannot be used in answering him. He should never be discouraged or told that he is a bother. He should always be answered as correctly as possible. Remember children are sensitive little plants. Don't wound the loving, trustful hearts. Encourage them to come to you for information. For, if they do not receive it from you, depend upon it, they will get it from others, and probably in a way you will not like. Do not allow the mind of your child to be developed too quickly. Remember that, if it is overstrained, both it and the body will suffer. Everyone knows that when the body is overtired a reaction sets in. It is the same with the brain. It can become tired just as well as an arm or limb. Children who are studying hard should not be allowed to do heavy work; let the bodily exercise be light, just enough to keep the muscles from growing flabby. When the brain is tired the body is tired.

It is needless to say that the child has the right to the best education you can give him, because so much stress is put upon that at the present time, and most parents are anxious for it. It is important to be careful of the literature he reads. Select it yourself and let it be the best. Do not allow him to pick up false ideas from cheap trashy books and papers. Bad books do a very great deal of harm. Instill pure thoughts, noble ideas, high ambitions into the child's mind both by your own example and by teaching. Be watchful of his associates. Never allow his mind to become poisoned, if you can help it.

Very closely connected with mental training is moral growth. It is next to impossible to develop a man mentally without raising his standard of morals. Give your child a high ideal. It is better for him to strive to reach a high ideal than to go aimlessly along through life. Base your moral training on thorough religious principle. You may teach a child a splendid code of morals, but, unless they are built upon a solid foundation, they are apt to be swept away in the strong tide of evil influences. Let the child understand first his duty to God and then his duty to his fellow men. It is so easy to impress upon the tender, pliable mind of the child the great truths with regard to God, so easy to teach them to love and through love to obey. But very often it is neglected or left till too late. It is helpful to teach children duty to God by teaching them their duty to their fellow men. You remember the story of Abou Ben Adam, how, when he said he loved his fellow men, his name was placed at the head of those who loved the Lord. Children should be taught thoughtfulness for others from their very earliest years. In teaching this politeness, delicacy of feeling, sympathy, charity, unselfishness must all have a part. This may be taught by allowing them to have pets and permitting them to care for them, by encouraging them in every way to sacrifice themselves for others. Allow them to do it for you. They will take pleasure in it. Teach them to be large-hearted and sincere; never backward at lending a helping hand in any good cause. Do not permit them to get a false idea of life. Let them learn early the great principles which must govern their lives. Do not strive to make life too easy for them and altogether free from care. Remember you can not shield them always.

A great deal of tact and skill is needed for the proper training of children, but a great deal of this can be acquired by observation and care. Children are taught by precept and example. While precept has its place and is indispensable, yet example is the more important as well as the more effective. How great the necessity for a good example. Do not forget that children are born actors or imitators. In order to have a strong influence over a child his confidence must be obtained and retained. Hence the necessity for always answering a child truthfully. It is well never, even innocently, to allow the child to get the idea that he will receive anything but the truth pure and simple from you. Once you lose his confidence you will probably teach and preach in vain. Treat him always as an equal. If you wish him to be polite, thoughtful and respectful, treat him with a proper amount of these. Expect large things from him and allow him to understand that you do. Be interested in all that interests him. He will obey you better. Remember, too, that you can teach without preaching. You may hide a moral truth in an interesting story and the child will pick it out and treasure it up within its heart. Children learn a very great deal incidentally, which is to say by accident. You may use this knowledge in many ways. Let us suppose that suddenly a bright summer day clouds over and the children are shut in doors by the pouring rain. You observe the clouded faces and expressions of discontent. Without appearing to notice you begin to talk quietly with them about the flowers. Tell them how thirsty the little plants were, some of whose pretty heads were drooping for want of water. Tell how God, who loves his plants as well as little children, seeing how much they needed to be refreshed, sent the rain. Show how, in sending the rain, He showed His thought for themselves and soon the little faces will brighten, the little hearts will be full of gratitude and sympathy. Start them at some lively indoor game. You have taught them a lesson on contentment without having actually mentioned the word. Teach them the power of their influence over others, and how important it is that it should be an elevating and ennobling influence. Point them to the grand characters of the past for:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime;
And, departing, leave behind us
Foot-prints on the sands of time."

CO-OPERATION.

Mr. G. H. Unwin, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Co-operation plays an important part in modern industrial and commercial life. It should play an important one in agricultural life also. The word "Co-operation" has a significance quite modern. The underlying principle is as old as the human race. We learn in those old fables of Æsop, many of which have become household words among us. that "union is strength." Co-operation or "working together" enables us to accomplish things out of all proportion to our individual ability: as the bundle of sticks resisted all efforts to break it, so a body of people working together can defy and overcome all obstacles; but just as the sticks, taken singly, are snapped without difficulty, so the same men, working individually, with different aims and ideals, will one by one surely succumb to

adverse conditions. In every phase of life we see the working of this principle of co-operation. Can Jones carry Brown's letter from Dorion to Toronto for two cents? Certainly not. Then how can the Post Office do it? Simply because the Post Office is one vast organization, supported by the ratepayers of the entire country. In the tropical regions there are islands surrounded by great impenetrable barriers. The storm which can toss a great liner like an eggshell is impotent against these walls. These are the coral reefs, of which we learn in our geography books. As everyone knows, they are formed by the bodies of millions of tiny sea creatures, working together to form a barricade which can set at naught the utmost power of wind and waves. This is only another phase of co-operation. A hive of bees is nothing but an admirably worked co-operative system.

Our rapidly accumulating co-operative stores, trade and labor unions, our agricultural organizations, all these are but signs of the hives. With the struggle for existence continually growing harder, the manufacturer, the merchant, the small dealer and also the farmer are all beginning to realize the impossibility of standing entirely alone. The words "Combine" and "Trust" have an evil sound to the ears of the ordinary individual. But it is only by combining among themselves that small dealers can hope to live with the large capitalist. One man cannot fight against two hundred. But if he has one hundred and ninety-nine friends he can hold his own.

The importance of co-operation to the farmer is manifest. If he belongs to a society he can use machinery on his farm which he would never think of buying for himself. The society ships and sells his product without the paralyzing "assistance" of the profit-eating middleman. He gets all the advantages of reduced shipping rates and fixed markets which are possessed by large dealers. The annual product of an entire section of country amounts to a considerable quantity, enough to influence the market in a large city. The society in this way has often power to dictate terms, more or less, to the wholesale man, who is greatly in need of the crop from that particular section. Thus the farmer is ensured a reasonable price for his goods, and is not at the mercy of the dealer; and finally he has the sympathy and support of his neighbors, instead of their enmity and rivalry.

The country of Denmark is the home of agricultural co-operation; in fact it is not too much to say that through co-operation Denmark has been converted from a poor country into a rich one, and is now held up to the world as a model of system and prosperity. In 1880 the country had very little external trade; in 1903 the exports were valued at $98,000,000. But the most important point to notice is that of these ninety-eight millions of dollars, eighty-seven millions were agricultural exports; and furthermore—a most significant fact—of the eighty-seven millions, fifty-six millions came from co-operative societies. In other words, of the agricultural exports, 64 per cent., or nearly two-thirds, came from co-operative societies. Neither time nor space permits of giving details of this extraordinary national growth. The figures are taken from the report of the Scottish Commission on Agriculture, which visited Denmark in 1904, and, though only approximate, will, nevertheless, suffice to give us an idea of how co-operation has benefited agriculture in that country; but, before leaving the subject of Denmark, it might be well to quote verbatim part of the report on agricultural societies:

"There are more than 100 of these agricultural societies. They do not confine their energies to any one branch of agriculture, they take a general supervision.

. . . . All these societies and federations are encouraged by government, and many of them are materially helped. But there is no doubt of this, that the Dane has materially helped himself. *'Self-Help'* is a foreword in his vocabulary, and he may himself take credit for much of his prosperity, and for the marvellous co-operative organization which has made that prosperity possible."

Self-help should be the foreword of every farmer, for it is right at home that such movements should commence. The prosperity of individuals is bound up with the prosperity of the nation and every local effort, no matter how small the locality, contributes its impulse to the national uplift.

This brings us to the question of how co-operation may be helpful to the ladies and to the home. In order to practise co-operation it is not necessary to have a large society, with highly paid officers and a government grant. If such can be done in a modest way at home or among the immediate neighbors, a dozen ladies from adjoining farms can form a small society of their own for the disposal of butter, eggs, etc. It is a noteworthy fact, that though the egg industry provides a large percentage of the exports of Denmark, yet there are very few large poultry centres. The co-operative societies gather, select, and grade the eggs from the small owners all over the country, and it is from these small holdings that the bulk of Denmark's egg supply comes. In order to form a small society, as suggested above, a very small subscription could be taken which would amply cover the pay of a secretary (one of the members elected), who could make arrangements with dealers, call meetings and generally attend to correspondence. The advantages of such a society would be manifold. It would enable these ladies to compare methods of feeding, butter-making, etc., and to agree upon the best methods to employ; the same methods should be used by all members of the society, so that the buyer could rely on a uniform product, for which he would be prepared to pay a good price. The society would, of course, purchase the most up-to-date literature on the subject of poultry-craft and butter-making, and new methods could be discussed in meetings and adopted where possible. An exchange of ideas is always stimulating and will often lend interest to labors previously full of monotony and drudgery.

Again, much could be done if the ladies would co-operate in the matter of improving their homes and beautifying home surroundings. A spirit of friendly competition as to who should have the best garden would do much to make the homes of the neighborhood happier and more attractive. Co-operation should be thought of not only in its formal sense, but also in its original meaning, that of working together in all things. Who is so clever that he or she cannot learn something from a neighbor? If one has the secret of making first-class butter, why should not the others learn from her? If one has a taste in flowers, why should not her friends get the benefit of it and of her experience? To be mutually helpful, to make both oneself and others happy, is to fulfil our highest destiny.

THE DANGERS OF LUXURY IN MODERN LIFE.

Mrs. Hugh Robertson, Perth.

Before discussing this topic, it might be wise for us to consider for a moment what is really meant by the word "luxury." We find that it means "extravagant indulgence in the pleasures which wealth can procure." But we must understand that "luxury" refers to the pleasures derived from *unnecessary* comforts,

not to the healthy enjoyment to be gotten from things actually necessary for life's best development.

We are at present living in an age of advancement in almost every department of the world's industries, resulting in man's efforts becoming more productive. This has been accompanied by a great increase in wealth, and enables us to live in greater comfort. But with improved conditions of life, we need to beware lest what should prove a blessing may become a curse. Everywhere we see the tendency to live in luxury. Such a life may be the means of promoting happiness and giving pleasure to others, but, as a rule, the luxurious life is not conducive to the best physical, mental, moral or spiritual development.

From history it may be shown that when luxury has had too strong a hold on a race or nation in the past, moral and physical deterioration have followed. We all desire our children to be strong and healthy, but do we find the strong, sturdy men and women of to-day coming from the homes where all is luxury? We all know of the splendid physical condition and strong qualities of our grandparents, due, no doubt in part, to their being compelled by circumstances to live the simple life. In opening up a new country, very few were the luxuries they enjoyed. If our forefathers had seen, as in a vision, the material civilization of to-day, they would have been tempted to overestimate the benefits which we now enjoy, forgetting that material things alone do not give entire satisfaction. One of the first lessons taught by experience is that "Nothing ever comes up to our expectations." Wagner says, "Never has the question of food and shelter been sharper or more absorbing than since we are better nourished, better clothed, and better housed than ever." He errs greatly who thinks that the query, "What shall we eat and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" presents itself to the poor alone, exposed as they are to the anguish of to-morrows without bread or a roof. With them the question is natural, and yet it is with them that it presents itself most simply. You must go amongst those who are beginning to enjoy a little ease, to learn how greatly satisfaction in what one has may be disturbed by regret for what one lacks. And if you would see anxious care for future material good—material good in all its luxurious development—observe people of small fortune, and, above all, the rich. As an inevitable consequence of the law that needs are increased by their satisfaction, the more goods a man has, the more he wants.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to draw the line between desirable comforts which help to make life better and the luxuries which enervate and tend to degeneracy of character. What may have evil results in one case may prove harmless or even helpful in another case. Physical and mental endowments, moral and religious training, educational advantages; in short, the things of importance in making character have to be taken into account.

Whatever may be the evils resulting from the accumulation of wealth, poverty is not a desirable thing, and we want to see it disappear. In our efforts to secure for ourselves and others comfortable conditions of life, we are apt to forget the danger lurking in the pleasures and comforts of life. It is an insidious one. With sufficient wealth to be able to surround ourselves with all the comforts and pleasures of life, doing so day by day, in the long run tends to physical, mental and moral degeneracy. Even if there should not be positive wrongdoing, the usefulness of the life becomes impaired and the ideals lowered. In the end the influence of the person may become injurious to the home and the community. What a difference between one, the greater part of whose time is taken up with dress, social functions and the pleasures of the day, to the neglect of the serious duties of life, and the mother in the simple cottage working from day to day in order that

her children may be decently clothed and be fairly educated. This life of self-sacrificing love is fruitful and worth while. The life may not be an ideal one, but it manifests the self-sacrifice of love without which the highest life cannot be attained. The hard things of life at times help to make the character strong and beautiful.

How often do we see those brought up in the homes of the wealthy, with every material comfort and opportunity for making life successful, left behind in the race by those in humble circumstances. This latter have had simple habits; they may have undergone hardships, but possessed of good constitutions and having higher ideals they have come to the front and frequently become leaders in the nation. It is not uncommon to see the wealth, acquired by the skill and thrift of a family in one generation, dissipated by their descendants of the next or following generation—accompanied, alas, at times by moral degeneracy. Fortunately we find amongst homes of the wealthy worthy fathers and mothers, worthy sons and daughters. But the example set by those living in luxury has had deplorable results. It is imitated by others having less wealth, foolishly trying to follow in the wake, to the injury of their own lives and those of others, leading at times into vice and crime. The police court records bear testimony to this. It follows that it is a matter concerning the individual, the home, the church and the nation.

The evil is not in the material things themselves; it is in the use or abuse of them. One writer says, "That after all everything depends on the workman who uses the tool"; so it is with luxury; it is dangerous or life-giving according to the use made of it.

The great thing is to know how to make the most of ourselves in the best sense; hence the importance of a right education—broad and deep—covering the intellectual and spiritual sides of man.

Let us not forget that it is as true to-day as it was nineteen hundred years ago, that the "life is more than meat and the body more than raiment." Should we not try to "live simply that we may live fully?"

COLORING A LIFE.

Mrs. Bland, Colborne.

How often this question is asked, "Do you not find farm life monotonous?" The greater number of the members of the Women's Institute can answer that question as a returned missionary answered the lady who asked her, "Are you happy?" The missionary smiled and said, "I have no time to ask myself the question." No time for monotony there. Those monotonous lives, or, as I shall call them here, those *drab* lives, are uninteresting, negative and sad. Every life should be the reverse, namely, interesting, positive and cheerful, for do we not read in Gen. 1:28: "So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him, male and female created He them"? Now every life may be these things, if it follows out our Maker's divine intentions. John Ruskin explains briefly how to prevent selling and getting rid of this divine birthright for a mess of sordid pottage, in these words, "You must put color into your life."

Some of our lives may be, by the mysterious Providence that fashions our destinies, so strangely narrowed as to render the colors we are weaving in them dim, and consequently we become discouraged and fall into the error of thinking that, if we were only somebody else, whose life is particularly glowing and full of good works, how much better we could do.

But life is too short to waste in wishing we were somebody else; we never will be, and would make a sad tangle of it if we were. The important truth to remember in coloring a life is, that it is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are going. Then no matter in what station of life we are, we have no more right to lead drab lives than the beautiful roses, for whose coming we so anxiously watch, have to come to us without perfume and draped in black.

Theatre-goers have kindly explained to us the important and wonderful things electricity accomplishes in stageland to-day. As an illustration: a person appears before the audience dressed in a drab gown; as the play advances it demands changes in the color of the dress. So the drab gown becomes, through the manipulations of the man with the lantern and the transforming power of the lenses, a bright blue, red, green or any color desired.

Now what is it that changes that drab gown into those different colored ones? Why the will that it shall be so changed, and the proper adjustment of light and lenses. That is precisely what changes the negative drab life, the will that it shall be so changed and the proper adjustment of light and lenses.

The adequate or fully sufficient life must be fashioned after an ideal or pattern, and no one but ourselves can choose the ideal from which we are to pattern our own life. For we are all haunted by an ideal life, and it is because we have within us the beginning and the possibility of it.

One day two ladies drove up to a house to inquire about the roads. As the lady of the house came out to show them which road to follow, they saw a man approaching whose costume bore but faint resemblance to anything usually worn by mortals. There was a decided discrepancy in the size of the legs of the trousers, the shape of the coat sleeve was like nothing in particular, and the vest was like unto no vest the beholders had ever seen. "Where does your husband get his clothes?" quietly asked one of the ladies. "I make them," was the proud reply. "And where do you get your patterns?" was the next question. "Oh," replied the wife, "I never bother with patterns; I just glance at Bill and cut."

And so it is with the unpatterned life. It will be this to-day, that to-morrow, and nothing the day after; in fact will not be held in one place long enough to receive any color—when in the world will live after the world's opinion, and when alone will live after their own opinion. They have yet to learn that it is only the truly great who can keep with perfect sweetness, in the midst of a crowd, the independence of solitude.

The world is made up of units and each of us is one. As the leaven leavens the meal, so the world is to be permeated with the colors we are weaving in life's web. May those colors glow and gleam, so that our influence may act as an uplifting unit in the great mass, and thus make life so there will be no drab misfits.

Imagination plays an important part in the coloring of a life. Let us see what imagination means. It means imagining, building a thought pattern, a mental model, an ideal. "Don't let your imagination run away with you" is one "don't" that has spoiled a great many careers. Imagination is really the master-builder of one's most satisfactory life structures, and, when it runs away with one, becomes a force that moves seemingly unmovable things. Emerson tells us that nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm. Now imagination is enthusiasm's vital principle. I will give you a few examples where imagination ran away with men whose names are household words with us all.

Imagination ran away with the late Sir John A. Macdonald when he conceived of that gigantic scheme of building a railway from ocean to ocean, which being realized, aids so materially in making this grand Canada of ours, this

"homeland" of ours, what she is to-day. We have our electric telegraph and Atlantic cable because imagination ran away with Sam. B. Morse and Cyrus Field, and gave them no rest till world-revolutionizing sentences were clicked and flashed out in intelligible signs.

We may sit in our homes and listen to the world's most eloquent statesmen and its sweetest singers through the phonograph, and our city cousins may ride, light their homes, and cook their food by electricity, because imagination took the bit in her teeth and ran away with Thomas Edison. And last, but by no means least, because imagination ran away at such a pace with Alex. G. Bell, to-day we have our neighborhoods made one by the telephone.

Plenty of color in those lives, is there not?

It is a significant truth that while the erratic, unpatterned life is colored by the whims of other lives, and then only spasmodically and from the outside, the one who has patterned her life and is living toward her ideal will burn in and radiate colors that will become her own glory and guiding gleams to others. The colors that are burned into our life by our thoughts, our emotions, our deeds, will not fade or grow sordid, but will become a part of our being, as the wave is part of the sea. That which is to burn itself into the hearts and minds of men must live, because it has lived power-freighted in the soul of its creator. Why is it that an army can be nerved to almost incredible feats of heroism on hearing the strains of a patriotic, martial air. Reporters on British battle-fields have written accounts of the Gordon Highlanders in this respect. They have told us that when the day seemed lost to Britain and you could see naught but grim despair written on the faces of the stern Gordons, a piper, at the same time wounded unto death, with his last remaining strength, grasped his bagpipes, and soon the martial strains of "Scots Wha hae wi' Wallace bled" floated out over the battle-field. And as line after line of those Gordon Highlanders caught up the familiar air, you could perceive a slight emotion pass over them; and when the order came, "Gordon Highlanders, charge!" they, fired by the thought of what their ancestors had done under Wallace, rushed with such a mighty onslaught against the foe that the foe was repulsed and driven backward, and thus some of Britain's grandest victories were won. Why is all this? Because a soul at white heat of patriotic enthusiasm poured its strains into the consciousness of his countrymen.

And again, why is it that hearing such songs as "Annie Laurie," "Land o' the Leal," and "Home, Sweet Home," sung, touches our hearts until they ache for very tenderness? Because the authors of those songs poured their hearts into them and set them aglow with a vibration that was not only alive, but life itself.

All color is caused by vibration. The higher and stronger the vibration the deeper and more beautiful the color. So it is when heart, brain and body all vibrate with high resolves and constant upward reach and endeavor, the life must glow and shine and attract to itself all that makes for health, happiness and holiness. For while a negative life draws nothing, a positive life is magnetic.

We do not color perfectly at first, probably never perfectly in this existence. But we know of one life when the colors were so perfectly blended as to produce white—only one life though. But there is large stimulus, mighty power and immeasurable comfort working toward the white life. "As thy days so shall thy strength be," is a life-giving assertion. But, "As thy strength so shall thy days be," is not only life-giving, but it is a powerful magnet attracting and drawing us poor mortals heavenward.

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1910-11

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	Vice-President	Mrs. S. S. Cole	Ethel.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Jas. Armstrong	Gorrie.
Huron, South	President	Miss G. Connor	Exeter.
	Vice-President	Mrs. J. Spackman	Bayfield.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. A. Hastings	Exeter.
Huron, West	President	Mrs. Will Jenkins	Holmesville.
	Vice-President	Mrs. M. Swanson	Goderich.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Angus McKinnon	Goderich, Box 216.
Kent, East	President	Mrs. W. J. Smale	Highgate.
	Vice-President	Mrs. G. Langford	Kent Bridge.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. M. West	Kent Bridge.
Kent, West	President	Mrs. Ed. LaMarsh	Wheatley.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Jos. Hickson	Wheatley.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Dexter Crew	Port Alma.
Lambton, East	President	Miss F. B. Rawlings	Forest.
	Vice-President	Mrs. A. D. Adams	Shetland.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Sarah Pettypiece	Forest.
Lambton, West	President	Mrs. Robt. Young	Waubuno.
	Vice-President	Mrs. R. Stevens	Petrolia.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. W. G. McBean	Waubuno.
Lanark, North	President	Mrs. Nelson Affleck	Lanark.
	Vice-President	Mrs. John Herron	Herron's Mills.
	Recording Secretary	Mrs. Jack Campbell	Lanark.
	Cor. Secretary	Miss Annie McDonald	Lanark.
Lanark, South	President	Mrs. E. A. Lester	Perth.
	Vice-President	Mrs. H. J. Strong	Manion.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. J. H. McMillian	Perth.
Leeds N. & Grenville	President	Miss M. E. Pearson	Merrickville.
	Vice-President	Miss F. Jacques	Merrickville.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss F. A. Scott	Merrickville.
Leeds	President	Mrs. R. G. Leggett	Newboro.
	Vice-President	Mrs. J. Darling	Lansdowne.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Helen Chipman	Delta.
Lennox	President	Mrs. D. H. Allison	Conway.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Thos. W. Gurren	Sandhurst.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. C. F. Allison	Conway.
Lincoln	President	Mrs. W. S. Duncan	Jordan Harbor.
	Vice-President	Mrs. W. Tufford	Beamsville.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. E. W. Fry	Vineland.
Middlesex, East	President	Mrs. Jas. Wheaton	Thorndale.
	Vice-President	Mrs. A. E. Jackson	Harrietsville.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Dan Kunz	White Oak.
Middlesex, North	President	Mrs. P. L. Graham	Lobo.
	Vice-President	Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson	Parkhill.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Beulah A. Muma	Coldstream.

District.		Name.	P. O. Address.
Middlesex, West	President	Mrs. J. C. Beer	Kerrwood.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Jas. Lotan	Appin.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. M. W. Cummiford	Strathroy.
Monck	President	Mrs. W. L. Melick	Canboro.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Thadeus Teeft	Smithville.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. R. B. Fitzgerald	Fenwick.
Muskoka, Centre	President	Mrs. U. Oldham	Parkersville.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Lloyd	Ufford.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Geo. Jotham	Utterson.
Muskoka, North	President	Mrs. Mary Hall	Ashworth.
	Vice-President	Mrs. W. Clarke	Aspdin.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Wm. DeMaine	Ashworth.
Muskoka, South	President	Mrs. Alex. Barron	Bracebridge.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. H. Corrigan	Bracebridge.
Norfolk, North	President	Mrs. S. C. Kitchen	Bloomsburg.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. E. Charles Barber	Simcoe.
Northumberland, E.	President	Mrs. Wm. Farley	Smithfield.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Joseph Philp	Penryn.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. H. J. Scripture	Brighton.
Northumberland, W.	President	Mrs. D. Ewing	Cobourg.
	Vice-President	Miss Maud Holdsworth	Port Hope.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. J. J. Hinman	Cobourg.
Ontario, North	President	Mrs. Jas. B. Warren	Beaverton.
	Vice-President	Mrs. J. W. Widdifield	Uxbridge.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss E. P. Howitt	Glasgow.
Ontario, South	President	Mrs. S. L. Brown	Whitby.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Forsyth	Claremont.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. William Balmer	Whitby.
Oxford, North	President	Miss B. Gilholm	Bright.
	Vice-President	Mrs. A. S. McKay	Braemar.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Matthew Cowper	Thamesford.
Oxford, South	President	Mrs. A. E. Cornwell	Norwich.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Jos. Corbett	Brownsville.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Lee McCrae	Tillsonburg.
Peel	President	Mrs. E. G. Graham	Brampton.
	Vice-President	Mrs. James Graham	Inglewood.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss S. Campbell	Brampton.
Perth, North	President	Mrs. W. Connell	Milverton.
	Vice-President	Mrs. T. Sharpe	Millbank.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Barbara Grosch	Milverton.
Perth, South	President	Mrs. Dr. Proudfoot	Fullarton.
	Vice-President	Mrs. V. Stock	Tavistock.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss M. Pringle	Staffa.
Peterborough, East	President	Mrs. D. Miller	Warsaw.
	Vice-President	Mrs. R. Payne	Warsaw.
	Secretary	Mrs. E. Hamblin	Warsaw.
	Treasurer	Miss I. Jory	Warsaw.
Peterborough, West.	President	Mrs. P. Baptie	Lakefield.
	Vice-President	Mrs. E. Avery	Lakefield.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. G. Fitzgerald	Lakefield.
Prince Edward	President	Mrs. Jonathan Talcott	Bloomfield.
	Vice-President	Mrs. W. Brown	Cherry Valley.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. W. R. Munroe	Gilbert's Mills.
Prescott	President	Mrs. W. D. Cameron	Cassburn.
	Vice-President	Mrs. C. E. Byers	Stepney.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss E. G. MacAdam	Vankleek Hill.
Renfrew, North	President	Mrs. Delorma Brown	Forester's Falls.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Andrew Elliott	Westmeath.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. John A. Bennie	Beachburg.
Russell	President	Miss Alice Lowrie	Russell.
	Vice-President	Miss M. Turnbull	Russell.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Jessie Mehavey	Russell.

District.		Name.	P. O. Address.
Simcoe, Centre	President	Mrs. J. H. Hall	Phelpston.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Jas. McDermot	Elmvale.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. W. H. Sparling	Elmvale.
Simcoe, East	President	Mrs. Wm. Bacon	Orillia.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Wm. F. Moffit	Warminster.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. J. P. Wells	Orillia.
Simcoe, South	President	Mrs. B. T. Bateman	Fennells.
	Vice-President	Mrs. W. S. Fraser	Bradford.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. R. Boyes	Churchill.
Simcoe, West	President	Mrs. R. Murray	Avening.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Archer Watson	Creemore.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Amelia Ovens	Duntroon.
Stormont	President	Mrs (Dr.) Marcellus	Finch.
	Vice-President	Mrs. D. Stewart	Finch.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. G. A. Aiken	Finch.
Union	President	Mrs. Mary Miller	Clifford.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Otterbine	Drew Station.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Jno. R. Scott	Clifford.
Victoria, East	President	Mrs. T. M. Stewart	Bobcaygeon.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Dr. Gould	Fenelon Falls.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Flora Moynes	Fenelon Falls.
Victoria, West	President	Mrs. F. Webster	Lindsay, R. M. D.
	Vice-President	Mrs. J. P. McElroy	Linden Valley.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. J. T. Birchard	Linden Valley.
Waterloo, North	President	Mrs. And. Brown, Sr.	Winterbourne.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Geo. F. Lackner	Hawkesville.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Lucinda Bellinger	Wellesley.
Waterloo, South	President	Mrs. F. W. Cornell	Preston.
	Vice-President	Mrs. R. H. Knowles	Hespeler.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Mabel Cowan	Galt.
Welland	President	Mrs. Robt. Sawyer	Niagara Falls South.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Jas. McKeown	Chippawa.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Maude R. Baker	Ridgeway.
Wellington, Centre	President	Mrs. M. Thompson	Erin.
	Vice-President	Mrs. D. McConnel	Hillsburg.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Jas. McLachlan	Erin.
Wellington, East	President	Mrs. H. Quinlan	Damascus.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Craig	Grand Valley.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Gertrude King	Mount Forest.
Wellington, South	President	Mrs. Jno. Kirby	Marden.
	Vice-President	Miss P. J. Petty	Arkell.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Eliza Friendship	Guelph.
Wellington, West	President	Mrs. J. C. Richardson	Palmerston.
	Vice-President	Mrs. J. Fotheringham	Rothsay.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Gussie Noecker	Drayton.
Wentworth, North	President	Mrs. (Dr.) McQueen	Freelton.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Dr. McGregor	Waterdown.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. J. E. McDonough	Westover.
Wentworth, South	President	Mrs. C. E. Horning	Hannon.
	Vice-President	Mrs. S. J. Jones	Glanford.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Clara M. Walker	Stoney Creek.
York, East	President	Mrs. R. N. Fairles	Bloomington.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Warren	Markham.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss L. Reynolds	754 Gerrard St. E., Toronto.
York, North	President	Mrs. C. F. Doane	Newmarket.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Geo. Atkinson	Linton.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. C. E. Lundy	Newmarket.
York, West	President	Mrs. W. W. Howell	104 St. John's Road, West Toronto.
	Vice-President	Miss Helen Grubbe	Thistletown.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Agnes Sosnowsky	Weston.

Districts without separate district officers—Frontenac, Glengarry, Grenville S., Haliburton, Peterboro North.

NORTHERN INSTITUTES.

District.		Name.	P. O. Address.
Algoma, Centre: Goulais Bay	President	Mrs. F. McKaughan	Goulais Bay.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Malcolm McLean	Goulais Bay.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. D. W. James	Goulais Bay.
Tarentorus	President	Mrs. T. C. Dinsmore	Sault Ste. Marie.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Chas. Nixon	Sault Ste. Marie.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. A. H. Huckson	Sault Ste. Marie.
Algoma, North Shore	President	Mrs. Jas. Junor	MacLennan.
	Vice-President	Mrs. W. A. Shier	MacLennan.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. W. J. Nott	MacLennan.
Kenora	President	Mrs. N. Lucas	Eagle River.
	Vice-President	Mrs. Jas. Reid	Oxdrift.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. A. L. Orvis	Dryden.
Manitoulin, East	President	Mrs. E. W. Mackie	Little Current.
	Vice-President	Mrs. John King	Mindemoya.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. A. Trowbridge	Big Lake.
Manitoulin, West	President	Mrs. G. Moscrop	Poplar.
	Vice-President	Mrs. D. Campbell	Kagawong.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Geo. J. Priddle	Silver Water.
Rainy River	President	Mrs. Alex. Corless	Emo.
	Vice-President	Mrs. W. H. Weir	Stratton.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss Jessie A. Stuart	Emo.
St. Joseph Island	President	Mrs. F. B. Kent	Harmony.
	Vice-President	Mrs. John Cheer	Richard's Landing.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Miss L. Ferguson	Richard's Landing.
Temiscamingue	President	Mrs. J. T. Welbourne	Uno Park.
	Vice-President	Mrs. J. H. Philp	Milberta.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Walter Kirstine	Haileybury.
Thunder Bay	President	Mrs. J. McMahon	W. Ft. William.
	Vice-President	Mrs. D. J. Piper	Slate River.
	Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. (Dr.) Garver	Slate River.

Districts without separate district officers—Nipissing and Parry Sound East.

OFFICERS OF BRANCH INSTITUTES.

Institute.	President.	Secretary.
Amherst Island—		
Stella	Mrs. R. D. McDonald, Emerald	Mrs. S. K. Tugwell.
Brant, North—		
Glen Morris	Mrs. Alex. Weir	Miss Sara M. Weir.
Moyle & Tranquility	Mrs. J. J. Hurley, Brantford	Mrs. T. Wood, Grandview.
Onondaga	Mrs. M. Simpson	Miss W. Churchill.
Paris	Mrs. J. P. Barker, Paris Sta.	Miss T. Telfer.
St. George	Mrs. Wm. Ker	Miss Edith I. Burt.
Brant, South—		
Burford	Mrs. T. Stuart, Mt. Vernon	Mrs. J. E. Brethour.
Cathcart	Mrs. G. Van Horne, Burford	Mrs. W. H. Crawford.
Falkland	Mrs. Wm. Tennant	Mrs. J. McGill.
Hatchley	Mrs. Geo. Morris	Mrs. C. Haight, New Durham.
Mohawk (Mt. Pleas't)	Mrs. O. McAllister	Miss O. Thomas.
Ohsweken	Mrs. Robert Martin	Mrs. Enos Hill.
Scotland	Mrs. J. E. Elliott	Mrs. J. E. Anderson.
Bruce, Centre—		
Bervie	Mrs. E. A. Emerson	Miss Madge McKinney.
Chesley	Mrs. John Beattie	Mrs. Geo. Warmington.
Kincardine	Mrs. R. Farley	Miss M. McCosh.
Paisley	Miss Georgina McBeath	Miss Annie McBride.
Ripley	Mrs. R. J. Graham	Mrs. W. J. Crawford.
Williscroft	Mrs. Jas. Rushton	Miss Lizzie Robb.

Bruce, North—			
Colpoy's Bay	Mrs. (Rev.) Neil	Mrs. J. A. McDonagh.	
Hope Bay	Miss Annie Thompson	Miss Lettie Hepburn.	
Hepworth	Mrs. John Robinson	Mrs. E. N. Armstrong.	
Lion's Head	Mrs. T. A. Bruin	Mrs. F. G. Moore.	
Mar	Mrs. A. D. Weir	Miss Cora Currie.	
Park Head	Mrs. F. G. Farrow	Mrs. Chas. Rourke.	
Wiarton	Mrs. W. J. Root	Mrs. W. B. Reeve, Oxenden.	
Bruce, South—			
Lucknow	Mrs. Wm. McDonald	Miss Fern Reid.	
Mildmay	Miss Murat	Mrs. John Coates.	
Teeswater	Mrs. D. Stewart	Miss Annie Jarvis.	
Walkerton	Miss B. K. Rowand	Mrs. Abbie Thompson.	
Bruce, West—			
Allanford	Mrs. A. Aikin	Mrs. Thos. Dornan, Box 23.	
Arkwright	Mrs. (Rev.) Ottewell	Miss Annie Corbett.	
Port Elgin	Mrs. D. McTavish	Mrs. James S. Cameron.	
Tara	Mrs. F. A. Thomas	Mrs. W. H. Whitworth.	
Carleton—			
Antrim	Mrs. R. J. Storey	Miss J. E. Sparrow.	
City View	Mrs. Edmund W. Booth	Mrs. Walker W. Booth.	
Galetta	Mrs. F. Learmuth, Galetta	Miss C. Montfort, Galetta.	
Manotick	Mrs. Geo. Clarke	Mrs. G. R. Bradley, Carsonby.	
North Gower	Mrs. R. A. Craig	Mrs. A. W. Callander.	
Stittsville	Mrs. R. H. Grant, Hazeldean	Miss Mabel B. Foster.	
Dufferin—			
Blount	Mrs. R. McKim	Mrs. John Crozier.	
Bowling Green	Mrs. John Connor	Miss M. Durkin.	
Camilla	Mrs. G. D. Ledlow	Miss B. M. Thompson.	
Corbetton	Mrs. Christie Johnston	Mrs. John Speer.	
Honeywood	Mrs. G. A. East	Miss C. L. Tupling.	
Horning's Mills	Mrs. W. J. Eccleston	Mrs. J. F. Webster.	
Keldon		Miss E. Anderson.	
Laurel	Mrs. (Rev.) T. R. White	Mrs. Geo. Nelson.	
Orangeville	Mrs. Fremlin	Mrs. T. G. Legate.	
Shelburne	Miss Elizabeth Besley	Miss May Hall.	
Whittington	Mrs. L. C. Groskurth	Mrs. W. T. Johnston.	
Dundas—			
Brinston	Mrs. Catherine Strader, Iroquois.	Mrs. Chas. Strader.	
Chesterville	Mrs. W. A. Brown	Miss Elizabeth McGee.	
Morewood	Mrs. Wm. Gillespie	Miss Belle Moffat.	
Morrisburg	Mrs. J. C. Boyd	Miss Winnifred Gibson.	
Winchester Springs	Mrs. Allen McIntosh	Miss Mary McIntosh.	
Durham, East—			
Bailieboro	Mrs. T. Skitch	Mrs. J. Greer.	
Carlecote	Mrs. M. G. Welsh	Mrs. L. B. Symons.	
Fairmount (Sp'gville)	Mrs. S. J. Sanderson	Mrs. Thos. Greer.	
Garden Hill (Hope)	Mrs. Brodie	Mrs. A. Allison.	
Manvers	Mrs. D. H. Carscadden, Pontypool.	Miss M. M. Syer.	
Millbrook	Miss M. Thomson	Miss M. Needham.	
Mount Pleasant	Mrs. H. J. McLean	Miss L. M. Hayes.	
Port Hope	Mrs. W. E. Finlay	Mrs. Fred. Sculthorp.	
Durham, West—			
Bowmanville	Mrs. J. W. Sparling	Mrs. W. W. Allin.	
Hampton	Mrs. Alvin Peters	Mrs. C. J. Kerslake.	
Nestleton	Mrs. J. W. Emmerson	Miss Eva L. Malcolm.	
Orono	Miss R. A. Walsh	Miss Kate Colville.	
Solina	Mrs. S. S. Shortridge	Miss Effie V. Taylor.	
Starkville	Mrs. J. J. Reid, Clarke	Miss Edith S. Cowan, Orono.	
Elgin, East—			
Aylmer	Mrs. (Rev.) Hall	Mrs. Susie Marlatt.	
Bayham	Mrs. Harry Godwin	Mrs. L. Laing.	
Copenhagen	Mrs. S. Prouse	Miss Grace Jones.	
Luton	Mrs. J. C. Haggen, Aylmer	Mrs. Ed. Hill.	
Lyons	Mrs. Wm. Boyes	Mrs. C. H. Putnam.	
Mapleton & Kingsmill	Mrs. J. C. Dance, Kingsmill	Mrs. Chas. Brooks, Kingsmill.	
Springfield	Mrs. C. B. Atkin	Mrs. I. R. Prichard, Box 54.	

Elgin, West—			
Dutton	Mrs. Dan. Graham	Miss May Backus, Tyrconnell.	
Iona	Mrs. D. Brown	Miss L. B. Pollard.	
Rodney	Mrs. W. S. Winlow	Mrs. G. A. McLevey.	
Essex, North—			
Comber	Mrs. B. Brown	Mrs. I. M. Mitchell.	
Maple Leaf	Mrs. W. Boggs, Essex	Miss Bella Loucks, Essex.	
Maidstone	Mrs. Richard Mooney	Miss Mary A. F. Hammond.	
Oldcastle	Miss M. Wolfe	Mrs. T. Jessop, Windsor.	
Staples	Mrs. W. J. Bailey	Mrs. T. O. Lundy.	
Woodslee	Mrs. W. J. Allison, S. Woodslee.	Mrs. T. Plant.	
Essex, South—			
Amherstburg	Mrs. D. H. Terry	Miss Lou Mickle.	
Essex	Mrs. I. Middleton	Miss Cora Wigle.	
Gosfield, North	Mrs. J. C. Stotts, Cottam	Mrs. W. H. Neville, Cottam.	
Harrow	Mrs. J. Forsythe	Mrs. Angus Clark, Oxley.	
Kingsville	Mrs. Harry Coatsworth	Mrs. Wm. Holdaway, Box 174.	
Leamington	Mrs. Geo. Fox	Mrs. J. M. Gibb.	
Frontenac—			
Inverary		Mrs. Geo. Leatherland, Latimer.	
Westbrooke	Mrs. J. T. F. Sproule	Mrs. Geo. Kiell.	
Glengarry—			
Martintown	Mrs. D. J. Robertson	Mrs. Sim W. Christie.	
Maxville	Mrs. J. P. McNaughton, Dominionville.	Miss M. Stuart.	
Grenville, South—			
Brouseville	Mrs. Geo. Van Camp	Mrs. Addie Runions, Cardinal.	
Maynard	Mrs. (Rev.) Pinel	Mrs. A. E. Carson.	
Grey, Centre—			
Badjeros	Mrs. Walter Crosby	Mrs. J. C. Finley.	
Clarksburg	Miss E. B. Romswell	Miss S. E. Wheeler.	
Dundalk	Miss F. Vandusen	Mrs. J. B. Egan.	
Eugenia	Mrs. P. Munshaw	Mrs. Jake Williams.	
Flesherton	Mrs. Robt. Best	Mrs. W. H. Thurston.	
Heathcote	Mrs. H. Conn	Miss Sara Clark.	
Hopeville	Mrs. E. E. Hockridge	Mrs. R. A. Watson.	
Kimberley	Mrs. W. T. Ellis	Miss Kinross Boyle.	
Feversham	Mrs. (Dr.) Ryckman	Miss Maude Guy.	
Priceville	Mrs. (Rev.) Berry	Miss M. C. Macleod.	
Ravenna	Mrs. W. Buchanan	Miss Eva Gould.	
Temple Hill	Mrs. Lewis Sewell, Rocklyn	Mrs. R. G. Williams, Rocklyn.	
Vandeleur	Mrs. J. I. Graham	Mrs. Geo. Warling.	
Walter's Falls	Mrs. J. T. Wilson	Miss R. A. Breadner.	
Williamsford	Mrs. A. McClure	Mrs. L. Becker.	
Grey, North—			
Annan	Mrs. Early, Leith	Miss Nellie J. Cannon.	
Brookholm	Mrs. Walter Burnstead	Mrs. F. Mitchell, Owen Sound.	
Chatsworth	Mrs. Henry Norton	Mrs. Thos. Collins.	
Clavering	Mrs. D. B. Perkins	Miss Lizzie Wilkinson.	
Desboro	Mrs. Alex. McGregor	Mrs. Robert Riddell.	
Kemble	Mrs. John Jones	Mrs. James Gardner.	
Kilsyth	Mrs. A. S. Donald	Mrs. Wm. Wardell.	
St. Vincent	Mrs. B. J. Long, Meaford	Mrs. W. J. Logan, Meaford.	
Grey, South—			
Ayton	Mrs. (Dr.) Easton	Mrs. R. H. Fortune.	
Dromore	Miss Agnes Renwick	Miss Ella Renton.	
Durham	Mrs. Thos. McAnulty	Mrs. S. Caldwell, Varney.	
Elmwood	Miss M. J. Hastie, Louise	Miss M. E. Fischer, Crawford.	
Fairbairn	Mrs. D. Gillies, Robb	Miss Cora Gillies, Robb.	
Hanover	Mrs. J. E. Knechtel	Mrs. Wm. Bartleman.	
Holstein	Mrs. W. J. Eccles	Miss Flossie Mark, Orchard.	
Haldimand—			
Caledonia	Mrs. D. Lindsay	Miss Laura A. Weylie.	
Canfield	Mrs. R. V. Mills	Mrs. Edgar Brown.	
Cayuga	Mrs. J. E. Fissette	Mrs. R. H. Green.	
Cheapside	Mrs. Donald Macdonald, Selkirk.	Mrs. J. C. Armstrong.	
Clanbrassil	Mrs. W. S. Dunnet, Lythmore	Mrs. Jas. McConachie, Cranston.	
De Cewsville	Miss Helena Toohey	Mrs. Omar Warner.	
Gill	Mrs. H. H. Gee, Hagersville	Mrs. A. Snell, Hagersville.	
Hagersville	Mrs. W. Roulston	Mrs. R. Hambleton.	

Haldimand.—Con.		
Jarvis	Mrs. J. J. Parsons	Mrs. W. Simpson.
Nanticoke	Mrs. W. H. Evans	Mrs. H. C. Ross.
Rainham Centre	Miss Lena Shank	Mrs. L. Y. Culver.
Sandusk	Mrs. Byron Pond	Miss Ruby Peacock.
Selkirk	Mrs. W. S. Beam	Mrs. D. Catchpole.
Springvale	Mrs. J. Winger	Miss L. B. Winger.
South Cayuga	Mrs. Geo. Holland	Miss B. Albright.
York	Mrs. E. Peart, Cranston	Miss Jennie Renshaw.
Haliburton—		
Gooderham	Mrs. Lorne Hunter	Mrs. Donald McColl.
Haliburton	Mrs. Geo. Potts	Mrs. W. R. Curry.
Irondale	Mrs. A. Graham	Mrs. P. A. Barr.
Minden	Mrs. S. Phillips	Mrs. D. J. Hartle.
Halton—		
Acton	Mrs. H. P. Moore	Miss Jessie Harvey.
Ballinafad	Mrs. D. Campbell	Mrs. G. C. Campbell.
Burlington	Mrs. C. H. Emerson	Miss M. Dodson.
Georgetown	Mrs. J. A. Devereaux	Miss Marion Black.
Hornby	Mrs. Joe Boyd	Miss E. Ellenton.
Kilbride	Mrs. John Small	Miss Mary McNiven.
Nelson	Miss M. Alton	Miss C. Mitchell.
Norval	Mrs. J. R. Robinson	Miss Annie A. Noble.
Palermo	Mrs. John Marshall	Miss Emily J. Hager.
Sheridan	Mrs. Orange Lawrence	Mrs. A. D. Irwin.
Trafalgar	Mrs. Robt. Gorman	Mrs. W. T. Brown.
Hastings, East—		
Foxboro	Mrs. Albert Loucks	Mrs. R. Denyes.
Melrose	Mrs. R. McMechan, Blessington	Miss Alice M. Long, Blessington.
Quinte	Mrs. Jas. Garbutt, Belleville	Miss Mary Clazie, Shannonville.
Roslin	Mrs. N. Sills	Mrs. Bert Clare.
Tweed	Mrs. P. M. Wallace	Mrs. Jas. Arbuckle.
Hastings, North—		
Bancroft	Mrs. Wm. E. Detlor	Mrs. S. Haryett.
Eldorado	Mrs. Tom Burnside	Mrs. Effie Hulin.
Fort Stewart	Mrs. Albert McPherson	Mrs. J. E. Greaves.
L'Amable	Mrs. James Liddle	Miss M. H. Lumb.
Madoc	Mrs. Thos. Tumulty	Mrs. W. W. Hudgins.
Queensboro	Mrs. Thos. Leslie	Mrs. F. J. Thompson.
Springbrook	Mrs. S. Forestell	Mrs. Wm. Webb, Bellview.
Wellman's Corners	Mrs. Blake Totton, Wellman's	Mrs. Chas. Dracup, Wellman's.
Hastings. West—		
Wallbridge	Mrs. D. I. Rose, Frankford	Mrs. J. Phillips.
River Valley	Mrs. T. J. Smith, Stirling	Mrs. W. H. Hanna, Stirling.
Huron. East—		
Bluevale	Mrs. W. J. West	Miss N. McNaughton, Wroxeter.
Brussels	Mrs. John Robb	Mrs. Samuel Walker.
Ethel	Mrs. Wm. Slemon	Miss L. Hall.
Fordwich	Mrs. J. H. Wade	Mrs. E. Spinks.
Gorrie	Mrs. G. W. Knowlson	Miss M. Kaine.
Jamestown	Mrs. John Cutt	Miss Jennie Simpson.
Molesworth	Mrs. Harry Grainger	Miss Janet Crerar.
Walton	Mrs. John Berry	Mrs. Jas. M. Dennison.
Huron. South—		
Bayfield	Mrs. Jas. Spackman	Miss Clara Richards.
Exeter	Miss G. Connor	Mrs. A. Hastings.
Huron. West—		
Blyth	Mrs. Geo. Powell	Mrs. D. Crittenden.
Clinton	Mrs. Thos. Kearns	Mrs. Kaufman.
Goderich	Mrs. Angus McKinnon	Miss M. E. Salkeld, Box 59.
Holmesville	Mrs. Lew Tebbutt	Miss B. C. Tebbutt.
Kintail	Miss Jennie McMurchy	Miss Anna M. McDonald.
Londesboro	Mrs. Moses Brown	Mrs. Robert Young.
St. Helen's	Miss M. Ramage	Miss M. C. Rutherford.
Wingham	Mrs. W. S. Linklater	Mrs. Wm. Bone.
Kent. East—		
Botany	Mrs. Dan Winters, Thamesville	Mrs. Jas. Robertson, Harwick.
Croton	Mrs. Thomas McCutcheon	Miss Sadie Leeson.
Guilds	Mrs. E. S. Flint, Blenheim	Miss Mary Flood, Blenheim.
Kent Bridge	Mrs. Fred Crowe, Louisville	Mrs. M. West, Kent Bridge.

Kent East—Con.			
Highgate	Mrs. W. Smale	Mrs. T. H. Tape.	
Morpeth	Mrs. T. Stevens, New Scotland	Mrs. A. D. Freeman, Morpeth.	
Thamesville	Mrs. Katherine B. Coutts	Miss Anna J. Coutts.	
Wabash	Mrs. William Dean, Croton	Miss Pearl Phillips, Croton.	
Kent, West—			
Cedar Springs	Mrs. W. T. Mead, Blenheim	Mrs. Milton Thompson, Blenheim.	
Eberts	Mrs. Andrew Buist	Mrs. Jno. Forsyth.	
Irwin	Mrs. Frank Suitor, Chatham	Mrs. Thos. Irwin, Chatham.	
Port Alma	Mrs. Lewis Simpson, Ouvry	Mrs. J. R. Shanks.	
Tilbury	Mrs. Henry Sales	Mrs. Duncan Robertson.	
Valetta	Mrs. Kenneth Campbell	Miss E. Grace Grant, Tilbury.	
Wheatley	Mrs. Jos. Hickson	Mrs. Byron Robinson.	
Quinn	Mrs. Thos. Brown	Miss M. Richards.	
Lambton, East—			
Aberarder	Mrs. Ralph Rogers	Miss Jennie E. McKinley.	
Alvinston	Mrs. Louisa Ross	Mrs. A. B. Connor.	
Aughrin	Mrs. C. J. Wall, Cairo	Mrs. R. J. Johnston, Cairo.	
Arkona	Mrs. E. M. Copeland	Mrs. J. L. Brown.	
Cairo	Mrs. C. J. Watson	Miss Jean Wehlann.	
Camlachie	Mrs. D. F. Smith	Miss Margaret MacLean.	
Forest	Mrs. James Lochead	Mrs. R. J. Parker.	
Inwood	Mrs. J. M. Courtright	Mrs. Jas. H. Morrison.	
Shetland	Mrs. James Elliott	Miss Ethel Pesha.	
Thedford	Mrs. M. Willsie	Mrs. J. G. Dawes.	
Warwick	Mrs. D. Ross	Mrs. Wm. Minielly.	
Wyoming	Mrs. John Forbes	Miss Addie Steadman.	
Watford	Mrs. J. Humphries	Miss Agnes Williams.	
Lambton, West—			
Becher	Mrs. Neil Grant, Duthil	Mrs. Wm. McAllister.	
Brigden	Miss Agnes Mannen	Miss Lyla Armstrong.	
Collnville	Mrs. Jas. Jarvis	Miss Mabel Cruikshank.	
Lucasville	Mrs. S. Kerr	Mrs. Robt. Gibb, Box 147, Sarnia.	
Oakdale	Mrs. John W. Brown	Mrs. J. Tyler.	
Oil Springs	Mrs. D. Sinclair	Mrs. A. W. Dewar.	
Osborne	Mrs. Wm. Jackson	Mrs. John McMillan.	
Petrolea	Mrs. S. C. Denham	Mrs. W. R. McDonald.	
Rutherford	Mrs. F. Emery	Mrs. John Thompson.	
Wilkesport	Mrs. Frank C. Pretty	Miss Helen Easton.	
Lanark, North—			
Almonte		Miss J. A. Wylie.	
Clayton	Mrs. Oswald Bowland	Mrs. M. J. Hogan.	
Lanark	Mrs. Nelson Affleck	Miss Annie McDonald.	
Lanark, South—			
Carleton Place	Mrs. M. Yuill	Mrs. Robt. Cavanagh.	
Maberly	Mrs. Geo. Buchanan	Mrs. R. Hughes.	
Perth	Mrs. E. A. Lester	Mrs. J. H. McMillan.	
Leeds—			
Lansdowne	Mrs. John Darling	Miss Nora Donevan, Melcombe.	
Newboro	Mrs. R. G. Leggett	Miss Nellie McGonigal.	
Delta	Mrs. T. J. Frye, Soperton	Miss C. Hill.	
Seeley's Bay	Mrs. Dr. Elliott	Miss Hazel Washburn.	
Leeds N. and Grenville—			
Merrickville	Miss Mary E. Pearson	Miss F. A. Scott.	
Lennox—			
Adolphustown	Mrs. Jas Dorland, Dorland	Miss Lillian Carr, Dorland.	
Conway	Mrs. J. B. Robertson, Sillsville	Mrs. Thos. W. Gurren, Sandhurst.	
Lincoln—			
Beamsville	Mrs. J. D. Albright	Miss N. Rowe.	
Campden (Union)	Mrs. J. B. Haist, Pelham Union	Mrs. W. Honsberger, Jordan.	
Grimsby	Mrs. W. A. Brownlee	Mrs. Geo. Van Duzer.	
Queenston	Mrs. H. C. Bradley	Miss Edna L. Lawry.	
Middlesex, East—			
Harrietsville	Mrs. Armstrong, Gladstone	Mrs. C. B. Adams.	
Thorndale	Mrs. James Woods	Miss Jennie Carrothers.	
Wilton Grove	Mrs. Walter S. Laidlaw, Hubery	Mrs. George B. Laidlaw.	
Hyde Park	Mrs. John Colville	Miss Margaret Ramsay.	

Middlesex, North—			
Ailsa Craig	Mrs. John Alexander	Mrs. W. E. Clothier.	
Beechwood	Mrs. Jno. Currie, Fernhill	Mrs. R. E. Owen, Fernhill.	
Coldstream	Miss Sara McLean	Mrs. Fred Staples, Poplar Hill.	
Greenway	Mrs. C. H. Wilson	Miss M. Hutchinson, Hutchinson.	
Lobo	Mrs. Geo. F. Edwards, Komoka	Miss E. M. Graham.	
Lucan	Mrs. John Abbott	Mrs. E. B. McTurk.	
Mooresville	Mrs. Hiram Windsor Clandeboye	Miss E. Grundy, Clandeboye.	
Sylvan	Miss Minnie McDonald	Mrs. Ida J. Mackey.	
Parkhill	Mrs. W. Dawson	Miss Kate M. Leonard.	
Middlesex, West—			
Appin	Mrs. D. McCall	Mrs. Thos. H. King.	
Napier	Mrs. Will Kilbride	Miss H. Maude Toohill.	
Strathroy	Mrs. Jas. Bogue	Mrs. M. W. Cummiford.	
Kerrwood	Mrs. E. de Gex	Mrs. J. M. Brunt.	
Monck—			
Canboro	Mrs. Thomas Finch	Miss Jennie Carey.	
Pelham Centre	Mrs. R. Fitzgerald, Fenwick	Mrs. Jos. Meyers, Fenwick.	
Silverdale (Rosedene)	Mrs. Webster Lampman	Mrs. Chas. Wills, Rosedene.	
Smithville	Miss Annie Burns	Mrs. Jacob Roszel.	
Wellandport	Mrs. C. Urquhart	Mrs. B. F. Sutherland.	
Winger	Mrs. Angus Campbell, Marshville	Mrs. Chas. Zavitz, Forks Road.	
Muskoka, Centre—			
Allensville	Miss L. Coldwell, Huntsville	Miss M. Proudfoot.	
Parkersville	Mrs. A. Olimer	Miss Montgomery.	
Ufford	Mrs. Chas. Oldham	Mrs. Elijah Veitch.	
Muskoka, North—			
Ashworth	Mrs. A. E. De Maine	Mrs. Wm. De Maine.	
Aspdin	Mrs. D. Compton	Mrs. Jos. Clarke.	
Birkendale	Mrs. Thos. Salmon, Fox Point	Mrs. Harold Irwin, Fox Point.	
Brunel	Mrs. A. Conroy, Huntsville	Mrs. Holinshead, Huntsville.	
Dwight	Dr. Pauline Morton	Miss C. Newton.	
Ravenscliffe	Mrs. A. C. May	Mrs. A. De Forest.	
Silverdale	Mrs. Spiers, Martin Siding		
Muskoka, South—			
Bardsville	Mrs. Thomas Donally	Mrs. Herman L. Goltz.	
Baysville	Mrs. B. P. Bastedo	Mrs. A. J. Rhodes.	
Germania	Mrs. John Thompson, Uffington	Miss Julia Wise.	
Muskoka Falls	Mrs. Lahney	Mrs. Wm. Wright.	
Reay	Mrs. D. Morrison	Mrs. J. T. Galbraith.	
Sandford	Mrs. Geo. Sutton	Mrs. Casselman, Port Carling.	
South Macaulay	Mrs. J. Zimmerman, Bracebridge	Mrs. Wm. Holliday, Bracebridge.	
Norfolk, North—			
Courtland	Miss L. Harris	Mrs. J. S. Bonn.	
Delhi	Mrs. L. C. McConnell	Miss Lulu Kitchen.	
Guysboro	Mrs. Z. A. Leach, Straffordville	Miss J. A. Watson, Acacia.	
Simcoe	Mrs. A. R. Decon	Mrs. E. Chas. Barber.	
Windham Centre	Mrs. Geo. Henry, Windham	Mrs. J. S. Merritt, Windham.	
Northumberland, East			
Brighton	Mrs. A. O. Maybee	Mrs. L. L. Sherman.	
Castleton	Mrs. W. J. Harper, Oak Heights	Mrs. C. E. Nichols.	
Codrington	Mrs. H. Orser	Miss Jennie Cole.	
Dundonald	Mrs. M. Dudley	Mrs. Joseph Philp, Penryn.	
Menie	Mrs. A. Meicklejohn	Miss E. I. Stewart.	
Percy	Mrs. Geo. Carlaw, Warkworth	Mrs. C. H. Curtis, Norham.	
Wooler	Mrs. S. L. Terrill	Miss Zella Ireland.	
York Road	Mrs. Harry Flindall, Smithfield	Miss Etta Dempsey, Trenton.	
Northumberland, West			
Cobourg	Mrs. Mark Fisher	Mrs. Jas. Dixon.	
Elmview	Miss Ada Raby, Precious Corners	Miss M. M. Holdsworth, Port Hope.	
Fenella	Mrs. Henry Brisbin	Mrs. M. Davey.	
Grafton	Mrs. A. Spear, The Gully	Miss Loretta M. Winter, Wicklow.	
Roseneath	Mrs. Thomas Drope	Mrs. McEllenborough.	
Ontario, North—			
Altona	Miss C. Hoover	Miss E. P. Howitt, Glasgow.	
Gamebridge	Mrs. John Windatt	Miss Jessie McLeod.	
Goodwood	Mrs. J. Widdifield, Uxbridge	Mrs. Wm. Whittleton.	
Zephyr	Mrs. M. Pickering	Mrs. R. Harman.	

Ontario, South—			
Claremont	Mrs.	C. J. Brodie	Miss Sara E. Evans.
Columbus	Mrs.	Paul Cameron	Mrs. W. Richardson.
Brooklin	Mrs.	Norman White, Ashburn	Miss L. Hannah.
Brougham	Mrs.	(Dr.) McKinnon	Mrs. L. Johnston.
Kinsale	Mrs.	J. Seldon	Mrs. R. R. Mowbray.
Pickering	Mrs.	R. H. Cronk	Miss Irene Rogers.
Shirley	Mrs.	Allan Moor	Mrs. J. B. Graham, Purple Hill.
Whitby	Mrs.	M. S. Thomson	Miss Fannie Bateman.
Whitevale	Mrs.	J. White	Mrs. Geo. Pugh.
Oxford, North—			
Braemar	Mrs.	A. S. McKay, Woodstock	Miss Carrie Matheson.
Bright	Mrs.	W. C. Shearer	Miss Agnes C. Bell.
Cassel	Mrs.	Sydney Pearson	Miss Frieda Kaufmann.
Drumbo	Mrs.	M. F. Ainslie	Miss Agnes Paxton.
Embro	Mrs.	J. E. McKay	Mrs. T. N. Underhill.
Harrington	Mrs.	A. Reinecker, Fairview	Miss Belle McKay, R.M.D., Maplewood.
Kintore	Miss	Cassie Day	Mrs. J. R. Armstrong.
Plattsville	Mrs.	(Dr.) A. J. Willson	Miss Mary King.
Princeton	Mrs.	Wm. Freeman	Mrs. R. Rutherford.
Thamesford	Mrs.	J. A. McDonald	Mrs. Matthew Cowper.
Oxford, South—			
Beachville	Mrs.	J. Collier	Miss E. McInnes.
Brownsville	Miss	Erie Fletcher	Mrs. E. Rennie
Burgessville	Mrs.	E. Snyder	Mrs. James Dennis.
Curries	Mrs.	A. H. Teeple	Mrs. Thos. Sears.
Foldens	Mrs.	H. Munn	Miss Frances Poole.
Mt. Elgin	Mrs.	Dr. Smith	Mrs. Albert Bell, Verschoyle.
Norwich	Mrs.	Jacob Moore	Miss S. M. Cornwell.
Springford	Mrs.	Littlejohn	Miss Lena Anstice.
Tillsonburg	Mrs.	W. E. Barkey	Mrs. W. A. MacMonagle.
Peel—			
Alton	Mrs.	J. B. Smith	Mrs. J. L. Meek.
Belfountain	Mrs.	Alex. McDonald, Rockside	Miss M. E. Beer, Erin.
Bolton	Mrs.	E. Armstrong, Castlederg	Miss L. Norton.
Brampton	Mrs.	M. Carter	Miss S. Campbell.
Charleston (Caledon)	Mrs.	(Dr.) McFayden, Caledon	Miss P. A. Judge, Caledon.
Cheltenham	Mrs.	Thos. Lyons	Miss Ethel McKechnie.
Castlemore	Mrs.	N. Harrison	Mrs. George Wiley.
Inglewood	Mrs.	James Graham	Mrs. John Martin.
Malton	Mrs.	E. Garbett, Elmbank	Miss Annie Brocklebank, Malto
Meadowvale	Mrs.	Sibbald	Mrs. J. J. Stewart.
Mono Mills	Mrs.	A. R. Mills	Miss Edna Atkinson.
Mono Road	Mrs.	J. J. Evans, Caledon East	Miss M. A. Shields.
Port Credit	Mrs.	John Gray	Mrs. J. M. Godfrey, 95 Clo Ave., Toronto.
Streetsville	Mrs.	E. O. Madill	Miss Mabel Graydon.
Perth, North—			
Hampstead	Mrs.	Duncan Stewart	Miss Ella Fleischhauer, Gadshi
Listowel	Mrs.	Jas. O. Hardie	Miss Agnes Cleland.
Millbank	Mrs.	J. Ritter	Miss E. Crookshanks, Box 75.
Milverton	Mrs.	R. J. Tanner, Newton	Mrs. C. G. Walker.
Perth, South—			
Fullarton	Mrs.	James Hetherington	Miss J. Urquhart.
Kirkton	Mrs.	Samuel Tufts	Miss Mabel Gilfillan.
Mitchell	Mrs.	J. Parish	Mrs. Thos. Vivian.
St. Mary's	Mrs.	Hugh Thomson	Miss Maggie Driver, Science Hi
Sebringville	Mrs.	T. Parker, Stratford	Miss Ida Fuller, Stratford.
Staffa	Miss	M. Davis	Miss M. Pringle.
Tavistock	Mrs.	Sippel	Mrs. J. Brunner.
Peterboro, East—			
Norwood	Mrs.	Brethen	Miss Jessie McNaughton.
Warsaw	Mrs.	D. Miller	Sec., Mrs. E. Hamblin.
Peterboro, North—			
Clydesdale	Mrs.	Duncan McPherson	Mrs. Agnes L. Hawkes, Chand.
Mt. Julian	Mrs.	Chas. Lauder	Mrs. A. R. Mallory.
Peterboro, West—			
Lakefield	Mrs.	P. Baptie	Mrs. G. Fitzgerald.

Prescott—			
Vankleek Hill	Mrs. W. D. Cameron	Miss E. G. Macadam.	
Prince Edward—			
Bloomfield	Miss Filona Barker	Miss Edith Baxter.	
Cherry Valley	Mrs. G. E. Waring, Woodrow	Mrs. W. S. Blakely.	
Gilberts Mills	Mrs. W. R. Munro	Mrs. Albroe Cole.	
Milford	Mrs. Thomas Clapp	Mrs. David J. Love.	
Mountain View	Mrs. T. E. Barber, Rossmore	Miss Lillian Anderson.	
Picton	Mrs. A. H. Hubbs	Mrs. C. S. McGillivray.	
Rednersville	Mrs. Alex. Anderson	Mrs. William Nethery.	
Wellington	Mrs. J. E. Noxon	Mrs. T. S. Stinson.	
West Lake	Mrs. J. Stanton, East Lake Road.	Miss D. J. Hicks, Picton.	
Renfrew, North—			
Alice	Mrs. John Scott, Forest Lea	Miss Girlie Biggs, Forest Lea.	
Beachburg	Mrs. G. E. Wilson	Mrs. J. R. Davidson.	
Bromley	Mrs. T. Guest	Mrs. N. Purdie.	
Forester's Falls	Mrs. Dr. Brown	Mrs. P. R. Pounder.	
Micksburg	Miss Laura Rathe	Miss Lily Ross, Stafford.	
Queen's Line	Mrs. John Cowie	Miss K. Roberts.	
Westmeath	Mrs. D. Bromley, Bromley Line	Mrs. Wm. Koyes.	
Russell—			
Russell	Miss Alice Lowrie	Miss Jessie Mehavey.	
Simcoe, Centre—			
Allenwood	Mrs. Marshall Charles	Mrs. Jack Northgraves.	
Crossland	Mrs. R. Storey	Miss S. McGuiness, Elmvale.	
Edenvale	Mrs. H. Adamson	Miss Annie M. Gilchrist.	
Elmvale	Mrs. Jno. Middleton	Miss Jean Graham, Saurin.	
Elliott's Corners	Mrs. W. J. Guthrie	Mrs. W. H. B. McClung.	
Dalston	Mrs. D. M. Coutts	Miss J. Watson.	
Hillsdale	Mrs. W. P. Turner	Miss M. Richardson.	
Lafontaine	Mrs. Marjorie Beaucloin	Miss Flora Laurin.	
Minesing	Mrs. W. H. Kerfoot	Mrs. Geo. G. Johnston.	
New Flos	Mrs. Wm. Train	Mrs. W. J. Galbraith.	
Phelpston	Mrs. J. H. Hall	Miss May Shanahan.	
Randolph	Mrs. E. A. Elsom	Miss Ethyl P. Todd.	
Wyebridge	Mrs. T. M. Robins	Mrs. C. W. Copeland.	
Wyevale	Mrs. F. Starr	Mrs. W. Scott.	
Simcoe, East—			
Coldwater	Mrs. S. D. Epplett	Mrs. W. J. Sheppard.	
Hawkestone	Mrs. C. H. Wilson	Mrs. R. G. Kendall.	
Orillia	Mrs. Wm. Bacon	Mrs. J. P. Wells.	
Shanty Bay	Mrs. Arthur Petersen	Miss Marion H. Campbell.	
Warminster	Mrs. Jos. Ball	Mrs. Wm. F. Moffit.	
Simcoe, South—			
Churchill	Mrs. John Todd, Lefroy	Mrs. H. Thomas.	
Ivy	Mrs. W. J. McLean	Mrs. T. R. Parker.	
James Mills	Mrs. W. S. Fraser, Bradford	Miss Ethel Sinclair, Bradford.	
Newton Robinson	Mrs. W. Rowe	Mrs. J. R. Chantler.	
Stroud	Mrs. A. McDonald, Painswick	Mrs. A. Warnicia, Craigvale.	
Simcoe, West—			
Avening	Mrs. R. Murray	Mrs. J. A. Carleton.	
Batteau	Mrs. Geo. Conn	Miss Mildred Gordon.	
Creemore	Mrs. A. M. Stacey	Mrs. Archer Watson.	
Duntroon	Mrs. P. McDermid	Mrs. D. G. McGregor.	
Everett	Mrs. W. H. Ludlow	Mrs. W. A. Ruthven, West Essa.	
New Lowell	Mrs. Geo. Cain	Miss Mabelle Switzer.	
Singhampton	Mrs. Geo. Ewing	Mrs. John Shields.	
Sunnidale Corners	Miss Laura McMurray	Miss Lizzie Gibson.	
Stormont—			
Finch	Mrs. (Dr.) Marcellus	Mrs. G. A. Aikin.	
Union—			
Clifford	Mrs. James R. Aitchison	Mrs. Jno. R. Scott.	
Drew	Mrs. Geo. Crowe	Miss Pansy Dickson, Drew Sta.	
Teviotdale	Mrs. D. B. McEachern, Cotswold.	Miss Jessie E. Douglas, Cotswold.	
Victoria, East—			
Bobcaygeon	Mrs. Stewart	Mrs. Jos. J. Thurston.	
Burnt River	Mrs. John Hodgson	Mrs. Edward R. Hopkins.	
Cameron	Mrs. Wm. Harris	Mrs. Wm. Fell.	
Dunsford	Mrs. J. C. Thurston	Miss Myrtle Thurston.	

Victoria, East—Con.			
Fenelon Falls	Mrs. (Dr.) Gould	Mrs. J. V. Jewell.	
Omemee	Mrs. Wm. Cottingham	Miss Etta Scott.	
Pleasant Valley	Mrs. Jos. Moynes, Fenelon Falls.	Miss F. S. Thurston, Fenelon F'ls.	
Victoria, West—			
Cambray	Mrs. A. E. Feir	Mrs. F. Webster, R.M.D., Lindsay.	
Islay	Mrs. Wm. Wilson, Fenelon Falls.	Miss M. Naylor.	
Linden Valley	Mrs. Bertha Cruess	Mrs. C. L. Rogers, Oakwood.	
Lindsay	Mrs. G. Milne	Mrs. F. Crandell.	
Little Britain	Mrs. J. F. Dix	Mrs. W. W. Sloan.	
Lorneville	Miss Lillian Ward	Mrs. P. J. Newman.	
Manilla	Mrs. (Dr.) McPhail	Mrs. Arch. McDonald, Cresswell.	
Oakwood	Mrs. R. G. Webster	Mrs. M. Webster.	
Sonya	Mrs. J. Watson	Mrs. M. Gilson.	
Woodville	Mrs. Wm. Stone	Miss Mary E. Ross.	
Valentia	Mrs. Arthur Swain	Mrs. C. R. Crozier.	
Waterloo, North—			
Conestogo	Mrs. J. G. Hurst	Mrs. Geo. Bowman.	
Floradale	Mrs. Ed. Snyder	Mrs. Theo. J. Ruggle.	
Hawkesville	Mrs. Geo. F. Lackner	Miss Laura M. Lackner.	
Linwood	Mrs. G. G. Manser	Mrs. Orten Schnurr.	
St. Jacob's	Mrs. E. Richmond	Miss Lydia Filsinger.	
Wellesley	Mrs. H. K. Forler	Miss Lucinda Bellinger.	
West Montrose	Mrs. Geo. Miller	Miss Effie M. Letson.	
Winterbourne	Mrs. A. Brown	Miss Jean W. Hamilton.	
Waterloo, South—			
Ayr	Miss E. D. Watson	Miss Margaret Kyle.	
Branchton	Mrs. Andrew Jenkins	Miss Ella Harvie.	
Cedar Creek	Mrs. Chas. Wilson, Galt	Miss Susan B. Moore, Galt.	
Central Dumfries	Mrs. Will Douglas, Galt	Miss Hanna Slater, Galt.	
Galt	Mrs. William Cole, Spruce St.	Miss Mabel Cowan.	
Hespeler	Mrs. Thos. Shaw	Mrs. J. E. Klager.	
New Dundee	Mrs. (Dr.) A. T. Rice	Miss Addie Copley.	
Preston	Mrs. B. W. Zieman	Mrs. Frank W. Cornell.	
Welland—			
Allanburg	Mrs. R. Sawyer, Niagara Falls S.	Miss J. Johnson.	
Bowen Road	Mrs. A. Merryweather, Bridgeb'g.	Miss Emma H. Wale, Bridgeburg.	
Crowland	Mrs. Jno. Misener	Mrs. J. A. Zavitz, Brookfield Sta.	
Humberstone	Mrs. Abram Ramey	Mrs. E. C. Ramey.	
Quaker Road	Mrs. M. E. Garner, Welland	Mrs. H. D. Rice, Welland.	
Ridgeway	Mrs. Michael Miller	Mrs. M. S. Pound.	
Stevensville	Mrs. Geo. Sexsmith, Stone Q'rry.	Miss Beatrix E. Durham.	
Welland	Mrs. H. Hobbs	Mrs. Jno. Gaiser.	
Willoughby	Mrs. Geo. Plyley, Chippawa	Miss Phoebe King, Snyder.	
Wellington, Centre—			
Belwood	Mrs. W. Hutchinson	Mrs. W. W. Edwards.	
Bethany	Mrs. J. Lasby, Ponsonby	Miss Maria Hall, Ariss.	
Coningsby	Mrs. Alex. McKinnon	Miss Mary McArthur.	
Cumnock	Mrs. W. Stickney	Miss I. Crabb, Fergus.	
Erin	Mrs. G. F. Sutton	Miss M. Young.	
Hillsburg	Mrs. W. G. Charlton	Miss Annie E. Nodwell.	
Marsville	Mrs. Samuel Price	Miss Lizzie Boggs.	
Metz	Miss Pearl Spence	Mrs. Wm. Short.	
Orton	Mrs. H. Moore, Mimosa	Miss Mabel M. Heath.	
Ospringe	Mrs. H. R. McCutcheon	Miss Gertrude Baldic.	
Wellington, East—			
Arthur	Mrs. James Paulin	Mrs. P. Greig.	
Cedarville	Mrs. Jacob Hopf	Mrs. Nelson Boyd.	
Colbeck	Mrs. T. H. Hamilton, Monticello.	Mrs. Wm. McKinley, Monticello	
Conn	Mrs. McPherson	Miss Ella Sturdy.	
Damascus	Mrs. Wm. Cook, Gordonville	Miss M. Anderson.	
Grand Valley	Mrs. Geo. Nodwell	Miss S. J. Tebbutt.	
Kenilworth	Miss Ida Farrill	Miss Myrtle Langdon.	
Mount Forest	Mrs. J. J. Cook	Miss Gertrude King.	
Wellington, South—			
Aberfoyle (Puslinch)	Mrs. John Hohenadel	Miss Grace G. McLean.	
Arkell	Miss P. J. Petty	Miss A. Iles.	
Everton	Miss Jennie Lovell	Miss Nettie L. Abbott.	
Marden	Mrs. David Martin, Guelph	Miss Ida Kirby.	

Wellington, S.—Con.			
Paisley Block	Miss Wolfe, Hespeler	Miss Belle McIntosh, Guelph.	
Rockwood	Mrs. Wm. Harris	Mrs. J. Webb.	
Wellington, West—			
Drayton	Mrs. G. L. Waters	Mrs. W. J. Shorter.	
Moorefield	Mrs. A. Malcolmson	Miss Minnie Welsh.	
Palmerston	Mrs. Wm. Reid	Mrs. W. A. Clarke.	
Rothsay	Mrs. J. Fotheringham	Miss Myrtle Woods.	
Wentworth, North—			
Freelton	Mrs. (Dr.) McQueen	Miss Selena Purnell, Puslinch.	
Kirkwall and Valens.	Mrs. John Lothian, Kirkwall	Miss Sadie B. Coburn, Valens.	
Millgrove	Mrs. Oscar Lester	Miss Jessie Connell.	
Orkney	Miss E. Ottmann	Mrs. David Thompson.	
Rockton	Mrs. E. N. Cornell	Miss B. M. Thompson.	
Sheffield	Mrs. T. Main	Miss Lizzie Humprey.	
Waterdown	Mrs. W. A. Ryckman	Mrs. Watson Breckon.	
Westover	Mrs. Norman Jamieson	Miss Beulah M. Shaver.	
West Flamboro	Mrs. Wm. Anderson	Mrs. J. F. Thompson.	
Wentworth, South—			
Ancaster	Mrs. R. S. Stevenson	Miss Hattie Whitfield.	
Blackheath	Miss Jennie Degrow	Miss Nellie Blain.	
Binbrook	Mrs. J. Muir	Miss May McKenzie.	
Carluke	Mrs. J. B. Calder	Miss J. A. McClure.	
Glanford	Mrs. George Neale	Miss M. E. Dickenson, N. Glanf'd.	
Hannon	Mrs. D. DeGeer	Mrs. Wm. Hoth.	
Jerseyville	Mrs. Geo. Carter	Mrs. G. W. Bonham, Copetown.	
Mount Hamilton	Mrs. Adam Inch	Mrs. Sarah Grassie.	
Stoney Creek	Mrs. Hamilton Lee	Miss Millie Corman.	
Winona	Mrs. J. W. Smith	Mrs. A. B. Foran.	
York, East—			
Agincourt	Mrs. T. A. Patterson, Ellesmere	Miss Margaret Scott.	
Box Grove	Mrs. And. Reesor, Cedar Grove	Mrs. Hugh Beckett.	
Highland Creek	Mrs. W. J. Morrish	Miss Maggie R. Maginn.	
Markham	Mrs. Hassard	Mrs. John Hare, Mount Joy.	
Scarboro Junction	Miss E. Reynolds, Danforth	Mrs. F. E. Walton.	
Stouffville	Mrs. C. W. Wismer	Mrs. L. C. Wideman.	
Thornhill	Mrs. James Martin	Mrs. D. Carruthers, Willowdale.	
Victoria Square	Mrs. Walter Scott	Mrs. A. E. Jennings.	
York, North—			
Keswick	Mrs. Nellie Morton	Mrs. Jesse Stonehouse.	
King	Mrs. J. P. Wells	Mrs. P. E. Paxton, Temp'ceville.	
Laskay	Mrs. Alex. McMurchy, Strange	Miss A. Glass, Laskay.	
Mount Albert	Mrs. S. Vanderwater	Miss Emma Theaker.	
Newmarket	Mrs. C. E. Lewis	Miss Emma Cleland.	
Nobleton	Mrs. Henry Thompson	Mrs. G. Sampson.	
Queensville	Mrs. Albert Milne	Mrs. T. J. Power.	
Vandorf	Mrs. W. J. Brown, Aurora	Miss Grace Petch, Aurora.	
York, West—			
Elia	Mrs. G. Smithson	Mrs. J. E. Jackson.	
Kleinburg & Nashville	Mrs. Adam Dalziel, Nashville	Mrs. D. McDonald, Kleinburg.	
Lambton Mills	Mrs. Lambie, Islington	Mrs. R. H. Tier, Islington.	
Maple	Mrs. D. Watson	Miss B. McNaughton.	
Mimico	Mrs. J. Royce	Mrs. Wm. Lubbock.	
Thistletown	Mrs. Chas. Plunkett, Woodbridge.	Miss T. Kingdom.	
Toronto	Mrs. A. M. Huestis, 10 Home-wood	Miss Jean Graham, 341 Sher-bourne.	
Woodbridge	Mrs. W. O. Duncan, Emery	Miss Mary J. Burton, Box 58.	
Weston	Mrs. H. Coon	Mrs. C. Coleman.	
West Toronto	Mrs. W. A. Skeans, 258 Lakeview	Miss B. Howell, 104 St. John's Rd.	

NORTHERN INSTITUTES.

Algoma, Centre—		
Goulais Bay	Mrs. F. McKaughan	Mrs. D. W. James.
South Prince	Mrs. W. Anderson, Roundwood	Mrs. R. Liddle, Sault Ste. Marie.
Tarentorus	Mrs. T. C. Dinsmore, Soo	Mrs. S. J. Atkinson, Soo.
West Korah	Mrs. Chas. Nixon, Soo	Miss Fanny Knight, Soo.
Algoma, East—		
Sowerby		Mrs. A. J. Bell.

Algoma, North Shore–			
Desbarats	Mrs. J. Hunter	Mrs. W. H. Butterworth.	
Echo Bay	Mrs. T. B. Perigo	Miss Myrtle Osborne.	
MacLennan	Mrs. James Junor	Mrs. W. J. Nott.	
Kenora—			
Barclay	Mrs. John Bicknell, Dryden	Mrs. W. F. Bicknell, Barclay Sid.	
Dryden	Mrs. Dan. Hutchinson	Mrs. G. D. Brown.	
Eagle River	Mrs. A. S. McKenzie	Mrs. Nellie Lucas.	
Oxdrift	Mrs. W. J. Robinson	Mrs. Sylvester Hall.	
Manitoulin, East—			
Big Lake	Mrs. A. I. Brown	Mrs. Jas. E. Johnston.	
Carnarvon	Mrs. A. Caddel, Providence Bay.	Mrs. W. H. Graham, Prov. Bay.	
Green Bay	Mrs. Robt. Somerville	Miss Eliza Stringer.	
Little Current	Mrs. R. English	Mrs. E. W. Mackie.	
Mindemoya	Mrs. J. King	Mrs. D. Caddel.	
South Bay Mouth	Mrs. V. C. Wilman	Miss Maud Chisholm.	
Tehkummah	Mrs. Thos. Martin	Miss S. Hare.	
Manitoulin, West—			
Barrie Island	Mrs. D. Griffith	Miss E. Noble.	
Gordon's	Mrs. Wm. Smith, Gore Bay	Mrs. John Gibson, Gore Bay.	
Grimesthorpe	Mrs. R. Cranston, Spring Bay	Miss Sadie McColeman.	
Kagawong (Billings)	Mrs. D. Campbell	Mrs. R. F. Wyman.	
Poplar	Mrs. John Davis	Miss Maggie Robinson.	
Silver Water	Mrs. H. Sims	Miss Elma M. Edmonds.	
Nipissing—			
Calvin	Mrs. Wm. Leach, Eau Claire	Miss R. Stewart, Eau Claire.	
Mattawa	Mrs. E. Borrowman	Mrs. A. Ross.	
Warren	Mrs. M. J. Debeau	Miss A. Crowley.	
Parry Sound, East—			
Arnstein	Miss Selma Culin	Mrs. F. Weller, Jr.	
Emsdale	Mrs. A. M. Clarke	Miss Allie Giles.	
Golden Valley	Mrs. E. W. Kelcey	Mrs. A. Shortland.	
Granite Hill	Mrs. Jos. Booth, Commanda	Mrs. John Clarke.	
Magnetawan	Mrs. (Dr.) Freeborn	Mrs. D. B. Best.	
Midlothian	Mrs. R. Wildfong	Miss Emma Rousell.	
Powassan	Miss J. Gough	Miss T. Gough.	
Restoule	Mrs. Geo. Kidd, Carr	Mrs. Wellington Edwards, Carr	
Ryerson	Mrs. W. Judd, Doe Lake	Miss G. Judd, Doe Lake.	
South River	Mrs. Percy Bottomley	Miss Olive Spiessmann.	
Sundridge	Mrs. McMurchie	Mrs. D. Gibbons.	
Trout Creek	Mrs. A. Booth	Miss C. A. Macdonald.	
Rainy River—			
Barnhart	Mrs. P. Shaw	Mrs. Caroline Sanderson.	
Barwick	Mrs. J. Abbot	Mrs. I. Fearon.	
Black Hawke	Mrs. Duncan Campbell	Miss Kathleen McKenzie.	
Burriss	Mrs. A. Forsythe	Mrs. Thos. Richardson.	
Emo	Mrs. Geo. Locking	Mrs. John Durand.	
Shenston	Mrs. John Potter	Mrs. Herbert Hendry.	
Stratton	Mrs. Wm. Weir	Mrs. Archie Robertson.	
St. Joseph Island—			
Kentvale (Harmony)	Mrs. F. B. Kent, Harmony	Mrs. A. C. Grexton, Harmony.	
Richard's Landing	Mrs. W. J. Armstrong	Mrs. Heber Young.	
Temiscamingue—			
Bucke Township	Mrs. John Nestron, Haileybury	Mrs. Herbert Lyttle, Haileybury.	
Charlton	Mrs. Margaret Kenny	Mrs. R. Wates.	
Earlton	Mrs. W. Cummer.	Mrs. W. H. Caldwell.	
Hanbury	Mrs. R. E. Males	Mrs. Ernest Routliffe.	
Hilliardton	Mrs. Donald McNair	Mrs. Alex. T. Shelp.	
Hillview	Mrs. James Hall	Mrs. R. G. Howie.	
Milberta	Mrs. Rutherford	Miss S. Welsh.	
New Liskeard	Mrs. Jas. Brown	Miss E. J. Taylor.	
Uno Park	Mrs. R. Parker	Mrs. J. L. Welbourn.	
Thunder Bay—			
Conmee	Mrs. W. Croves, Kakabeka Falls	Mrs. John Carle, Kakabeka Falls.	
Dorion	Mrs. H. J. Emery	Miss G. Vanderburg.	
Hymers	Mrs. Lillian Withernshaw	Mrs. W. Jordan.	
Murillo	Mrs. A. Boulter	Mrs. Joseph Hahn.	
O'Connor	Mrs. Chas. Hill	Mrs. C. O. Garbutt.	
Slate River Valley	Mrs. J. R. Hutchison	Miss E. Osborne.	
South Gillies	Mrs. F. Hawkes	Mrs. Wm. Couch.	
West Fort William	Mrs. McMahon	Mrs. J. Gowanlock.	

REPORT

OF THE

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

OF THE

Province of Ontario

1910

PART II.

List of Meetings and Speakers

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

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WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT, 1910.

This volume of the Women's Institute Report contains announcements of the summer series of Women's Institute meetings, as well as joint meetings of Farmers' and Women's Institutes to be held in the northern sections of the Province.

A list of the lecturers, their subjects, and qualifications for the work will be found herein.

Part I. of the Women's Institute Report contains proceedings of the annual convention, papers specially prepared for our readers, and the statistical statement.

We now have organizations in 91 electoral districts, with branches established at 554 points, and a membership of about 14,000. While we cannot at this time give the exact attendance for 1909-10, it is about 120,000.

Besides the meetings announced herein, lady lecturers were sent to a number of Women's Institute meetings held in conjunction with the Farmers' Institutes during the winter months. Three hundred and sixty-five places were thus visited during the winter of 1909-10.

That the Women's Institutes of Ontario have a broader field than mere methods of work is clearly shown in the advances which have been made in recent years. When they were first established, the programmes consisted almost entirely of the discussion of practical subjects bearing directly upon housework, such as recipes for making various dishes, methods of cooking meats, cereals, fruits, etc., planning of housework, the making of butter, and other matters of special interest to the housekeeper. Gradually the members came to realize that the social advantages of the Institute were of as great benefit to some women as the consideration of practical subjects; and many women who, on account of location, had little or no opportunity for social intercourse, came to value the Institute from that standpoint, while others who were privileged to take advantage of the social life as found in our larger towns, valued more highly the wholesome nature of the entertainment and instruction given at the Institute meetings. The presentation of some *home* subject at an Institute meeting gives food for thought and conversation, and lends value to the social part of the Institute programme. Gradually the training of the child, the introduction of wholesome literature in the home, and the desire to beautify the home surroundings, both in the house and outside, led the members of the Institute to become interested in other homes in the locality, and from that we find a growing interest in community advancement. The Institutes have not only furnished wholesome entertainment and instruction for the community from time to time, but have also looked into school conditions, done something towards civic improvement, and taken an active part in other matters of a public nature.

The Institute which is to be permanently successful is not entirely self-centred, but looks about to see what can be done by the organization for the uplifting of the individual, the family, and the community. While all Women's Institutes should devote some time to the consideration of methods of work, the better feeding and clothing of the family, and the many other duties which come to the home-maker from day to day, it is well to devote some energy along other lines of general interest, whether it be by establishing libraries; adding wholesome books of special interest to the mothers, daughters and children to the libraries already established; the beautifying of the village, town or country place by planting trees,

grading the streets, putting down walks, installing lights, etc.; providing rest rooms for the women who come to the town or village; furnishing wholesome literature for the grown-ups and young people of the locality; assisting in the establishment of hospitals, or furnishing wards in hospitals already established, etc. The women are not expected to take the work of civic improvement, the establishment of libraries, hospitals, etc., in their own hands, but they can do much by judiciously approaching civic officials and public-spirited men to enlist their support in these undertakings for the benefit of the community, and can also do much towards raising funds for the work in hand.

We trust that each Women's Institute officer will appreciate the fact that she is responsible, in common with other officers, for the guidance of the Women's Institutes, which have already accomplished a good deal to improve rural conditions in Ontario, and which have within them possibilities not equalled by any other society for the betterment of home and community life. The fact that one may be connected with a small society does not in any way lessen her responsibility; the greatest benefits to the individual are usually derived through the Institutes in those localities where the number which can be gathered into the society is limited.

Advice to District Officers.

The chief responsibility of district officers is to see that the summer series of Women's Institute meetings is well arranged for and thoroughly advertised, and that the annual meeting for the district is arranged for at some central point which can be most easily reached by the representatives appointed to attend the district annual meeting. The district secretary is required to notify all representatives appointed by the branches as to place and date of annual meeting for the district.

The district officers are held responsible for transportation and entertainment of the delegate or delegates sent to the summer series of meetings, except from Saturday night to Monday morning. See that definite arrangements for transportation throughout the whole riding are definitely planned, and give the delegate such particulars regarding the same as are necessary. Notify her as to when and where she will be met by the district officer or officers. In making arrangements for transportation, please keep in view the route which will likely be taken by the delegate in reaching the first place of meeting in your riding, and also consider the place to be first visited after leaving your riding.

We beg to refer officers to page 36 of the Hand Book for advice regarding advertising. Do not fail to utilize the local papers in this work.

District and branch officers should have a definite understanding as to the method to be followed in advertising each meeting. Let there be no failure in this respect.

See that the place of meeting (hall, schoolhouse, private home, etc.) is given in all your announcements.

Advertise for a definite hour, say, about 2 p.m.; and, if an evening session is desired, 8 p.m., and start the meeting at the time announced.

Make your announcements for each session as full as possible—i.e., give the names of the speakers and the topics to be taken up by them.

Demonstrations in cooking will not be given at the summer series of meetings for 1910.

In some places it is not necessary to get out large posters to advertise the meetings. In many sections, however, the large poster will result in a much increased attendance.

Do not fail to make it clear that all women and grown-up girls will be made welcome to the afternoon meetings, and both men and women, boys and girls to the evening sessions.

Where only one delegate is announced we strongly advise that only one session, and that an afternoon meeting, be arranged for; and it would be well to have one or two musical selections, or short addresses, to supplement the service to be rendered by the delegate. If only one delegate is sent and two sessions are announced, it must be clearly understood that considerable assistance must be given, especially at the evening meeting.

Advice to Branch Officers.

Give your district secretary full particulars regarding arrangements for your local meeting, indicating the addresses, musical selections, or the assistance which will be given the delegate; also let the district secretary know what advertising you are prepared to do locally. See page 36 of the Hand Book for advice regarding advertising. Do not fail to have your members give invitations to other women in the district to attend the meetings.

Co-operate with the district officers in arranging for the entertainment of the delegates, and it may be that you can render assistance in the transportation of delegates as well.

See that the hall in which the meeting is to be held is properly cleaned, lighted and ventilated.

One good session is to be preferred to two indifferent meetings. If an evening session is arranged for, considerable local assistance must be furnished.

Write direct to delegate, at her home address, or at some point in the series of meetings, notifying her of the topics chosen for your local meeting. Notify her, also, as to what provision has been made for her entertainment.

Make definite arrangements for your branch annual meeting to be held at least two weeks before the district annual: and see to it that a report of the meeting, together with the names of the representatives appointed to attend the district annual meeting, is sent to the district secretary at least ten days before date of district annual meeting.

Institutes located near each other should not choose the same subjects, thus encouraging visiting among adjoining Institutes.

General Notes.

Ask questions at the meeting, not afterwards; then all will get the benefit of the answers.

Bring notebooks and pencils with you.

Have lunch after the afternoon session if you so desire, but do not expect delegates to do without a regular meal. Lecturing is trying work, and one must be well fed and have time to rest if the best service is to be expected.

If the Institute has been a benefit to you, ask others to join.

Invite all women to attend; also the girls and young women.

Geo. A. Putnam,

Superintendent

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, April, 1910

Summer Series of Women's Institute Meetings, 1910

Afternoon sessions will for the most part be held at 2 o'clock and evening sessions at 8 o'clock; the officers of the Institutes concerned, however, have the privilege of choosing the exact hour and making local announcements accordingly. "Aft." indicates an afternoon session only, "Eve" an evening session only. At other places it is expected that an afternoon session will be held, and possibly an evening session. Readers are referred to local announcements for full particulars as to speakers, subjects, hour of meeting, etc.

DIVISION 1.—Miss G. Carter, Guelph, May 27 to June 16.
Dr. Edna Guest, Toronto, June 13 to June 30.

1	Smithville, Brant's Hall	Monck		May	27
2	Silverdale, Mrs. Chas. Will's home	"	aft.	"	30
3	Fenwick, Haist's Hall	"	aft.	"	31
4	Pelham Centre, Town Hall	"	eve.	"	31
5	Wellandport, Misner's Hall	"		June	1
6	Winger, Disciple Church	"		"	2
7	Canboro, Church	"		"	3
8	Falkland	South Brant	aft.	"	4
9	Burford, Rutherford's Hall	" "		"	6
10	Cathcart, Kelly's Hall	" "		"	7
11	Hatchley, Private Residence	" "		"	8
12	Scotland, Library Hall	" "	aft.	"	9
13	Mohawk, Private Residence	" "		"	10
14	Ohsweken, Council House	" "		"	11
15	Onondaga, Town Hall	North Brant		"	13
16	Tranquility, Moyle's Schoolhouse	" "	eve.	"	14
17	Paris, New Central School	" "	aft.	"	15
18	Glen Morris, Foresters' Hall	" "	aft.	"	16
19	Millgrove, Town Hall	North Wentworth	aft.	"	17
20	Kirkwall, Mrs. Jno. McQueen's home	" "		"	18
21	Freelton, Mrs. (Dr.) McQueen's home	" "	aft.	"	20
22	Waterdown, McGregor's Hall	" "	aft.	"	21
23	Kilbride, Mrs. Wanflett's home	Halton	aft.	"	22
	Kilbride, McGregor's Hall	"	eve.	"	22
24	Burlington, Library	"	aft.	"	23
25	Palermo, Temperance Hall	"	eve.	"	24
26	Trafalgar, Township Hall (Postville)	"	aft.	"	25
27	Georgetown, Town Hall	"	eve.	"	27
28	Norval, Orange Hall	"	aft.	"	28
29	Acton, Town Hall	"	aft.	"	29
30	Ballinafad, Town Hall	"	aft.	"	30

DIVISION 2.—Mrs. J. Joy, Toronto, May 26 to June 16.
Miss L. Reynolds, Toronto, May 26 to June 16.
Miss A. M. Hotson, Parkhill, June 17 to June 30.

1	Humberstone, Town Hall	Welland		May	26
2	Ridgeway, Public Library	"	aft.	"	27
3	Bowen Road, Schoolhouse	"	aft.	"	28
4	Willoughby, Township Hall	"	aft.	"	30
5	Crowland	"	aft.	"	31
6	Quaker Road, Schoolhouse	"		June	1
7	Allanburg, Town Hall	"	aft.	"	2
8	Queenstown, Mrs. Wallace Armstrong's home	Lincoln	aft.	"	3
9	Jordan, Victoria Hall	"	aft.	"	4
10	Beamsville, Reception Hall	"	aft.	"	6

11	Winona	South Wentworth		aft.	June	7
12	Stoney Creek, Council Chamber	"	"		"	8
13	Hannon, Mrs. Henry Glover's home	"	"	aft.	"	9
14	Binbrook, Temperance Hall	"	"	aft.	"	10
15	Blackheath	"	"	aft.	"	11
16	Glanford Mt. Hope Meth. S. S. room	"	"	aft.	"	13
17	Carluke	"	"	aft.	"	14
18	Ancaster	"	"		"	15
19	Jerseyville	"	"	aft.	"	16
20	Caledonia, Mrs. Dalton's home	Haldimand		aft.	"	17
21	Hagersville, Hager's Hall	"		aft.	"	18
22	Springvale	"		eve.	"	18
23	Gill, Church	"		aft.	"	20
24	Decewsville, Public Hall	"		eve.	"	20
25	Clanbrassil, Church	"			"	21
26	Cayuga, Court House	"			"	22
27	York, Town Hall	"			"	23
28	Canfield, Church	"		aft.	"	24
29	South Cayuga, Methodist Church	"		aft.	"	25
30	Rainham Centre, Town Hall	"		aft.	"	27
31	Selkirk, Baptist Church	"		aft.	"	28
32	Sandusk, Mrs. Tyrell's home	"			"	29
33	Jarvis, Mrs. Parson's home	"		aft.	"	30

Division 3.—Dr. Margaret McAlpine, Toronto, May 26 to June 23.
Miss E. J. Guest, Parkhill, June 21 to July 7.
Dr. Annie Backus, June 6 to June 13.

1	Princeton, Mrs. John Oles' home	North Oxford		aft.	May	26
2	Drumbo, Town Hall	"	"		"	27
3	Plattsville, Meth. S. S. room	"	"	aft.	"	28
4	Cassel, Mrs. V. Volmershausen (Ratho)	"	"	aft.	"	30
5	Bright, Presbyterian Hall	"	"	eve.	"	30
6	Braemar, Gospel Hall	"	"	aft.	"	31
7	Embro, Library Town Hall	"	"	aft.	June	1
8	Harrington, Hill's Hall	"	"		"	2
9	Kintore, Miss Chalmer's home	"	"	aft.	"	3
10	Thamesford, Mrs. J. Dickson's home	"	"	aft.	"	4
11	Mapleton, Mrs. Geo. Lapham's home	East Elgin		aft.	"	6
12	Lyons, Hall	"	"		"	7
13	Springfield, Stewart's Hall	"	"		"	8
14	Aylmer, Town Hall	"	"		"	9
15	Bayham, Richmond Church	"	"		"	10
16	Copenhagen, Church	"	"	aft.	"	11
17	Luton, Church	"	"		"	13
18	Iona, Baptist Church	West Elgin		aft.	"	14
19	Dutton, Fletcher's Hall	"	"	aft.	"	15
20	Rodney, Whutton's Hall	"	"	aft.	"	16
21	Appin, Methodist Church	West Middlesex		aft.	"	17
22	Napier, Town Hall	"	"	aft.	"	18
23	Strathroy, St. John's Hall	"	"	aft.	"	20
24	Hyde Park, Mrs. Geo. Routledge's home	East Middlesex		aft.	"	21
25	Guysboro, Orange Hall	North Norfolk		aft.	"	22
26	Courtland, Town Hall	"	"	aft.	"	23
27	Delhi, Council Chamber	"	"	aft.	"	24
28	Simcoe, Council Chamber	"	"	aft.	"	25
29	Windham Centre, Town Hall	"	"		"	27
30	Folden's, Hall	South Oxford		aft.	"	28
31	Curries, Methodist Church	"	"	aft.	"	29
32	Burgessville	"	"	aft.	"	30
33	Norwich, Baptist Church	"	"	aft.	July	2
34	Springford	"	"	aft.	"	4
35	Mount Elgin, Methodist Church	"	"		"	6
36	Tillsonburg (Picnic)	"	"	aft.	"	7

DIVISION 4.—Mrs. T. Shaw, Hespeler, May 26 to June 4; June 13 to July 7. Miss L. Rose, Guelph, June 6 to June 11.

1	Lucan, Carlisle Parish Hall	North	Middlesex	eve.	May	26
2	Mooresvile, Maccabee's Hall	"	"	"	"	27
3	Ailsa Craig, Town Hall	"	"	aft.	"	28
4	West McGillivray, Town Hall	"	"	eve.	"	30
5	Greenway, Wilson's Hall	"	"	"	"	31
6	Sylvan, Miss M. McDonald's home	"	"	aft.	June	1
7	Parkhill, The Armories	"	"	"	"	2
8	Beechwood, Foresters' Hall	"	"	aft.	"	3
9	Coldstream, Town Hall	"	"	aft.	"	4
10	Lobo, Masonic Hall	"	"	aft.	"	6
11	Thamesville, I.O.O.F Hall	East	Kent	aft.	"	7
12	Botany, Presbyterian S. S. Room	"	"	"	"	8
13	Croton, Young's Hall	"	"	aft.	"	9
14	Wabash, Miss E. Lloyd's home	"	"	aft.	"	10
15	Kent Bridge, Hall	"	"	aft.	"	11
16	Eberts, Township Hall	West	Kent	"	"	13
17	Irwin, Town Hall, Raleigh	"	"	"	"	14
18	Valetta, Town Hall	"	"	"	"	15
19	Quinn, Union Hall	"	"	"	"	16
20	Tilbury, Presbyterian Church	"	"	"	"	17
21	Comber, Town Hall	North	Essex	aft.	"	18
22	South Woodslee, Pembleton's Hall	"	"	"	"	20
23	Maidstone, Schoolhouse No. 11	"	"	"	"	21
24	Maidstone Cross, R. C. Hall	"	"	"	"	22
25	Oldcastle, Town Hall	"	"	"	"	23
26	Essex, Town Hall	South	Essex	aft.	"	24
27	Amherstburg, Town Hall	"	"	aft.	"	25
28	Harrow, Baptist Church	"	"	aft.	"	27
29	Kingsville, Town Hall	"	"	aft.	"	28
30	Cottam, Foresters' Hall	"	"	aft.	"	29
31	Leamington, Council Chamber	"	"	"	"	30
32	Wheatley, English Church	West	Kent	aft.	July	2
33	Port Alma, Mrs. D. H. Brown's home	"	"	aft.	"	4
34	Cedar Springs, Methodist Church	"	"	"	"	5
35	Morpeth, Township Hall	East	Kent	"	"	6
36	Highgate, Methodist Church	"	"	"	"	7

DIVISION 5.—Mrs. J. E. Brethour, Burford, May 26 to June 7. Miss E. E. Smillie, Toronto, May 26 to June 15. Miss V. Powell, Whitby, June 8 to June 25. Mrs. F. C. Hart, Galt, June 16 to June 25. Dr. Margaret McAlpine, Toronto, June 27 to July 12.

1	Arthur, Council Chamber	East	Wellington	aft.	May	26
2	Damascus, Township Hall	"	"	"	"	27
3	Kenilworth, Schoolhouse	"	"	aft.	"	28
4	Mount Forest, Allen's Hall	"	"	aft.	"	30
5	Conn, Orange Hall	"	"	aft.	"	31
6	Cedarville, Hall	"	"	aft.	June	1
7	Monticello, Hall	"	"	aft.	"	2
8	Colbeck, Hall	"	"	eve.	"	2
9	Grand Valley, Disciple Church	"	"	"	"	3
10	Bethany, Methodist Church	Centre	Wellington	aft.	"	4
11	Metz, Orange Hall	"	"	aft.	"	6
12	Cumnock, Methodist Church	"	"	aft.	"	7
13	Belwood, Town Hall	"	"	aft.	"	8
14	Orton, Methodist Church	"	"	aft.	"	9
15	Hillsburg, Workmen's Hall	"	"	aft.	"	10
16	Marsville, Orange Hall	"	"	aft.	"	11
17	Erin, Town Hall	"	"	aft.	"	13
18	Coningsby, Mrs. G. McArthur's home	"	"	aft.	"	14
19	Ospringe, Mrs. H. R. McCutcheon's home	"	"	aft.	"	15
20	Watford	East	Lambton	aft.	"	16
21	Arkona, Town Hall	"	"	aft.	"	17
22	Thedford, Tudor's Hall	"	"	aft.	"	18
23	Forest, Council Hall	"	"	aft.	"	20
24	Warwick, Foresters' Hall	"	"	"	"	21
25	Aberarder	"	"	aft.	"	22

26	Camlachie	East Lambton		aft.	June 23
27	Wyoming	"	"	aft.	" 24
28	Petrolea, Town Hall	West Lambton		eve.	" 24
29	Oil Springs	"	"	aft.	" 25
30	Brigden, Taylor's Hall	"	"	aft.	" 27
31	Osborne, Baptist Church	"	"	aft.	" 28
32	Colinville, C.O.F. Hall	"	"		" 29
33	Courtwright, Stewart's Hall	"	"		" 30
34	Wilkesport, Hall	"	"	aft.	July 2
35	Becher	"	"		" 4
36	Rutherford, Town Hall	"	"	eve.	" 5
37	Oakdale	"	"		" 6
38	Shetland, Foresters' Hall	East Lambton		aft.	" 7
39	Cairo	"	"	aft.	" 8
40	Aughrim	"	"	aft.	" 9
41	Alvinston, Council Hall	"	"	aft.	" 11
42	Inwood, Orange Hall	"	"	aft.	" 12

DIVISION 6.—Mrs. M. L. Ashley, Londesboro, May 26 to July 6.

1	Nobleton, Methodist Church	North York		eve.	May 26
2	Laskay, Hall	"	"		" 27
3	King, C. H. Hall's Hall	"	"	aft.	" 28
4	Vandorf, Mrs. Geo. Petch's home	"	"	aft.	" 30
5	Newmarket, Mrs. C. F. Doane's home	"	"	aft.	" 31
6	Queensville, Presbyterian Hall	"	"	aft.	June 1
7	Keswick	"	"		" 2
8	Mount Albert, Methodist Church	"	"	aft.	" 3
9	Tullamore, Orange Hall	Peel		aft.	" 4
10	Bolton, Council Chamber	"		aft.	" 6
11	Mono Road, Mrs. R. Hanna's home	"			" 7
12	Mono Mills, Orange Hall	"		eve.	" 8
13	Alton, Science Hall	"			" 9
14	Belfountain	"			" 10
15	Cheltenham	"		aft.	" 11
16	Brampton, Court House	"		aft.	" 13
17	Malton	"		aft.	" 14
18	Everton	South Wellington		aft.	" 15
19	Rockwood, Friend's Church	"	"	aft.	" 16
20	Arkell, Mrs. Jas. Watson's	"	"	aft.	" 17
21	Puslinch	"	"	aft.	" 18
22	Conestogo, Township Hall	North Waterloo		aft.	" 20
23	St. Jacob's, Mrs. Filsinger's lawn	"	"	aft.	" 21
24	Floradale	"	"	aft.	" 22
25	Hawkesville, Ballard's Hall	"	"	aft.	" 23
26	Linwood	"	"		" 24
27	Wellesley, Town Hall Annex	"	"	aft.	" 25
28	Preston	South Waterloo		aft.	" 27
29	Hespeler	"	"	aft.	" 28
30	Galt, I.O.F. Hall	"	"	aft.	" 29
31	Branchton, Foresters' Hall	"	"	aft.	" 30
32	Cedar Creek, Mrs. R. K. Cowan's home	"	"	aft.	July 2
33	Central Dumfries, Mrs. W. Elliott's home	"	"	aft.	" 4
34	Ayr, Foresters' Hall	"	"	aft.	" 5
35	New Dundee, Hall	"	"	aft.	" 6

DIVISION 7.—Miss Laura Rose, Guelph, May 28 to June 1.
Mrs. W. Breckon, Waterdown, May 28 to June 14.
Miss L. Duncan, 5 Ridout Street, Toronto, June 2 to June 18.
Miss E. E. Smillie, Toronto, June 16 to June 28.

1	Staffa, Township Hall	South Perth		aft.	May 28
2	Mitchell, Town Hall	"	"		" 30
3	Sebringville, Mrs. Brickman's home	"	"	aft.	" 31
4	Tavistock, Society Hall	"	"	aft.	June 1
5	Hampstead, Private House	North Perth			" 2
6	Millbank, Oddfellows' Hall	"	"		" 3
7	Milverton, Foresters' Hall	"	"		" 4
8	Listowel, Schoolhouse	"	"	aft.	" 6

9	Palmerston, Anderson's Hall	West Wellington		June	7
10	Rothsay, Temperance Hall	" "	aft.	"	8
11	Mildmay	South Bruce		"	9
12	Walkerton, Private House	" "	aft.	"	10
13	Paisley, Town Hall	Centre Bruce	aft.	"	11
14	Williscroft	" "		"	13
15	Chesley, Town Hall	" "		"	14
16	Port Elgin, Public Library	West Bruce		"	15
17	Arkwright, The Parsonage	" "	aft.	"	16
18	Tara, Council Chamber	" "		"	17
19	Allenford, Orange Hall	" "		"	18
20	Teeswater, Town Hall	South Bruce	aft.	"	20
21	Lucknow	" "		"	21
22	Kincardine, Council Chamber	Centre Bruce	aft.	"	22
23	Bervie, Oddfellows' Hall	" "	aft.	"	23
24	Ripley, Town Hall	" "	aft.	"	24
25	Kintail	West Huron		"	25
26	St. Helen's	" "		"	27
27	Wingham, C.O.F. Hall	" "		"	28
28	Fordwich, Brown's Hall	East Huron		"	29
29	Bluevale, Foresters' Hall	" "		"	30
30	Molesworth, Orange Hall	" "	aft.	July	2
31	Gorrie, Town Hall	" "		"	4
32	Jamestown, Victoria Hall	" "		"	5
33	Brussels, Carnegie Library	" "		"	6
34	Walton, A.O.U.W. Hall	" "		"	7
35	Ethel, Township Hall	" "		"	8
36	Londesboro	West Huron		"	9
37	Holmesville, Mrs. Mulholland's home	" "	aft.	"	11
38	Goderich, I.O.F. Hall	" "	aft.	"	12
39	St. Augustine	" "		"	13

Division 8.—Miss B. Duncan, Toronto, May 27 to July 5.

1	Hopeville, McArdle's Hall	Centre Grey		May	27
2	Dundalk, Town Hall	" "	aft.	"	28
3	Badjeros, Schoolhouse	" "		"	30
4	Maxwell, Methodist Church	" "		"	31
5	Flesherton, Town Hall	" "		June	1
6	Priceville, Watson's Hall	" "		"	2
7	Eugenia	" "		"	3
8	Vandeleur, Foresters' Hall	" "	aft.	"	4
9	Kimberley, Public Hall	" "		"	6
10	Heathcote, Orange Hall	" "		"	7
11	Clarksburg	" "		"	8
12	Meaford, Town Hall	North Grey	aft.	"	9
13	Rocklyn, Agricultural Hall	Centre Grey		"	10
14	Walter's Falls, I.O.O.F. Hall	" "	aft.	"	11
15	Williamsford, Maccabees' Hall	" "		"	13
16	Harriston	Union		"	14
17	Teviotdale, Cotswold's Schoolhouse	"	aft.	"	15
18	Clifford, Town Hall	"		"	16
19	Drew, Miss M. Shannon's home	"	aft.	"	17
20	Wiarton, Town Hall	North Bruce	eve.	"	18
21	Lion's Head, Township Hall	" "	aft.	"	20
22	Hepworth, School No. 6	" "	aft.	"	21
23	Clavering, Stone's Schoolhouse	North Grey		"	22
24	Kemble, Library Hall	" "	aft.	"	23
25	Annan, Basement of Church	" "		"	24
26	Brookholm, Basement of Pres. Church	" "	aft.	"	25
27	Kilsyth, Township Hall	" "		"	27
28	Desboro, Township Hall	" "	aft.	"	28
29	Elmwood, Wildfang's Hall	South Grey	aft.	"	29
30	Ayton, Doerson's Hall	" "	aft.	"	30
31	Holstein, Robert's Hall	" "	aft.	July	2
32	Robb, Mr. Geo. Eckett's home	" "	aft.	"	3
33	Dremore, Taylor's Hall	" "	aft.	"	4
34	Durham, Town Hall	" "	aft.	"	5

DIVISION 9.—Miss B. Gilholm, Bright, May 26 to July 9.
Mrs. L. M. Parsons, Forest, June 8 to June 15.

1	Orangeville, Carnegie Library Auditorium	Dufferin		May	26
2	Blount, Mitchell's Church	"		"	27
3	Camilla, Presbyterian Church	"	aft.	"	28
4	Whittington, Methodist Church	"	eve.	"	30
5	Laurel, Presbyterian Church	"		"	31
6	Bowling Green, Orange Hall	"	aft.	June	1
7	Shelburne, Methodist Church	"		"	2
8	Keldon, Church	"		"	3
9	Corbetton, Orange Hall	"	aft.	"	4
10	Horning's Mills	"		"	6
11	Honeywood, Methodist Church	"		"	7
12	Avening, Schoolhouse	West Simcoe		"	8
13	Everett, Orange Hall	" "	aft.	"	9
14	Duntroon, Bridge's Hall	" "	aft.	"	10
15	Singhampton, Ross's Hall	" "	aft.	"	11
16	Creemore, Methodist School Room	" "		"	13
17	Batteau, The Cottage	" "		"	14
18	Sunnidale Corners, Mill's Hall	" "		"	15
19	New Flos, Mrs. W. D. Hisey's	Centre Simcoe		"	16
20	Edenvale, Hall	" "		"	17
21	Minesing, Methodist Church	" "	aft.	"	18
22	Dalston, Church Basement	" "	aft.	"	20
23	Hillsdale, Mrs. W. P. Turner's home	" "	aft.	"	21
24	Phelpston, Shanahan's Hall	" "	aft.	"	22
25	Elliott's Corners	" "		"	23
26	Elmvale, Lance Hall	" "	aft.	"	24
27	Wyebridge, Temperance Hall	" "	aft.	"	25
28	Randolph, Town Hall, Penetang	" "	aft.	"	27
29	Coldwater, Council Chamber	East Simcoe	aft.	"	28
30	Warminster, McKinley's Hall	" "	aft.	"	29
31	Orillia, St. James' Schoolhouse	" "	aft.	"	30
32	Hawkestone, Metcalfe's Hall	" "	aft.	July	2
33	Shanty Bay, Mrs. A. Petersen's home	" "	aft.	"	4
34	Stroud, Mrs. Lot Webb's home	South Simcoe		"	5
35	Ivy, Orange Hall	" "		"	6
36	Churchill, Orange Hall	" "		"	7
37	Bradford, Old Kirk, Scotch Line	" "	aft.	"	8
38	Newton Robinson, Orange Hall	" "	aft.	"	9

DIVISION 10.—Miss S. Campbell, Brampton, May 27 to July 7.
Miss R. A. Walsh, Orono, June 6 to June 18.

1	Islington, Mrs. B. Tyres' home	West York	aft.	May	27
2	Lambton Mills, Methodist Sch. Room	" "	eve.	"	27
3	Mimico, English Church S. Room	" "	aft.	"	28
4	Weston, Town Hall	" "	aft.	"	30
5	Thistleton, Mrs. Geo. Rountree's home	" "	aft.	"	31
6	Woodbridge, Mrs. P. D. McLean's home	" "	aft.	June	1
7	Nashville, Mrs. A. Dalziel's home	" "		"	2
8	Maple, Standard Bank Building	" "	aft.	"	3
9	Elia, Foresters' Hall	" "	aft.	"	4
10	Lorneville, Plank's Hall	West Victoria		"	6
11	Woodville, Town Hall	" "	aft.	"	7
12	Islay, Mrs. Wm. Wilson's home	" "	eve.	"	7
13	Linden Valley	" "	aft.	"	8
14	Lindsay, Mrs. Crandall's home	" "	eve.	"	9
15	Oakwood	" "	aft.	"	10
16	Valentia	" "	aft.	"	11
17	Little Britain, Mrs. F. Dix's	" "	aft.	"	13
18	Sonya	" "		"	14
19	Gamebridge, Sons of Scotland Hall	North Ontario		"	15
20	Zephyr, Town Hall	" "		"	16
21	Goodwood, Town Hall	" "	aft.	"	17
22	Altona, Mrs. E. P. Howitt's home	" "	aft.	"	18
23	Claremont, Masonic Hall	South Ontario		"	20
24	Whitevale, Methodist Church	" "		"	21
25	Pickering, Town Hall	" "	aft.	"	22
26	Whitby, Agricultural Rooms	" "	aft.	"	23
27	Columbus, Town Hall	" "	aft.	"	24

28	Cameron, Methodist Hall	East Victoria		aft. June	27
29	Burnt River, Orange Hall	" "		"	28
30	Pleasant Valley, Private House	" "		aft. "	29
31	Fenelon Falls, Dixon's Hall	" "		aft. "	30
32	Bobcaygeon, Parish Hall	" "		aft. July	2
33	Dunsford, Methodist Hall	" "		aft. "	4
34	Omemee	" "		"	5
35	Lakefield	West Peterboro		"	6
36	Warsaw, Town Hall	East Peterboro		"	7

DIVISION 11.—Miss A. Hotson, Parkhill, May 26 to June 13.
Mrs. Muldrew, Macdonald College, Que., June 18 to July 2.

1	Rednersville, Redner's Hall	Prince Edward		May	26
2	Mountain View, Union Church	" "		aft. "	27
3	Gilbert's Mills, Church	" "		aft. "	28
4	Bloomfield, Friend's Church	" "		aft. "	30
5	Wellington	" "		"	31
6	West Lake, Church	" "		aft. June	1
7	Cherry Valley, Church	" "		aft. "	2
8	Milford, Town Hall	" "		aft. "	3
9	Picton, Presbyterian Church	" "		aft. "	4
10	Thornhill, Mrs. Bales' home	East York		"	6
11	Highland Creek, Mrs. B. Maginn's home	"		aft. "	7
12	Scarboro Junction, Miss F. Callander's home.	" "		"	8
13	Box Grove	" "		"	9
14	Markham, Town Hall	" "		aft. "	10
15	Stouffville, Spafford's Hall	" "		aft. "	11
16	Agincourt, Mrs. J. Elliott's home	" "		aft. "	13
17	Reay, Presbyterian Church	South Muskoka		eve. "	18
18	Germania, Schoolhouse	" "		eve. "	20
19	Muskoka Falls, Schoolhouse	" "		"	21
20	Bracebridge, Mrs. A. Barron's home	" "		aft. "	22
21	Baysville, Town Hall	" "		aft. "	23
22	Bardsville, Mrs. Herman Goltz's home	" "		"	24
23	Brackenrig, Schoolhouse	" "		aft. "	25
24	Port Carling, Town Hall	" "		eve. "	27
25	Ufford, Schoolhouse	Centre Muskoka		"	28
26	Parkersville, Town Hall	" "		"	29
27	Utterson, Orange Hall	" "		eve. "	30
28	Allansvile, Union Hall	" "		aft. July	2

DIVISION 12.—Miss H. McMurchie, Harriston, May 27 to July 9.

1	Manver's Station, Orange Hall	East Durham		May	27
2	Millbrook, Council Chamber	" "		aft. "	28
3	Springville, Sunday School Room	" "		"	30
4	Mount Pleasant, Temperance Hall	" "		"	31
5	Bailieboro, Hall	" "		aft. June	1
6	Garden Hill, Temperance Hall	" "		"	2
7	Charlecote, Mrs. S. O. Taylor's home	" "		aft. "	3
8	Kendall, Foresters' Hall	West Durham		aft. "	4
9	Newtonville, Methodist Church	" "		aft. "	6
10	Orono, Town Hall	" "		"	7
11	Hampton, S.O.E. Hall	" "		aft. "	8
12	Solina, Sons of Temperance Hall	" "		aft. "	9
13	Bowmanville, Council Room	" "		aft. "	10
14	Elmview, Mrs. Hawkey's home	West North'd		aft. "	11
15	Cobourg, Workman's Hall	" "		eve. "	13
16	Grafton	" "		aft. "	14
17	Penella, Village Hall	" "		"	15
18	Roseneath, Grange Hall	" "		eve. "	16
19	Warkworth, Town Hall	East North'd		aft. "	17
20	Codrington, Orange Hall	" "		eve. "	18
21	Wooler, Methodist Church	" "		aft. "	20
22	Smithfield, Methodist Church	" "		aft. "	21
23	Hilton, Town Hall	" "		aft. "	22
24	Dundonald, Hall	" "		aft. "	23
25	Castleton, Town Hall	" "		aft. "	24

26	River Valley	West Hastings		aft.	June 25
27	Wallbridge	" "		aft.	" 27
28	Bayside, Methodist Church	" "		aft.	" 28
29	Wellman's Corners, Orange Hall	North Hastings			" 29
30	Springbrook, Orange Hall	" "			" 30
31	Eldorado, Town Hall	" "		aft.	July 2
32	Queensboro, Private House	" "			" 4
33	Madoc	" "			" 5
34	Roslin, Mrs. R. Duncan's home	East Hastings			" 6
35	Foxboro, Methodist S. S. Room	" "			" 7
36	Quinte, Clazie's Schoolhouse	" "			" 8
37	Melrose, Town Hall	" "			" 9

DIVISION 13.—Miss G. Gray, Toronto, May 26 to July 8.

1	Adolphustown, Town Hall	Lennox			May 26
2	Conway, A. O. U. W. Hall	"		aft.	" 27
3	Stella	Amherst Island		aft.	" 28
4	Westbrooke	Frontenac		aft.	" 30
5	Latimer, Agricultural Hall	"		aft.	" 31
6	Lansdowne, Town Hall	South Leeds		aft.	June 1
7	Seeley's Bay	" "		aft.	" 2
8	Delta	" "		aft.	" 3
9	Newboro, Court House	" "			" 4
10	Easton's Corners, Town Hall	North Leeds and Grenville			" 6
11	Merrickville, Town Hall	" " "			" 7
12	Perth	South Lanark		aft.	" 8
13	Maberly, Town Hall	" "			" 9
14	Lanark	North Lanark			" 10
15	Carleton Place, Council Chamber	South Lanark		aft.	" 11
16	Almonte, Council Chamber	North Lanark			" 13
17	Bromley, Temperance Hall	North Renfrew		eve.	" 14
18	Queen's Line, Schoolhouse	" "			" 15
19	Forester's Falls, Town Hall	" "			" 16
20	Stafford, Orange Hall	" "		aft.	" 17
21	Alice, Presbyterian Manse	" "		aft.	" 18
22	Galetta, Whyte's Hall	Carleton		aft.	" 20
23	Stittsville, Harten's Hall	"		eve	" 21
24	Manotick, Harmony Hall	"			" 22
25	City View, Mr. J. E. Caldwell's home	"			" 23
26	Maxville, Council Room	Glengarry		aft.	" 24
27	Martintown, Church Hall	"		aft.	" 25
28	Finch	Stormont			" 27
29	Chesterville, Town Hall	"		eve.	" 28
30	Morewood, Presbyterian Hall	Dundas		aft.	" 29
31	Winchester Springs, Orange Hall	"		eve.	" 30
32	Brinston, Gibson's Hall	"		aft.	July 2
33	Inkerman	"		aft.	" 4
34	Dundela	"			" 5
35	Iroquois	"			" 6
36	Brouseville, Schoolhouse	South Grenville			" 7
37	Maynard, Church Lecture Room	" "		aft.	" 8

Northern Series of Farmers' and Women's Institute Meetings, 1910

The meetings announced in Divisions 14, 15 and 16 are held under the auspices of the Farmers' Institutes and Women's Institutes of the riding concerned. The hall, or other place given, indicates the place of meeting for the afternoon session of the Farmers' Institutes and the joint meeting of the Farmers' and Women's Institutes to be held immediately following the regular afternoon sessions of the two Institutes, or in the evening.

See local announcements regarding place of meeting, speakers and subjects chosen.

Division 14.—Anson Groh, Preston, May 30 to July 8.
Mrs. M. L. Woelard, Forest, May 30 to July 8. (See page 24.)

Mr. Groh has demonstrated how a very ordinary farm can be made a money-maker to its owner at the same time that the fertility is being increased and improvements made. Mr. Groh has given close attention to farm forestry, a subject of importance to Ontario farmers. He has kept a daily individual milk record of his herd for eleven years. His experience in building silos, stables, walls and tanks with cement, and in the use of gasoline engines, renders his instruction on these lines of special value to farmers.

Subjects: Afternoon—

"Farm Forestry."
"Lucerne and other Clovers."
"Soil Problems."
"Corn and the Silo."
"Fertility of the Soil and Conservation of Moisture."
"Systematic Rotation of Farm Crops."
"Care and Management of Dairy Herd and Hogs."

Evening—

"The Stairway to Success."
"Three Generations in Waterloo County."

1	Aspdin, Clifton House	North	Muskoka			May	30
2	Ashworth, Stisted Township Hall	"	"			"	31
3	Ravenscliffe, Patron Hall	"	"			June	1
4	Huntsville	"	"			"	2
5	Brunel, No. 5 Schoolhouse	"	"			"	3
6	Birkendale, The Hemlock	"	"			"	4
7	Hillside, Schoolhouse	"	"			"	6
8	Emsdale, Agri. Hall	East	Parry Sound			"	7
9	Doe Lake, Schoolhouse	"	"	"		"	8
10	Midlothian, Schoolhouse	"	"	"		"	9
11	Magnetawan, Orange Hall	"	"	"		"	10
12	Burk's Falls, Sharp's Hall	"	"	"		"	11
13	Sundridge, Orange Hall	"	"	"		"	13
14	South River, Mr. Ard's Hall	"	"	"		"	14
15	Powassan, Town Hall	"	"	"		"	15
16	Trout Creek, Trussler's Hall	"	"	"		"	16
17	Granite Hill, Schoolhouse	"	"	"		"	17
18	Golden Valley, Schoolhouse	"	"	"		"	18
19	Arnstein, Schoolhouse	"	"	"		"	20
20	Loring, Russell Hall	"	"	"		"	21
21	Resteule, Schoolhouse	"	"	"	aft.	"	22
22	Woodlands, Schoolhouse	East	Nipissing			"	23
23	Calvin, Town Hall	"	"			"	24
24	Mattawa, Town Hall	"	"			"	25

25	Hillview, Schoolhouse	Temiscamingue	June	27
26	Milberta, Newton's Hall	"	"	28
27	Uno Park, Schoolhouse	"	"	29
28	Hanbury, Schoolhouse	"	"	30
29	Charlton	"	July	2
30	Heaslip's, Schoolhouse	"	"	4
31	Tomstown	"	"	5
32	Hilliardtown, Schoolhouse	"	"	6
33	Clover Valley	"	"	7
34	Thornloe	"	"	8

Division 15.—G. H. Farmer, Steelton, May 26 to June 6. (See page 17 for subjects.)
Henry Grose, Lefroy, June 7 to July 7.
Miss Bella Millar, Guelph, May 25 to July 7. (See page 22.)

Mr. Grose is the owner of a first-class farm in Simcoe County, and has been eminently successful in general farming. He has the happy faculty of presenting hard facts in a pleasing manner, and his address to boys on the farm is very instructive and uplifting. Mr. Grose has attended Institute meetings for three seasons with acceptance, and his services should be of special value in those sections where mixed farming is followed.

Subjects: Afternoon—

"How to Increase and Maintain the Fertility of the Soil."
"Selection of Seed."
"Home Dairy Work."
"The Growing of Clover."

Evening—

"Making Farm Life Attractive for the Boy."
"Benefits of Institute Work."

1	Little Current (W. I. only)	East Manitoulin	May	25
2	Sheguindah, Schoolhouse	" "	"	26
3	Green Bay, Schoolhouse	" "	"	27
4	Budges	" " eve.	"	28
5	Manitowaning	" " aft.	"	28
6	Hilly Grove, Schoolhouse	" "	"	30
7	Tehkummah, Schoolhouse	" "	"	31
8	Sandfield	" " aft. and eve.	June	1
9	South Baymouth (W. I. only)	" " aft.	"	1
10	Silver Bay	" "	"	2
11	Mindemoya, Schoolhouse	" "	"	3
12	Carnarvon, No. 2 Schoolhouse	" "	"	4
13	Grimesthorpe, Schoolhouse	West Manitoulin	"	6
14	Billings, No. 2 Schoolhouse	" "	"	7
15	Gordon's, Schoolhouse No. 4	" "	"	8
16	Barrie Island, Schoolhouse	" "	"	9
17	Poplar, Schoolhouse	" "	"	10
18	Silver Water, Foresters' Hall	" "	"	11
19	Marksville, Town Hall	St. Joseph Island	"	14
20	Kaskawan, Schoolhouse	" " "	"	15
21	Stone, Schoolhouse	" " "	"	16
22	Kentvale, Orange Hall	" " "	"	17
23	Richard's Landing, Town Hall	" " "	"	18
24	Tarentorus, Schoolhouse	Centre Algoma	"	20
25	Goulais Bay, Schoolhouse	" "	"	21
26	East Korah, Schoolhouse	" "	"	22
27	West Korah, Schoolhouse	" "	"	23
28	South Prince, Schoolhouse	" "	"	24
29	Base Line, Schoolhouse	" "	"	25
30	Thessalon	East Algoma	"	27
31	Alma Heights, Schoolhouse	" "	"	28
32	Livingstone's Creek, Schoolhouse	" "	"	29
33	Sowerby, Maccabees' Hall	" "	"	30
34	Iron Bridge	" "	July	2
35	Wallford	" "	"	4
36	Warren, Orange Hall	Sturgeon Falls	"	5
37	Four Mile Lake	West Nipissing	"	6
38	Widdifield, Hall	" "	"	7

DIVISION 16.—Henry Grose, Lefroy, May 30 to June 3. (See page 16 for subjects.)
Mr. Geo. H. Farmer, Steelton, June 9 to July 9.
Mrs. F. W. Watts, Clinton, May 30 to July 9. (See page 24.)

Mr. Farmer has been an efficient officer of the Centre Algoma Farmers' Institute for a number of years, and has also taken a deep interest in recent years in the work of Farmers' Clubs. He has made a success of farming in the northern sections of the Province, and his experiences and observations will be found of special value to the farmers in the districts which he is to visit this summer.

Subjects: Afternoon—

"Farm Drainage."
"Seed Selection."
"Growing Alfalfa in New Ontario."
"Selection of a Dairy Cow."
"Potatoes."

Evening—

"Benefits of Institutes, and Farmers' Clubs."
"Mistakes in Farming."
"The Sanitary Needs of the Farm.

1	Desbarats, Orange Hall	Algoma North Shore			May	30
2	McLennan, Maccabees' Hall	"	"	"	"	31
3	Lidstone, School, Laird Township	"	"	"	aft. June	1
3x	Bar River, Orange Hall	"	"	"	eve. "	1
4	Sylvan Valley, Orange Hall	"	"	"	"	2
5	Echo Bay, Orange Hall	"	"	"	"	3
6	Paipoonge, Farmers' Institute Hall	Thunder Bay			"	9
7	Nolalu, Schoolhouse	"	"		"	10
8	Hymers, Orange Hall	"	"		"	11
9	South Gillies, Mr. Couch's Store	"	"		"	13
10	O'Connor, Winslow's Schoolhouse	"	"		"	14
11	Conmee, Mr. Donald Tory's Residence	"	"		"	15
12	Murillo, Township Hall	"	"		"	16
13	Ouimet, Schoolhouse No. 2	"	"		"	17
14	Dorion, Wolf River Baptist Church	"	"		"	18
15	Dryden, Hutchinson's Hall	Wabigoon			"	20
16	Barcley, Schoolhouse	"			"	21
17	Cairnbrogie, Schoolhouse	"			"	22
18	Oxdrift, Schoolhouse	"			"	23
19	Mannitaki, P. O. Billings	"			"	24
20	Eagle River, Schoolhouse	"			"	25
21	Stratton, Foresters' Hall	Rainy River			"	28
22	Shenston, Schoolhouse	"	"		"	29
23	Barwick, Weston's Hall	"	"		"	30
24	Emo, McEachren's Hall	"	"		July	2
25	Barnhart	"	"		"	4
26	Devlin, Foresters' Hall	"	"		"	5
27	Burriss	"	"		"	6
28	Shenston	"	"		"	7
29	Isherwood, Schoolhouse (F. Inst. only)	"	"		"	8
30	South Gillies	"	"		"	9

Women's Institute Lecturers and their Subjects, 1910

ASHLEY, MRS. M. L., Londesboro.—Mrs. Ashley is an experienced and trained speaker who presents her intensely instructive subjects in a manner whereby her audience may readily grasp the important ideas with which they are filled. She has studied nursing and has had experience (prolonged) as superintendent of a maternity hospital, as well as in the best methods of home management. This together with her varied experiences in public life constitute her a speaker of high quality.

Subjects:—

"Prevention of Consumption."
"The Feeding and Care of Infants."
"The Sacredness of the Body."
"Sanitation and Hygiene."
"What Constitutes Home."
"The Hand Upon the Cot."

BACKUS, DR. ANNIE, Aylmer.—Dr. Backus brings her medical training and practice, as well as her experience in country life, and places them at the disposal of the women of the Province. She is eminently practical, ready and willing to help womankind. She has been closely identified with Institute work throughout the Province, and especially in her own riding, for seven or eight years. It is to be regretted that Dr. Backus can now devote only a very limited time to the work of the Institutes.

Subjects:—

"Hygiene of the Home and Aids in Nursing."
"Consumption and its Prevention."
"The Importance and Meaning of Woman's Work."
"Training in the Home."
"Education of Girls."
"Physical and Mental Harm of Faultfinding."
"Poultry Raising."

BRECKON, MRS. WATSON, Waterdown.—Mrs. Breckon has taken a deep interest in the meetings of her local Institute and has given addresses with much acceptance at surrounding Institutes. While Mrs. Breckon has been an active worker in the Institutes in her own locality, she has had the additional experience of attending as a regular delegate in other sections of the Province. Mrs. Breckon is thoroughly practical in her methods of giving instruction and her success as a homemaker and practical dressmaker insures valuable service to the Institutes.

Subjects:—

"Dressmaking—Cutting, Fitting, Sewing."—Demonstrated.
"Short Cuts in Home Sewing and Mending."—Demonstrated.
"Economical Housekeeping."
"Training in the Home."
"Teacher and Parent."

BRETHOUR, MRS. J. E., Burford.—Mrs. Brethour has been one of our most progressive and successful district officers, and has also given assistance to many of the Institutes surrounding Brant. She will be remembered as one who has taken part in our annual convention and her advice and suggestions will always be found helpful. Mrs. Brethour has already had some experience in attending regular Institute meetings. Her addresses are animated, interesting, and instructive and are specially helpful to those who are responsible as officers of the Institutes.

Subjects:—

"Simple Entertaining in the Country."
"Homely Wrinkles for Housekeepers."
"Is a Woman's Time Worth Anything?"
"The Evolution of the Country Woman."
"How to Make an Institute a Success."

CAMPBELL, MISS S., Brampton.—Miss Campbell is one of those speakers who leave audiences enthusiastic in pursuing definite lines of work. She has a wide range of those subjects which are most needed by the woman and girl on the farm. Her success in extending the Women's Institute throughout Peel county has been most marked, and her advice to officers should prove of great value to them in furthering the interests of the Institutes.

Subjects:—

"The Ideal Home."
"Character."
"A Young Lady's Accomplishments."
"The Influence of Women."
"The Judicious Housekeeper and Homemaker."
"Home and School."
"Our Fair Dominion."
"Demonstrations in Needlework."

CARTER, MISS G., 26 Nottingham St., Guelph.—Miss Carter is a graduate in dairying and has had an opportunity of applying her scientific knowledge to practical dairying. She has also had the advantage of instruction at Macdonald Institute. Her list of subjects indicates the broad field covered. Miss Carter is one of our most experienced and acceptable workers and the Institutes may rest assured that service of value will be rendered.

Subjects:—

"Value of Fruit in Diet and Making of Simple Desserts."
"Daily Uses of Milk and Eggs."
"Kitchen Conveniences."
"Daily Menu."
"Sunny Side of Life."

DUNCAN, MISS B., 5 Ridout Street, Toronto.—In addition to her full course at the Hamilton School of Domestic Science some years ago, Miss Duncan has recently further qualified herself in a special course in dietetics at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph. Having had experience in both country and city life and the benefit of a number of years' work in connection with the Women's Institutes, Miss Duncan is in a position to give a practical application of her scientific knowledge, which should prove of great profit to the homemakers of the Province.

Subjects:—

"Use of Food to the Body."—Illustrated by chart.
"Diets Suitable for Different Ages and Occupations."
"Hints on Selecting and Caring for Meats."
"Everyday Helps for the Housewife."
"Girls and Their Ideals."
"Country Homes."
"Dollars and Sense in the Household."
"Habits."

DUNCAN, MISS L., 5 Ridout Street, Toronto.—Miss Duncan has been markedly successful in extending the work of the Women's Institute in West York. Her suggestions to Institute officers, as to ways and means of interesting all classes and ages and in making the meetings most helpful, will be much appreciated.

Subjects:—

"House Plants."
"Systematic Housework."
"Simple Home Decorations."
"Ways of Arousing Interest in Civic Improvement."
"Institute Work—Helpful Hints to Officers."

GILHOLM, Miss B., Bright.—Miss Gilholm has been an efficient officer of the District Women's Institute of North Oxford and is able to render much assistance to officers of both district and branch Institutes. Miss Gilholm has taken the regular creamery course at the Guelph Dairy School and holds a specialist's certificate in buttermaking, as well as a diploma in the theory and art of buttermaking. Miss Gilholm's knowledge and appreciation of country life enables her to impart information in a manner much appreciated by the members in general.

Subjects:—

"Will the Dairy Cow Remove the Mortgage?"
"Milk, Cream, Soft and Fancy Cheese."
"Our Friends and Foes—Bacteria."
"Our Canadian Women."
"Our Ain Fireside."

GRAY, Miss G., 650 Bathurst Street, Toronto.—Miss Gray needs no introduction to the majority of Institute members in Ontario, as she has visited nearly all sections in which the work has been organized. She has, for the past two years, devoted some time to similar work in New York State. She is a thorough master of the subjects announced and presents her information in a clear, forceful and attractive manner.

Subjects:—

"Human Nutrition."—Illustrated by food chart.
"Cuts and Preparation of Meats."
"How to Improve Home Conditions."
"Interior Decorations of the Home."—Illustrated.
"Life's Talisman."
"Our Assets."
"Woman's Place in Primitive and Present Day Culture."

GRAY, Miss M., 650 Bathurst St., Toronto.—Miss M. Gray has been on the Toronto Public School staff for several years. Previous to this she taught in country schools. She has gathered much from her experience in country, town and city, which will be found of value and interest to her hearers. She is now on the teaching staff of the Lillian Massey School.

Subjects:—

"Twenty Uses for Stale Bread."
"What, How and When we Should Eat."—Illustrated by food chart.
"Mother and Teacher."
"A Praiseworthy Ambition."
"Our Investment of Influence."
"Demonstration in Cooking."

GUEST, DR. EDNA M., 27 Alexander Street, Toronto.—Miss Guest, whose childhood days were lived in a rural home, has always had a keen appreciation of conditions in rural districts. Always of a literary turn of mind, she has occupied positions which have given her experience in public speaking. Miss Guest has just completed her medical course, during which time she has had considerable experience in hospital work, and during a part of the summer of 1909 took charge of a town doctor's practice. She has had the honor of being president of the Women's Medical Society of Toronto University, which position is an evidence in itself of her capabilities. She is in thorough sympathy with the work of the Women's Institutes, and is ready to give to them much of her valuable knowledge. Her list of subjects is an indication of the practical information which may be received from her addresses.

Subjects:—

"Tuberculosis—Cause, Prevention and Cure."
"Laws of Health."
"The Nervous System—Its Construction and Modern Abuse."
"Causation and Prevention of Disease."
"Emergencies."

GUEST, Miss EMILY J., Parkhill.—Following her practical experience in a farm household, Miss Guest graduated as a B.A. from Toronto University in 1899. She also has the M.A. degree. Her experience as an editor and high school teacher, together with deep interest which she has taken in society work, gives her a fund of

practical experience of great value to our Women's Institutes. Miss Guest was Vice-Principal of Parkhill Collegiate Institute, and has charge of the Classics and English Department. She has taken a keen interest in Women's Institute work, not only in Parkhill, but the surrounding district. With a broad outlook and deep sympathy, coupled with her common-sense, practical methods, she can be depended upon to have something of special value for the Institute which she may visit.

Subjects:—

"A Square Deal for Our Boys and Girls."
"The Place of the Home in Canadian Life."
"The Mother—What She Owes to Herself, the Home, and the Community."
"The Story of an Institute."
"Feeding and Clothing School Children."

Hall, Miss N. B., Bowmanville.—A graduate in domestic science from Toronto University, a teacher of considerable experience, a specialist in dietetics, Miss Hall is qualified to impart information of interest and value to the Institute members. She has had two years' experience in Women's Institute work.

Subjects:—

"Sanitation and Hygiene."
"Hints for the Sick Room."—Demonstrated.
"Laundry Work."
"Use of Food to the Body."
"Table Service."
"Diet for the Young and Old."

Hart, Mrs. F. C., Galt, Ont.—Having lived in city, town and country and with practical experience in farm life, Mrs. Hart is able to apply her household science training and teaching experiences to the best purpose. She has given special study to physical education and the training and teaching of the child. Mrs. Hart has already had some experience in Ontario Women's Institute work.

Subjects:—

"The Relation of the School, the Home and the Child."
"The Value of Health."
"The Educational Value of Plays and Games."
"Physical Education."
"Emergencies."

Hotson, Miss A. M., Parkhill.—Eight years experience in teaching in Kindergarten has impressed upon her the importance of proper training and care for the child. She has devoted a good deal of attention to Mothers' Club work, and her list of subjects given below indicate the importance of the information which she has for the mother.

Subjects:—

"The Family as a Shaping Influence."
"The Influence and Tendencies of Canadian Children."
"Education by Play."
"Home Problems—Discipline, Imagination, Truthfulness."
"Feeding of Children."
"Influence of Environment."

Hunter, Mrs. W. J., Brampton.—Mrs. Hunter is one of our progressive Women's Institute members, and has been of great assistance as a district officer in furthering the work in Peel County. She is mistress of a fine country home, and has given addresses at a number of local Institutes, as well as at the annual convention held in Guelph.

Subjects:—

"The Making of Meat Pies."
"Cooking Meats and Fowl."
"Systematic Housekeeping."
"The Benefits of Institute Work."
"Our Advantages in Country Life."
"A Plea for the Boy."
"Don't Worry."

JOY, MRS. JEAN, 147 Balmoral Ave., Toronto.—Mrs. Joy was one of the first to take an active part in the introduction of Domestic Science in the schools of Ontario Her varied experience as a teacher, practical housekeeper, and in institution life, has furnished her with a fund of valuable information for the homemaker. She has already had two years' experience in Women's Institute work.

Subjects:—

"Conservation of our Natural Resources."
"Woman's Work."
"Neglected Opportunities."
"The Feeding and care of Children."
"Food Values."

LOREE, MRS. V. G., Etwell, Ont.—Mrs. Loree is a graduate nurse and has had considerable experience in lecturing in towns and country places upon such subjects as indicated by her list.

Subjects:—

"The Care of the Sick at Home."
"Self Control and the Effect of Temper."
"The Training and Teaching of the Daughter."

MCALPINE, DR. MARGARET, 619 Bathurst St., Toronto.—Dr. McAlpine is a practising physician of Toronto, and has had the valued experience of lecturing before a great many organizations in that city. She has also had the advantage of a post-graduate course in medicine in Philadelphia.

Subjects:—

"Mental Culture."
"Pure Food and Food Poisons."
"How to be Well and Happy."
"Heredity."
"Perfect Womanhood."
"Work and Recreation."
"Emergency Treatment."
"Fresh Air and Tuberculosis."

MCMURCHIE, MISS H., Harriston.—Miss McMurchie is a Macdonald Institute graduate. She understands domestic economy as applied to the country home, and is highly appreciated as an Institute worker.

Subjects:—

"Some Hints on Home Dressmaking."
"Table Setting and Serving."—Illustrated.
"The Planning and Remodelling of Farm Houses."—Illustrated.
"The Value of Pictures."—Illustrated.
"Some Changes in Home Life."
"Women and Literature."

MACMURCHY, DR. HELEN, 133 Bloor St. E., Toronto.—Dr. MacMurchy's professional duties prevent her from devoting much time to Women's Institutes. However, the limited time which she gives is much appreciated by the Department and by the Institute members. Her addresses are pointed, full of enthusiasm, and always adapted to the needs of the locality visited.

Subjects:—

"Home Hygiene."
"Home Nursing."
"The Health of Women and Girls."
"The Education of Girls."
"Accidents and Emergencies."
"Nervous Prostration."
"Disease Germs."
"Tuberculosis."
"The Day's Work."

MILLAR, MISS B., Box 91, Guelph.—Miss Millar is one of our most experienced workers, having attended meetings in practically all sections of Ontario, also in New York State. She took charge of a travelling dairy school in Nova Scotia for several seasons, and is able to give instruction upon all lines of general work in which the homemaker is interested. Miss Millar is prepared to give the Institutes the benefit of her special training in home nursing and emergencies.

Subjects:—

"The Advantages of a Cow-Testing Association."
"Buttermaking on the Farm."
"Milk and Its Uses as Food."
"Hints for the Home Nurse."—Demonstrated.
"Lunches and Other School Problems."
"Twentieth Century Devices for Preserving Health and Saving Labor."
"Household Management."

MULDREW, MRS. JENNIE, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Mrs. Muldrew has had experience in teaching in the various grades of the public schools and is also a Normal Graduate in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph. She is an experienced housekeeper and has for three years been house mother in Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, where she has oversight of the health and conduct of over 200 girls. Mrs. Muldrew is especially interested in child training and education.

Subjects:—

"Child Study—Cutting the Leading Strings."
"Home Nursing—Emergencies."
"House Planning and Furnishing."
"The Typhoid Fly, Commonly Called 'The House Fly.'"
"The Schoolhouse—Is it Ideal?"
"Education for Girls—Is our Present System Fair to Them?"
"The Strenuous Life."

PARSONS, MRS. L. M., "Stewartleigh," Forest, Ont.—Mrs. Parsons has for years taken a deep interest in the work of the International Council of Women and has also given all the time she could to furthering the interests of Women's Institute work in her own locality. Her wide experience in society work places her in a position to give valuable advice to the officers of the Institutes.

Subjects:—

"Patriotism and Citizenship."
"The Best Books for Young and Old."
"What the National Council is Doing and Why we Affiliated."
"Canadian Law Concerning Women and Children."
"Marriage."
"The New Baby."

POWELL, MISS M. V., Box 453, Whitby, Ont.—Miss Powell is a practical housekeeper, and has kept in close touch and sympathy with home life in the country. As an experienced speaker, she is qualified to impart information in a forceful and interesting manner.

Subjects:—

"Value of Cheerfulness."
"Refinement in the Home."
"Demonstrations in Needlework."
"Character Building."
"Canada, Our Home."

Reynolds, Miss Lulu, 754 Gerrard St. E., Toronto.—Miss Reynolds has had extended experience as secretary of the East York Women's Institute. She has also assisted her father in his work as secretary of the Farmers' Institute. Institute officers will find her advice and suggestions bearing upon Institute methods and work of special interest and value.

Subjects:—

"Household Management."
"Foods—Their Different Constituents."—Illustrated by chart.
"Horticulture."
"Character Building."
"How to Make the Institute a Success."
"The Twentieth Century Woman's Accomplishments."

Rose, Miss Laura, Guelph.—Miss Rose needs no introduction to the Women's Institutes of Ontario. Her ability as a public speaker and her wide knowledge of affairs place her in a position to render the best services to the Institutes. She has charge of the Home Dairy Department of the Agricultural College, and has instructed many farmers' sons and daughters in the art of buttermaking. Miss Rose has travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific in connection with Institute and other instruction work along homemaking and dairy lines. Miss Rose's practical and carefully thought out addresses, delivered in a pleasing and forceful manner, have placed her in the front rank of Institute workers. Her services have been sought by other Provinces and States. She has, during the past year, addressed Women's Institute meetings in New York State and has organized a number of societies in British Columbia. Her experience in teaching in the Dairy School at Guelph, as well as in connection with travelling dairies, especially qualifies her to give instruction along dairy lines.

Subjects:—

"Buttermaking on the Farm—Its Difficulties and How to Overcome Them."
"What Milk is and How it Should be Cared For."
"A Talk to Housekeepers on Housekeeping."
"The Making of Bread and Buns."
"The Influence of Environment."
"The Head to Plan, the Hand to Do, the Heart to Will."
"Specialties in the Culinary Art."

Shaw, Mrs. Thos., Hespeler.—Mrs. Shaw has been an enthusiastic worker in the Women's Institutes of South Waterloo. Her practical experience and tact insure addresses of value and interest. Mrs. Shaw has had experience in Ontario Institute work as well as in the State of Nebraska.

Subjects:—

"Beneficial Suggestions to Branch Institutes."
"What is Worth While."
"Some Things Women Should Know."
"Some Advantages of a Country Home."

Shuttleworth, Miss L., 7 Chicora Ave., Toronto.—Miss Shuttleworth has had broad experience in household management and in dairy work, and these, with her clear insight into her subjects, qualify her as an Institute speaker of great resource, and place her in a position to be of special service to Institute members. She has given instruction in dairy school and travelling dairies in Ontario and Nova Scotia. Miss Shuttleworth will be able to attend only occasional meetings this summer.

Subjects:—

"Cool Dishes for Summer Use."
"Fruits—Methods of Canning, Preserving, etc."
"Health—the Basis of Womanly Beauty."

"Short Talks and Discussions on Cream Separators, Dairy Utensils and Their Care, Churning, Care of Milk and Cream."
"The Needs of the Dairy Industry."
"The Value of an Effort."
"Home Influence."

SMILLIE, MISS E. E., Sheffield.—Miss Smillie is a graduate nurse with considerable practical experience in her profession and has also had the advantage of one season's Women's Institute work.

Subjects:—

"Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis."
"Home Nursing."
"Personal Hygiene and Health in the Home."
"Disease Germs."
"Diet in Illness."
"Canadian Literature and Writers."

VAN DUYN, MISS J. C., Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Miss Van Duyn, from South Africa, is taking a special course in Domestic Science at Macdonald College. Miss Van Duyn has had experience in demonstrating and lecturing in her own country as well as in England. We have every reason to believe that her services will be most acceptable to the Women's Institutes of this Province.

Subjects:—

"An Up-to-Date Home and Kitchen Conveniences."
"Systematic Housekeeping."
"First Aid to the Injured."
"Meats—Their Chemical Composition and Cooking."
"The Value of Cereals, Especially Corn, in the Diet of a Family."
"The Dietary Value of Salads and Puddings."

WALSH, MISS R. A., Orono.—Miss Walsh has been an active worker in the local Institutes. She is a practical, experienced housekeeper and will deal with the subjects announced from the standpoint of a practical woman.

Subjects:—

"Bread Making."
"Table Setting and Serving."
"Beverages."
"Helps for the Institute."
"The Girl's Influence in the Home."

WATTS, MRS. F. W., Clinton.—Mrs. Watts has had marked success both as an Institute officer and lecturer. She is a forceful, pleasing speaker, whose addresses have been much appreciated. She is prepared not only to give addresses upon the subjects indicated, but also to assist the Institutes by rendering musical selections.

Subjects:—

"Home Nursing."—Demonstrated.
"The Bath, Fresh Air and Exercise."
"What Mothers and Daughters Should Know and Remember."
"The Benefits of Women's Institutes."
"Happiness in the Home." (Evening.)

WOELARD, MRS. W., Forest.—Mrs. Woelard has taken a deep interest in Women's Institute Work in Forest and has materially assisted in the extension of the work throughout Lambton County. She is intensely interested in all matters which pertain to the home, and her addresses have been much appreciated. We can assure Institute officers and members that Mrs. Woelard will have messages which will be of benefit.

Subjects:—

"Poultry Raising as a Business for Women."
"Demonstrating the Art of Needlework."
"Health and Beauty."
"Canning Fruits."
"The Home."

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Agricultural Societies

OF ONTARIO

AND OF THE CONVENTION OF THE

Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions

FOR THE YEAR

1911

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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1911

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TORONTO.

To the Honourable JOHN MORISON GIBSON, K.C., LL.D., etc., etc., etc.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for consideration of your Honour the Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1911.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1911.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Agricultural Societies of Ontario

1911.

To The Honourable James S. Duff,
Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—The Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario, together with a record of the proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, held in the City Hall, Toronto, February 8th and 9th, 1911, I herewith transmit for your consideration.

Never before, in the long history of these Societies has such a large and representative gathering of delegates assembled to discuss questions of far reaching importance to this farmers' organization, the oldest and the largest in the Dominion of Canada.

The Departmental Judge System continues to meet with the unanimous endorsation of the agriculturists and live stock breeders of the Province, as do also the beneficial work and results of the Standing Field Crop Competitions inaugurated by the Ontario Government.

A plan was evolved for the protection of Societies against loss in gate receipts owing to bad weather, which met with the endorsation of a large majority of the Societies and of the delegates at the Convention, full particulars of which are contained in this report.

Appended are a comparative statement of Legislative grants to Societies for 1910 and 1911, a full statement of the financial transactions of the Societies, and the amounts paid in prizes in the different classes of exhibits for the year just closed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Faithfully yours,

J. Lockie Wilson, *Superintendent.*

OFFICERS FOR 1911.

President.—Dr. J. U. Simmons, Frankford.
1st. Vice-President.—John Farrell, Forest.
2nd. Vice-President.—R. H. Leary, Peterboro.
Secretary and Editor.—J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.
Treasurer.—Alex. McFarlane, Otterville.

Directors.—District No. 1, W. K. Farlinger, Morrisburg; District No. 2, R. J. Bushell, Kingston; District No. 3, C. H. Curtis, Warkworth; District No. 4, Joseph Hickson, Mt. Horeb; District No. 5, George Raikes, Barrie; District No. 6, William Jerome, Beamsville; District No. 7, G. J. Meldrum, Morriston; District No. 8, John Brodie, Mt Brydges; District No. 9, R. A. Harrington, Chatham; District No. 10, Dr. W. A. Crow, Chesley; District No 11, Wm. H. Johnston, Sundridge; District No. 12, E. F. Stevenson, New Liskeard.

Auditors.—R. Agnew, Meaford; William Collins, Peterboro.

District No. 1.—Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Grenville, Prescott, Russell, Stormont.

District No. 2.—Frontenac, Lanark, Leeds, Renfrew.

District No. 3.—Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Northumberland, Prince Edward.

District No. 4.—Durham, Ontario, Peterborough, Victoria.

District No. 5.—Dufferin, Halton, Peel, Simcoe, York.

District No. 6.—Haldimand, Lincoln, Welland, Wentworth.

District No. 7.—Brant, Norfolk, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington.

District No. 8.—Elgin, Huron, Middlesex, Perth.

District No. 9.—Essex, Kent, Lambton

District No. 10.—Bruce, Grey.

District No. 11.—Haliburton, Muskoka, Parry Sound.

District No. 12.—Algoma, Kenora, Manitoulin Island, Nipissing, Rainy River, Sudbury, Thunder Bay.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The eleventh Annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions was held in the City Hall, Toronto, February 8th and 9th, 1911.

After the registration of the delegates the meeting was called to order by the President, H. J. Gould, Uxbridge, who proceeded at once to deliver his address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

H. J. Gould, Uxbridge.

For the second time I have the honor of presiding over the Annual Convention of the Fairs and Exhibitions Association of this Province.

I heartily welcome you and feel convinced that the meeting will be a pleasant and profitable one.

To be President of an Association of this kind is indeed an honor, representing as it does almost every district in the Province, and composed of men in nearly every vocation in life. The objects, too, for which we meet are of the purest and best, for what can be more noble than for men to give of their time, energy and money to help the interests and improve the conditions of the community in which they dwell.

I will not weary you by reciting the history of the Agricultural Societies, further, than that I think I can safely say that the development of Canada can be traced in the progress of the fairs and exhibitions.

Its prominence is an indication of how the various exhibitions have assisted in making known the resources of the country and the revolutions in industry. Nor will I take up your time in discussing at length the many different subjects which will come up for your consideration. A number of experts in their different lines are down on the programme and will doubtless give us the benefit of their large experience.

Ample time has been allowed in the programme this year for discussing matters of importance that you may care to bring up, thus remedying the grievances complained of in previous years in this regard. No doubt, we have many experienced men in exhibition work who can and will give us useful information, and, in this respect, delegates themselves can assist by not taking the floor too often, and each speaker should state his point as clearly and briefly as possible and stick closely to his text. If they wander too far afield, I trust that they will not be offended when I call them to order.

I have visited as many fairs as I could, with the time at my disposal. There are some hundreds of societies in the Province, and nearly all the exhibitions are held within six weeks; if I had done nothing else, I could only have visited a small number of them. While on my visits I paid some attention to the different kinds of shows and the conditions surrounding them. I noticed in the larger centres the speeding of horses was the predominating feature, although the other departments were not neglected. In towns and cities there are many people who

would not walk through a field to view a splendid herd of cattle, but would stand for hours in the rain to see a horse race. The directors find in these people their heaviest contributors, and, therefore, it seems that this part of the fair must be attended to; but there is at these large fairs a feature I am not in sympathy with, and that is what is called "The Midway." There is, of course, a difference of opinion in regard to this question, but, to my mind, they are neither useful or ornamental, and, in some cases, quite immoral.

I have been to fairs where there was no horse-racing or special attractions, and yet some of them were quite a success. That was particularly so at Tara. I do not think I have ever seen such good quality and so many heavy horses in all my visits. The people there were more interested in the stock than in anything else. What is asked for in one locality would not meet the conditions in another.

Again, on my visit to Erin, I was surprised to find that with the exception of a few specials, no one residing outside of the township was allowed to compete. On asking why they were so exclusive they pointed with pardonable pride to their splendid exhibits, and stated that, were their fair open to the world (as some advertised), they would not have half the show, and a good portion of the money would be taken by professionals. As it is now, nearly every farmer and his family vie with their neighbors in exhibiting the best of their wares. Their fair is a credit to them. No two fairs are run alike. The directors need to consider the temper of the people who make up the fair and the kind of exhibits, and frame their prize list accordingly.

A pleasing feature to me was the apparent anxiety of directors manifested to please their patrons. I do not know any institution where more effort is made to satisfy, and from this anxiety I think originated the call for Government judges. From the increased number of applications for these judges this line of work would appear to be meeting with the approval of the directors of Societies.

A judge is one of the most important officials at a fair. There is a great responsibility resting upon him, and he is, perhaps, open to more criticism than even the directors. He should not, however, accept the position unless he finds that his experience will enable him to render a just decision, that he will be absolutely honest in giving his judgment, and that he will try by courteous treatment to satisfy the exhibitors. The directors can assist the judge very materially. They should prepare a suitable ring for judging stock and exclude the public while judging is going on, so that he can be free to give his whole attention to the work on hand. They should not ask him to take a class that he has little knowledge of. They should prepare the way for him by making their lists plain, that he may know exactly what is required of him. Great tact in judgment is required of judges, who should remember that the exhibitors are entitled to some sympathy and consideration, and they should make every effort to explain to the disappointed ones the reason for their defeat. Another thing that directors can assist in, is in calling out the stock in proper time and order. I would suggest that a time be fixed and the stock be called in rotation as printed in the list.

The directors should try to make their grounds attractive, and each year add a little more accommodation for exhibits.

The Standing Field Crop Competitions are meeting with the hearty approval of the directors of agricultural Societies who have taken up this excellent work. On the whole, the fairs throughout the Province during the past year have been successful. The live stock and general exhibits, as well as the attendance, show an improvement. The Spring Horse and Cattle Shows have been very successful during 1910.

The work of the Fairs and Exhibitions' Association and of the directors of the Agricultural Societies have aided very much in bringing about this happy result.

Notice of a change in the constitution has been given as regards the election of directors and it will be for you to make such amendment as will meet the changed conditions.

There is one matter I want briefly to allude to, and that is the protection of Societies against bad weather. As you are aware, this subject has been before our meetings for some time and up to this year we had no plan that seemed to satisfy. Our Superintendent and the Executive have gone into the matter carefully, and

Champion Hackney at Royal Show.

after consultation with the Superintendent of Insurance have evolved a plan that I trust will meet with your approval.

It would be well for this Association to pass a resolution expressing our appreciation of the interest manifested by the Government in our affairs, and to tender to them our thanks for the increased grant.

I would not be doing my duty did I not make mention of the untiring efforts of our Superintendent, J. Lockie Wilson, whose hard work has had much to do with the success of our Association. He has been a valuable aid to all the Societies with which his office connects him, and with it all has drawn many friends to himself by his courteous treatment.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for the honor conferred upon me. I have in my humble way during my term of office done what I could to further the in-

terests of your splendid organization. I trust that in future years you will continue to prosper and work for the progress and elevation of the men who are engaged in Canada's great agricultural and live stock industries.

A. F. Allen: If the address is open for discussion, it would be well to get some explanation about how you intend to arrange this insurance against rainy weather.

The President: You will notice by your programme that Mr. Wilson is down for that subject, and he will give you all the particulars. If I took it up it would only mean that he would be going over the same ground.

Hy. Foreman: It has been the custom to appoint a special committee to consider all matters in detail with regard to that address. I would move that you appoint a committee, and have them bring in their report to-night or to-morrow morning. The motion was seconded by J. W. Sheppard.

R. W. Grierson: I move that the President's address be adopted as read.

Chas. O'Reilly: I second that motion. I consider it would be a loss of time to have that committee appointed.

Hy. Foreman: In that address the President has taken up several questions of great importance, and what I consider as of advantage to the Societies. Let the delegates discuss it in the manner in which they should.

J. B. Gould: The only question that the President has touched upon at all are the suggestions that he is making to his Directors, which he found beneficial through his visits to other fairs. It is his duty to visit as many fairs as he can and to make suggestions. I support the amendment.

J. W. Sheppard: There have been complaints in years past that proper attention has not been given to the President's address, and we should give it due consideration. Surely it is not going to take up too much time to discuss it in order that we may evolve something that will be of use to us.

H. J. French: I am fully in accord with the amendment. I see by the programme that there is space for discussion—why not discuss it now? I think the people who are sent here are prepared to vote intelligently on all these subjects. Amendment carried.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

It is gratifying to all who are connected with Agricultural Societies in this Province to note the increasing interest that is being taken in the Fairs and Exhibitions Association, the great clearing house for the settlement of questions of vital interest to Agricultural Societies in this Province. If we continue to grow as we have in the last three or four years we shall require to get the Council of the City of Toronto to provide a larger hall for your accommodation.

Reports from the different Societies that have been received to date show continued progress in every line of work by the officers and directors of Agricultural Societies in Ontario. The Exhibit of horses last year in nearly every section was said by those who are in a position to judge to have been far superior to those shown in any previous years. On this feature of our fairs and exhibitions I congratulate you. At many of the fairs the horses were so numerous in the different classes and of such even quality that several judges reported that the night came

down before they could finish their difficult task. Just here, I would draw the attention of delegates to the fact that where there is a large exhibit, especially of all classes of horses, it is almost impossible for a single judge to do his work as it should be done, unless arrangements are made to begin judging not later than 10 a.m. While I refer especially to the horse classes, this early start should apply to all kinds of stock in order that visitors should have plenty of time to look over the prize winners and make comparisons. Unless this is done, the educational value of the work is lost. I strongly recommend the method adopted by some of the best conducted exhibitions of having a time fixed and published, showing when each class must be brought to the ring side, to be ready promptly as soon as the judging of the previous one is completed. There should be no lapse of time between the judging of the different classes; crowds become restless and the good effect is lessened.

Departmental Judges.

In 1909, we sent out 251 Departmental Judges; these increased in 1910 to 290, the largest number ever employed by the Department. During the last four years a number of Societies have been organized in New Ontario, and all apply for judges. The long distances to be travelled through that great expanse of Northern Ontario have added largely to the cost entailed in this work, while the amount of the appropriation for Departmental Judges has remained at $10,000. On this amount the Government receives annually a refund of between $3,000 and $4,000 from the Agricultural Societies employing these Judges. Secretaries are urgently requested to notify me promptly as to the satisfaction, or otherwise, given by our judges, and this request is complied with, and of the 290 judges, some of them on circuit for the first time, only nine complaints were received by me. This certainly reflects great credit upon the intelligence and integrity of the farmers of Ontario employed in this work.

That is a splendid record for 290 men to have. These judges are not all up to the highest standard: it is a difficult thing to get men to go out and judge and never make any mistake: because after all most men make mistakes in life, and one man may have a fixed type in mind quite different to those in that particular locality, and considering this system has grown so rapidly in the last few years, it is a wonderful record for the farmers engaged in this work.

I am hoping for the time when every man will be able to pass an examination and receive a certificate before he can go out to judge, but we are doing everything possible in the Department to bring up to the highest possible standard the men who go out. Farmers are invited to attend Judges' Courses in all the different lines that are engaged in by the farmers of this country, and I am sure that as the years go by we shall continue to improve, and the time will come when not less than five hundred judges will have diplomas and certificates of qualification.

There were 63 Spring Horse and Cattle Shows, and 17 Seed Fairs held in 1910, and about 350 Fall Fairs and Exhibitions. There are 16 Societies which purchase pedigreed stock for the use of their members, for which they receive special grants, ranging from $5 up to $50 for each animal owned by the Societies for a period of not less than nine months. Of the above number, nine Societies hold no exhibitions, but confine their efforts solely to the improvement of stock in their localities. These receive, besides the amounts above mentioned, grants of $1 per member up to $50. I would recommend that weak Societies which now find it difficult to finance an exhibition should confine their efforts to the purchase and maintenance of pure bred stock for the use of their members.

Field Crop Competitions.

Standing Field Crop Competitions are rapidly increasing in number, and satisfactory work is being done in this connection. Inaugurated in 1907 with 10 Societies, 325 Competitors and an acreage of 3,000, the numbers in the past three years have been; in 1908, 46 Societies, 650 Competitors and 6,000 acres; in 1909, 77 Societies, 1,200 Competitors and 20,000 acres; in 1910, there were 110 Societies, 1,650 farmers and 26,000 acres; 62 Judges were sent out by the Department this year, after first taking a short course of judging Standing Field Crops at the O. A. C., Guelph. In the majority of cases the judges inspected the fields of two Societies. The cost of the judges is taken out of the Legislative appropriation for this work. Fifty dollars in prizes were offered by each Society, towards which the Department made a grant of $30. The first three prize winners in each Society were, according to rules and regulations, eligible to compete at the Canadian National Exhibition both in sheaves and grain from the winning fields. The prizes offered by the Canadian National Exhibition were $240.00 for sheaves and $128.00 for grain. There were 135 fields represented in the Sheaf Competition. At the close of the Exhibition the sheaves which won prizes were shipped to the Ontario Government Office in London and are being exhibited in different parts of Great Britain as a sample of the productiveness of Ontario soil. The prize grain was retained by the Department and sent to the fifteen agricultural specialists in the Province, to be distributed by them to farmers in their different districts for seed purposes, with an agreement to return an equal quantity next fall, which, in turn, will be passed on to other farmers. The grain from the winning fields which did not take a prize at the Canadian National was purchased by the Department of Agriculture, with a view to distributing it in a similar manner to the settlers in New Ontario. The exhibit at the Canadian National was said by those in a position to judge to be the finest display of grain ever put up on the Continent.

There were exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition 250 bushels of grain from the prize winning fields, at the Guelph Winter Fair 840 bushels of grain, and at Ottawa 354 bushels, in all 1,444 bushels.

During the past season I have handed over to the agricultural specialists in this Province 146 bushels of selected prize-winning grain and potatoes. The balance, 1,298 bushels, was sold for seed, and the price received therefor was forwarded to the exhibitors of same.

At the Ottawa Winter Fair before the grain was sold we had two professors, one from Guelph and one from Ottawa, examine and test carefully every bag of grain sold, and when a sack was put up we told the buyers what weed seeds were in that grain, and in future whenever grain is sold from the Standing Field Crop Competitions you will know what weed seeds, if any, are contained in each lot.

Last year we had a lengthy discussion on the value of thorough cultivation of the soil and plowing matches. A resolution was submitted to the Convention, containing a proposal to ask the Government for a separate grant for these. This was defeated. Since that time a number of plowmen's organizations held a public meeting in the City of Toronto, and, after a lengthy discussion, the Ontario Plowmen's Association was organized, and the Minister of Agriculture was asked to have the same regularly incorporated. Knowing, as we do, that expert plowmanship means good farming, and your Convention having turned down the proposition, I am in hearty accord with the work proposed to be done through this newest organization of farmers. I expressed an opinion at the time that the Agricultural Societies should have taken up this important work.

Grain and Sheaves from Standing Field Crop Competitions at Canadian National.

I am pleased to state that Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, with but few exceptions, are realizing the importance of making their returns more promptly, and the Department is thus enabled at an earlier date to let the Societies know what their grants will be. I wish I could impress indelibly upon their minds the fact that dilatoriness on the part of two or three Secretaries delays the figuring out of all the grants.

The reports of the work of Agricultural Societies and your Convention are meeting with the approval of all interested; the number printed, however, is not sufficient to meet requests therefor. We also issued a bulletin, showing the scores of the different competitors in the Standing Field Crop Competitions and the list of prize winners at the Canadian National and Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs. Five thousand of these bulletins were printed, and seedsmen and farmers have written that they are of great value, as they can find readily in them the addresses of those who have the best quality of the different kinds of grain in the Province.

Regular notice of motion was made of the changing of the constitution so as to arrange definitely the method of electing District Directors. It will be for the delegates at this Convention to decide what will be the best plan to adopt. I arranged for the printing of cards with the number of each District on them. These are placed in the different parts of the hall, and the delegates from each district should occupy the seats allotted to their section. This, I think, will facilitate the manner of election. We were asked at the last Convention to submit a definite plan for the protection of Societies against loss of gate receipts at exhibitions occasioned by rain or snow storms. This proposition will be fully gone into at the evening session.

Last summer I attended a number of exhibitions held in Great Britain and the Continent. Notable among them were the Royal Show held at Liverpool, the Olympia in London, and the Brussels Exposition in Belgium. Ontario farmers have much to learn from many of the methods adopted in these older countries in the conduct of their fairs and exhibitions. Even at the smaller fairs in England, Scotland and Ireland the horses, cattle and sheep were better fitted for exhibition than can be seen at even our largest fairs in this country. The Midway is not in evidence there, and the educational features were prominent everywhere. Stock is judged in rings directly in front of grandstands, and the keenest interest is taken during the time of judging. At Fife, in Scotland, they had, to me, an interesting open and each horseshoer had his helper. The competition was for the swiftest horseshoeing competition. There was ten forges and anvils on the ground in the and best shoeing of single horses and teams in both light and heavy classes, for which large prizes were offered. At the Royal Show there were 115 entries in this class. The maximum scale of points in this competition was: Making shoes, 35; fitting, 30; driving nails, 15; general finish, 10; time, 10. Another feature at one of the Scottish fairs was the milking competition. Fifteen selected cows were tied in a large ring; they were numbered, and fifteen farmers' wives and daughters drew corresponding numbers to those on the cows. They all started milking at a signal given by the judges and as each finished her work the time was taken and the milk weighed. Then each milker was allowed to test her neighbor's cow, and the quantity obtained was weighed, and points deducted from the score of the first milker according to the quantity obtained by the stripper. This competition was viewed by thousands, and is considered in Scotland to be one of the prominent features, especially in the dairy section. This system might be inaugurated at some of our exhibitions, open to sons and daughters and employees of farmers. At one show there were 45 entries in a butter-making contest. The admission fees charged in these countries I speak of are much larger than ours. For instance, on the first

day of these fairs the usual charge is 5 shillings; on the second, 2 shillings and sixpence; the third, one shilling. The first and expensive day is attended only by the so-called aristocracy, the second by the middle classes, and the shilling day by laborers and herdsmen.

An interesting feature at these fairs was the large display of farm machinery. Many exhibits were made by our Canadian manufacturers, who, for some reason known to themselves, to a large extent boycott the fairs of the Province of Ontario. At all these exhibitions the machinery was in motion and the farmers could be seen crowding round and examining carefully improved types.

Large entries are made at these fairs of eggs from the different classes of barnyard fowl. Prizes are given for white and tinted eggs. At the Fife Exhibition in Scotland there were 23 exhibits of eggs of different breeds. Poultry plucking and trussing competitions are also held. The following are the points allowed:

PLUCKING.

Appearance and finish of Plucked Bird	45	Points.
Speed	40	"
Style of Work	10	"
Attire of Competitor	5	"
	100	Points.

TRUSSING.

Appearance and finish of Trussed Bird	50	Points.
Drawing	20	"
Speed	15	"
Style and Cleanliness of Work	10	"
Attire of Competitor	5	"
	100	Points.

One of the fairs I visited was in Londonderry, Ireland. All classes of horses and cattle at this show were of splendid quality. The stable at this fair was between 200 and 300 feet long, one story high, with a lofty ceiling, well lighted at side and top. The horses and cattle were tied on the side walls, with a very broad passage in the centre. One could stand at one end and see all the horses and cattle of the various breeds the whole length of this large building. This gave the visitors a splendid opportunity of comparing carefully the animals in the different classes.

The sheep exhibits, especially in Great Britain, were of splendid quality. At one show I saw nearly 1,000 sheep. Among the leading breeds were Oxfords, Shropshires, Southdowns, Hampshires, Suffolks, Dorsets, Lincolns, Leicesters, Cotswolds and Black-faced Mountain Sheep.

Interesting exhibits at all these fairs were wool in the fleece. Our Societies should give more encouragement to the sheep industry, and prizes for fleeces of wool would certainly be interesting. Large prizes were also offered for hives of bees.

Fairs in all the rural districts in Great Britain had large exhibits of plants and flowers, which were very attractive.

At the Brussels Horse Show in Belgium there were 1,000 Belgian horses exhibited, all of the same breed, type and color. The Government of that country have taken largely control of the Horse Breeding Industry, and, although that kingdom is one of the smallest in Europe, yet it has become famous for its great horse industry, and last year they exported 25,000 pure-bred horses for breeding

purposes, ranging in price from 3,000 to 60,000 francs, equal in our money to $600 to $12,000. Large prizes are offered in the breeding classes on condition that the horses taking prizes remain in the country for a term of years.

I have thus briefly outlined a few of the features adopted in the older countries of the world which might be of interest to you.

Reverting again to Ontario Fairs, I regret that many Societies last year allowed wheels of fortune, dice games, pools, coin-tables, draw lotteries and other illegal games. Under Section 32, Subsection 2, Societies permitting such illegal practices shall forfeit all claim to Legislative grant during the next ensuing year. A number of these fakirs were arrested last year by officers of the Government and

Champion Dairy Short Horn.

taken before local magistrates, who, in several instances, failed to do their duty, and allowed the parties arrested out on suspended sentence, or, where a fine was enforced, it was made payable in 15 days; and, of course, as these magistrates must have known, these crooks did not again visit their Worships. I would urge that in the interests of your Agricultural Societies, both from a moral and financial point of view, you see to it that the fairs of 1911 are run strictly in accordance with the Act regulating the same. Societies which break the law are in danger of losing their grants.

I cannot close my lengthy report without conveying to the officers and directors of your Association my gratitude for the invariable courtesy extended to me during the year which has just closed, and with all good wishes for your continued success, I thank you.

J. W. SHEPPARD: Did not Mr. Wilson tell us that if wheels of fortune or any other games of chance were allowed at any of our fairs the grant would be withheld?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: So far as I am concerned I would be in favor of withholding the grant. Some of the Societies do not send delegates to this Convention and do not hear the discussion, and thereby they endanger their finances, and their directors, according to the Agricultural Societies Act, are liable to fine or imprisonment for allowing games of chance on their grounds.

J. B. GOULD: Does not the Government furnish certificates to operators of side-shows, which protects the directors of Agricultural Societies?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: No Government would be foolish enough to issue certificates or licenses to any class of men. That would be an infringement on a law which they had enacted, and no licenses such as Mr. Gould refers to were issued by the Government of Ontario or the Department of Agriculture.

THOS. DIXON: What are you going to do when a man with a wheel of fortune starts up in the grounds without any permission?

The PRESIDENT: You should have constables on your grounds.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: I can quite understand how these men get on the grounds when directors are busy, but somebody should be on guard at the gate and see that they are not allowed inside. The Act provides for this and also states that they must not operate their nefarious games within 300 yards of exhibition grounds.

HY. FOREMAN: We have a great many of these games. We hear many differences of opinion as to them, and what should come under the heading of games of chance. On the different boards of Agricultural Societies there are upright, honest men, who believe they are doing right from a moral standpoint if a certain number of these games are allowed; and then after the exhibition is over you will probably hear these men, who acted in an honest, upright, conscientious manner, denounced from some platform where they could not defend themselves as men who supported immoral proceedings.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Section 32, subsection 2, of the Agricultural Societies Act reads:

"The officers of the society shall prevent all immoral or indecent shows and all kinds of gambling and all games of chance, including wheels of fortune, dice games, pools, coin tables, draw lotteries or other illegal games at the place of holding the exhibition or fair, or within 300 yards thereof, and any association or society permitting the same shall forfeit all claim to any legislative grant during the year next ensuing."

We have distinctly laid down the line, we have settled this fact, and any magistrate or constable has a right to interfere. Where a man sells balls to throw at a negro's head or throw rings on canes, these are considered games of skill. The line is drawn clearly and distinctly.

HY FOREMAN: I rise to a question of explanation. There is not a man in this chamber to-day that is more opposed to gambling in all its forms than I am.

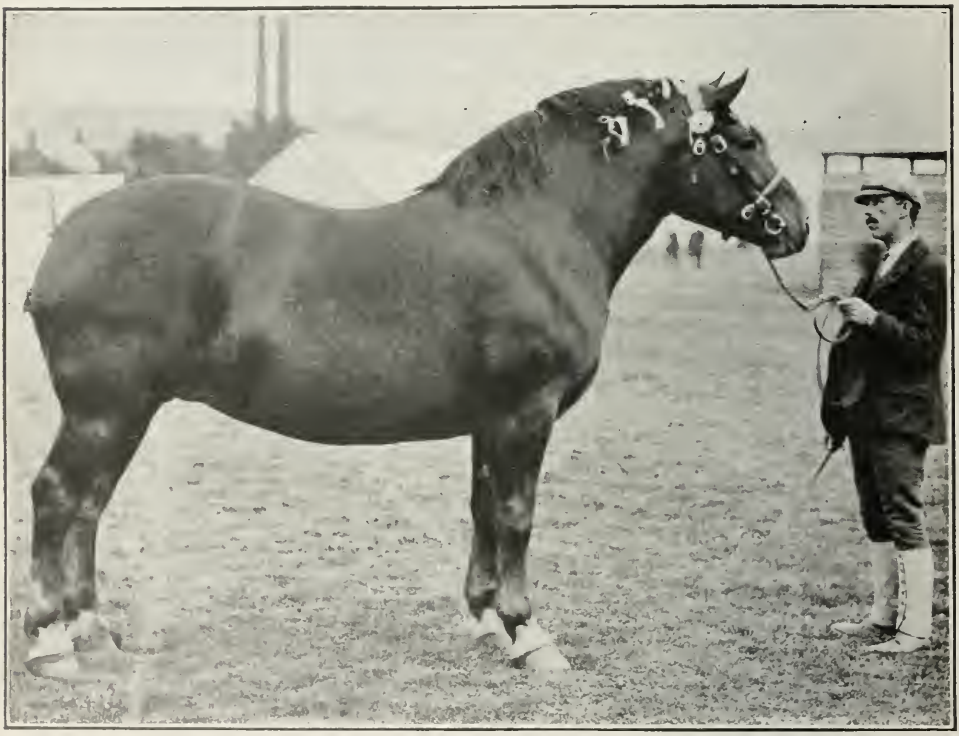
C. W. NEVILLE: We were not dealing fairly with our Superintendent when he was giving an address, interrupting him, when there was a space on the programme for discussion, but I wish to say that I am a representative of one of the largest Societies, and at our exhibition we have a man specially deputed to attend to our concessions, and we invariably ask the question, "Are you willing to comply with the Law?" We charge a fee, and if he attempts any illegal practices he is promptly ejected.

GEO. ANDREW: We have a manager on our grounds. I acted in that capacity for five years. I stand at the gate, and before any man gets on the grounds

I question him, and if I think his business is an illegal one I exclude him, but if he convinces me it is all right I let him in on the distinct understanding that he will comply with the law in every respect. If Societies will appoint a manager they will have no difficulty. So far as Midways are concerned, they are a source of revenue. We must have a merry-go-round for the children. I am not in favor of doing away with the Midway, but we should have it as free from all suspicion of immorality as possible.

R. H. Leary: I move that on a subject a delegate be only allowed to speak once for three minutes.

Mr. Park: I second the motion.—Carried.



Champion Suffolk.

The President: You can go on now and discuss Mr. Wilson's address; three minutes is the time allowed to each speaker.

Wm. Scarf: In regard to this Field Crop Competition, it would be better to make it compulsory for any one winning or exhibiting in these field competitions to supply grain the same as samples shown at different fairs, at a reasonable price.

W. E. McKillican: In regard to the importance of having judging commence promptly at an early hour, while I think ten o'clock too early, the judging should start earlier than it usually does. In many cases the judges come a long distance. However, when it is not commenced before two o'clock it entails loss of time to the exhibitors, and people are disappointed when they find that the judging is not finished. That is an important point and one that should be dealt with by the directors.

GEO. L. MILLER: I do not see much argument in this. We pay the judge for a day's work and we are not supposed to let that judge go till he has finished his work, no matter how late it may be. You ought to know your own local conditions, and, if you do not, you had better get off the board of directors. It is nonsense to take up the time of this Association working out conditions. If you know that your judge cannot get through by starting to judge at one o'clock certainly start at ten. If he wants to leave your fair ground at four o'clock say, "I am paying you for one day's work." If we want to hold a fair till five o'clock it is nobody else's business.

D. MESSENGER: I have acted as judge for the Department several times. At one show, although there was a programme, the Directors kept me an hour and a half waiting for them. I was kept there until the moon was an hour high, and had to go to a show next day, rise at four o'clock in the morning and travel on a freight train.

A. F. ALLEN: The directors have just as good morals as any one else, but no doubt a great many people are ready to criticize. Any citizen has the right to stop games of chance as I have done. I was one of the committee selling the rights on the grounds, and we have a magistrate who will do his duty. In regard to the Departmental judging: I notice that our good Superintendent said there were only nine complaints from directors of Agricultural Societies; well, I have heard nine complaints around our own little burg, but I think most of them were not well taken. It is a very common thing for a man to think that his animal is better than any one else's. About the time of judging, we saw fit a few years ago to change our time. We used to start at one o'clock, but we were not getting through our work fast enough and we started at ten o'clock; but sometimes the committee has occasion to ask the judge to wait awhile. Probably we have heard over the 'phone that some stock is arriving and their entries are here, and our exhibition is not too large, and we wait half an hour to give them a chance to get in. The directors and the superintendent are there to look after all these things and it can be well done.

JAS. BRETHOUR: There has been quite a bit of discussion about this judging at ten o'clock. I am acquainted with the Societies in our district, to one of which I have belonged about 22 years. I do not think I am out of place in saying that Uxbridge, Sunderland, Beaverton, Udora, Oakwood, Lindsay, are all dependent upon the gate receipts, and there is no judging allowed at any of these places until we find that the people have come in to see the stock and animals judged. If the judging were done at that time these people would have no chance at all of seeing anything, because at the fairs I have mentioned the people never come until after dinner. Of course, at Toronto and other big places they are judging all the time and coming in all the time. In regard to the directors, at most of these fairs they are about the heaviest exhibitors, and it is all left to one or two to do the work at fair times. The directors who are exhibiting are always looking after their stock, and what can we do? If a fakir gets on to the grounds we can hardly recognise him, and that is the way we are handicapped. You ought to get independent men to go on the boards, if they are prudent and honest. I have had experience of it for so many years, and the President of this large Association will back me up in the assertion I have made.

J. W. SHEPPARD: I move that the Superintendent's report be accepted, and that this Association tender to him our thanks for his comprehensive address.

Motion seconded and carried.

The PRESIDENT: We have with us this afternoon Dr. Rutherford, who is slightly indisposed and probably would not be able to be with us this evening, and I am going to take the liberty of changing the programme and call on him in the place of Mr. Sangster, who has kindly consented to give his address later on.

WOULD LICENSING OF STALLIONS TEND TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF HORSE CLASSES AT OUR EXHIBITIONS?

DR. RUTHERFORD, OTTAWA.

When I was first asked by Mr. Lockie Wilson to present a paper at this meeting on the question as to whether the licensing of stallions would have a tendency to improve entries at fairs, I must confess that, being a strong advocate of stallion control, I consented without having fully grasped the exact meaning of the title. Had I taken time to consider the matter I would probably have declined the task as one of supererogation.

As a matter of fact, the proposition that the licensing of stallions should improve the classes at shows is a self-evident one, as can be easily demonstrated by reference to the conditions already existing in various parts of our own country.

In the admirable Report of the Special Investigation into the status of Horse-breeding in Ontario, organized by the Provincial Department of Agriculture in 1906, are to be found a number of proofs of the truth of this broad statement.

We find that in the whole Province of Ontario there were at that time 1,615 registered stallions, serviceably sound, being 60 per cent. of the total number examined, which was, as nearly as possible, a complete census. There were also 169, or 6 per cent., registered stallions which were unsound.

Of the grade, or non-registered stallions, there were classed as sound 740, or 28 per cent. of the whole, while of such animals in the unsound category there were 163, forming 6 per cent. of the total number examined, the same figure as that quoted for the registered horses. At first glance this would appear to put them on an even footing as regards soundness, but when the totals in each class are considered the result is altogether in favor of the registered horse. The number of unsound pure-breds, viz., 169, is only a shade over 9½ per cent. of the class, while the 163 unsound grades constitute over 21 per cent. of the 740 unregistered sires.

Let us now look for a moment at the distribution of these animals: In the County of Ontario we find that there were, in 1906, 113 stallions, of which 106 were registered, two being classed as unsound, while only seven grade stallions, all passed as sound, were discovered by the inspectors. This shows that 92 per cent. of the stallions in the county were registered and sound.

The County of Perth had 78 registered stallions, all sound, and 17 grade stallions, of which four were unsound, thus showing the percentage of sound registered horses to be 82 per cent.

The County of Middlesex had 120 stallions, of which 99 were registered and sound, 21 were unregistered, one of the latter being unsound, the percentage of sound registered horses in this case being also 82 per cent.

The County of York had 125 stallions, divided as follows: Registered and sound, 106; registered, unsound, 5; grades, sound, 13; grades, unsound, 1; percentage of registered sound horses, 79.

The County of Elgin had 55 stallions, 44 being registered, with one unsound; 11 grades all passed as sound. The percentage of sound registered stallions in this county was 78.

The County of Waterloo had 60 stallions; of these 50 were pure bred, four being unsound, while the 10 grades were all passed as sound; percentage of sound registered horses 76.

The County of Huron had 114 stallions, 86 being sound registered animals, 12 registered, unsound, and two grades unsound, the percentage in this case of pure bred sound horses being 75.

The County of Wellington had 136 stallions, 94 being registered and sound, 10 registered unsound, 25 grades sound, and 7 grades unsound, the percentage of sound registered horses being 70.

"Diamond Jubilee," Winner of the Derby.

Having selected these counties on account of their large percentage of pure bred sound horses, let us look at the other side of the shield:

The County of Grenville had 39 stallions, six only being pure bred and sound, four pure bred unsound, 15 grades sound and 14 grades unsound, the percentage of sound registered horses being 16.

In Lennox and Addington there were 47 stallions, of which eight were pure bred and sound, eight pure bred and unsound, 15 grades sound, and 16 grades unsound, the percentage of sound registered horses here being also 16.

In the County of Stormont there were 25 stallions, five being pure bred and sound, 20 being grades, of which latter five were unsound, the percentage of sound registered horses in this county figuring out at 19.

In the County of Leeds there were 25 stallions, six being registered and sound, three registered unsound, 10 grades sound, and six grades unsound, the percentage of sound registered horses being therefore 20.

To any one familiar with horse breeding, and especially with horse breeding operations in Ontario, it is in the face of these figures practically superfluous to say anything more regarding the advisability of utilizing the services of pure bred and sound sires for the purpose of increasing the desirable horse stock of the country. Figures when honestly treated do not lie, while facts speak louder than words, and when one places the figures quoted above in juxtaposition with the facts as they exist in the various counties named, the argument in favor of the pure bred sire is, to my mind, complete. It is not for me to criticize the intelligence of the farmers in the different localities in this Province, nor to institute any invidious comparisons between horse breeders here and horse breeders yonder, but it is a matter of common knowledge that the horses produced in the counties shown to have the highest percentage of pure-bred registered sires are, as a rule, infinitely better and more valuable than those produced in the counties showing the opposite condition, and in which the breeders are content to produce inferior horses through the use of grade or mongrel stallions.

I cannot, therefore, refrain from making the broad statement that as regards the existence of sound agricultural knowledge and general progressiveness in the various counties of Ontario, especially in all live stock matters, with the possible exception of dairying, it would be difficult to find a much safer or more reliable summary than furnished by the Report from which these figures are derived.

The Canadian farmer, except in the most remote and backward districts, has been for some time alive to the fact that it does not pay him to breed from the scrub bull, the scrub boar, or the scrub ram, and although the use of pure bred males of these species is unfortunately by no means universal, the advance in this respect is reasonably satisfactory. Strange to say, however, a large percentage of our farmers continue to use the scrub stallion, the result being that the country is flooded with shapeless, and often useless, misfits and nondescripts, for which it is difficult to find a profitable sale, while there is always a ready demand for the well-bred, good-looking, special purpose horse, whether heavy draft, express, carriage, hunter or cob.

Some of this perversity may be attributed to a short-sighted desire to economize in the matter of service fees, but, after many years of observation, I am convinced that by far the most important factors are the mendacity and misrepresentation resorted to by the owners of grade stallions, who do not care what they say or print so long as they succeed in making a good season.

The pedigrees printed on the route bills and cards of many of the worst mongrels travelling the country are so adroitly twisted and so cunningly worded as to puzzle anyone but an expert in such matters. It is not unusual to see a horse masquerading as its own sire or grandsire. I recollect one case in which a horse was credited not only with the lineage but the performance of his great-grandsire. I have in my possession an extensive collection of pedigrees of this kind, some of which would be amusing were it not for the fact that they were deliberately devised for the dishonest purpose of obtaining money under false pretences.

At this point the statements I have made, and the arguments adduced from them, in favor of the pure-bred as against the grade sire, impinge upon the question of license. Some of you may have felt that I had, even after what I said in the beginning, mistaken my subject and drifted altogether away from the ques-

tion with which I am supposed to deal. I am fully aware, regretfully aware I may say, that in any legislation covering the licensing of stallions which it might be possible, under present conditions, to introduce in Ontario, provision would have to be made for the grade stallion as well as the more profitable and reliable pure-bred.

Our experience in the West, however, where legislation of this kind has been in force for a considerable number of years, has shown that the grade stallion not only does not increase under a license system, but, on the contrary, soon shows a marked tendency to disappear from the field.

The smooth-spoken owner, or the even more glib-tongued groom, deprived of the immoral support of his lying route bill, and forced to exhibit his license, which at once places his horse in the category to which he belongs, soon becomes discouraged, and when, in addition, he is prevented from entering at fairs and exhibitions by the application of the rule now practically universal in the Western Provinces, that none but pure-bred stallions can be shown, the victory of the pure-bred sire is complete, and the mongrel is relegated to the collar which he should have worn from his youth up.

Associations which do not enforce this rule are deservedly considered non-progressive and out of date. After all, the only really sound reason for the existence of an agricultural fair or exhibition is to increase and develop the knowledge of the farmer and his family, and it is a mistaken principle for an organization of this kind to lend countenance to such a rank and undesirable impostor as the grade stallion invariably is. Nothing would give me more pleasure than the justification by means of definite statements and facts of the somewhat strong language which I am in the habit of using when discussing the grade stallion. One argument of this kind I will use when we come to deal with the progeny from the exhibition point of view. Meanwhile, I have no hesitation in saying that, so far as the stallions themselves are concerned, there is absolutely no comparison in point of interest and attraction to either exhibitor or spectator between a ring filled with high-class pure-bred stallions and one in which the competitors belong to the mongrel class.

It is true that some of the latter are good-looking horses, excellent individuals, and perhaps well adapted for some particular class of work; but what of their progeny?

Nowadays, the grade stallion is practically always the result of a first cross between a pure-bred sire and a non-registered dam, though occasionally he may be from a dam of another pure breed, in which case he is more correctly known as a "cross-bred." Both are evil, but of the two, the last-mentioned is, for reasons which could be given did time permit, perhaps the less harmful.

The first mentioned or grade stallion is always from a pure-bred horse because the grade horse, no matter how handsome or symmetrical he may be, cannot, from a grade female even as good as himself, produce a colt that in point of looks, quality or substance, will be the equal of either sire or dam. Colts so bred are, therefore, seldom good-looking enough to be kept entire, even by the most ill-informed or prejudiced breeder. When we find that in Ontario County, to go no further with the list, there were in 1906 113 stallions, of which 106 are pure-bred, and seven only were grades, we need scarcely look further for an answer to the question which forms the title of this address. No county in the Province shows so many stallions, and good ones, to say nothing at present of other horses, as does the County of Ontario, which has long been deservedly regarded as the head centre of live stock breeding intelligence on the North American Continent.

The other counties near the head of the list are but little behind in the matter of exhibits, although their strength in this respect is perhaps demonstrated to a greater degree in the exhibition of the progeny than of the sires themselves.

This phase of our subject must not be overlooked; it being admitted, as it must be, that the stock from pure-bred sires, intelligently used by intelligent men, is superior to stock of the mixed or "cocktail" variety, no great perspicacity is required to see that in a district where good colts and young horses abound and where farmers, and especially their sons, are keen on the improvement of stock, there is certain to exist a friendly rivalry which will tend to largely increase the entries at local fairs and shows, as well as at the larger exhibitions. I scarcely think we need pursue the subject further, the facts being so evident as to render argument superfluous.

Champion Hackney Mare.

It may interest you to know that I happen to be the father of the first legislation relative to the licensing of stallions which was ever passed in Canada. The history of this legislation is somewhat curious. In 1893, when I represented Portage Plains in the Manitoba Legislature, times were very hard and rapidly getting harder. Horses, in common with all other agricultural products, were low in price; chattel mortgages were numerous, and many stallion owners found themselves losing heavily because of sheriffs' sales and foreclosures, many of the latter of course covering mares in foal.

A movement was started for the purpose of securing legislation which should give the stallion owner a lien on any colts the progeny of his horse, unless and until the service fees were paid. The matter naturally fell into my hands and I then utilized, in the carrying out of a long-cherished idea of my own, the agitation which had been started for an entirely different purpose. I have embodied in this address the Act which is a verbatim copy of the original Bill introduced by me, no alteration having been made in its passage either through the House or in Committee.

Some of you may have heard of the quasi-political organization known as the Patrons of Industry, which flourished about that time. In Manitoba, as elsewhere, this party was strongly in evidence, and I thought at the time, and still think, that it was quite a feat to secure this legislation under the conditions then prevailing. I may say that, after being in force for a year or two, it was found necessary to make a slight change in Section 4 of this Act, by which the period therein mentioned was extended from nine months to one year.

AN ACT TO PROTECT HORSE BREEDERS IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Assented to March 11th, 1893.)

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Horse Breeders' Lien Act."

2. Any owner of a stallion domiciled in Manitoba and registered in any of the following Stud Books, that is to say, The Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland, The Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada (appendix excepted), The English Shire Horse Stud Book, The Suffolk Stud Book of Great Britain, Stud Book Percheron de France, Percheron Stud Book of America, Stud Book des Chevaux de Traits Francais, The English General Stud Book (for thoroughbred horses), The American Stud Book (for thoroughbred horses), The Stud Book Francais (for thoroughbred horses), The American Trotting Register, The Stud Book Francais des Chevaux Demi-Sang, Stud Book des Eleveurs Francais de la Race des Chevaux Demi-Sang, Stud Book of the Royal Prussian Main Stud Trakehnen, Hanoverian Stud Book of Germany, Oldenburger Gestutbuch, Stud Book of the Holstein Elb Marshes, Cleveland Bay Stud Book of Great Britain, Yorkshire Coach Horse Stud Book, Hackney Stud Book of Great Britain, may register such stallion in the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, and procure a certificate of such registration in a form to be prescribed by the Minister of said Department.

Such owners shall pay to the said Department for such registration the sum of $5.

3. Every bill, poster and advertisement issued by the owner of such stallion, or used by him for advertising such stallion shall contain a copy of such certificate, otherwise the owner shall not be entitled to the benefit of this Act.

4. The owner of any stallion registered under the second Section of this Act, or his agent, may file in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the judicial division in which the owner or person in charge of any mare upon which such stallion performs service resides, within nine months after such service has been performed, a statutory declaration setting forth:

(1) The amount of service fee.
(2) That the same is unpaid.
(3) The fact of such service.
(4) A reasonable description of such mare, and
(5) The name and residence of the owner of such mare. And the County Court Clerk shall file the said affidavit upon receipt of a fee of ten cents.

5. The owner of such stallion upon filing such affidavit and complying with the provisions of this Act shall have a lien to the amount of said service fee and costs as hereinafter provided upon the colt or filly, the offspring of any such stallion from the service in respect of which the said affidavit is filed, which lien shall take and have priority over any and all writs of execution, chattel mortgages, bills of sale, liens, claims and encumbrances whatsoever.

6. If payment of the service fee is not made before the first day of January in the year following the year in which the colt or filly is born, the owner of said stallion or his duly authorized agent may, at any time before the first day of May following, take possession of the colt or filly upon which he has such lien as aforesaid, wherever

the same may be found, and may proceed to sell the same by public auction after giving the person in whose possession the said colt or filly was when taken, ten days' notice in writing of such intention to sell, which notice may be effectually given to such person by delivering the same to him personally, or by posting the notice up on the door of such person's last known place of residence in Manitoba.

7. The proceeds of such sale shall be applied first in payment of the reasonable expenses of the taking of possession, giving of notice, and conduct of sale not in all in any case exceeding $10, next in payment of the said service fee, and the balance shall be paid by the owner of the stallion to the person from whose possession such colt or filly was taken, on demand.

8. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

I may say that in introducing this Bill I considered it simply the thin end of the wedge, it having been my intention to add in succession provisions relating to hereditary unsoundness, conformation and breeding. I shortly afterwards, however, exchanged the local Legislature for the House of Commons, and did not have an opportunity of carrying my work to a conclusion.

Clydesdales at Canadian National.

The Manitoba Act stood for twelve years practically without amendment, and it was not until 1906 that the present fairly comprehensive measure was adopted. It, however, embodies most of the provisions of my old Bill.

In 1898 my advice was asked by the Commissioner of Agriculture at Regina with regard to the advisability of introducing similar or even more advanced legislation in the North-West Territories, with the result that in 1899 the Territorial Government enacted what was known as the "Horse Breeders' Lien Ordinance," replacing this in 1903 by the more comprehensive "Horse Breeders' Ordinance." This latter legislation is still in force in Alberta and Saskatchewan, having been, on the division of the Territories in 1905, continued by the governments of both provinces.

Legislation of a fairly advanced character providing for the licensing of stallions by Provincial Departments of Agriculture is now in force in each of the

three prairie provinces, while the Government of British Columbia has so far been content with the enforcement of a replica of my original Manitoba Act.

It is, as can be readily understood, much easier to secure the passage of legislation of this kind in a new country where conditions are in a state of flux, and where the vested interests are comparatively unimportant, than in a community whose beginnings were in a less advanced age, and in which custom and prejudice may at times block the path of progress.

It is, however, scarcely fitting that Ontario, which has led the Dominion in general and professional education, as in commercial and industrial enterprise, should lag behind her younger sisters as she is doing in this and several kindred matters. On the other hand, it is scarcely fair to blame the whole Province for the apathy or indifference shown by the inhabitants of its less progressive and well-informed districts.

I have already shown that in many parts of Ontario farmers and breeders are alive to their own interests and desirous of improving and safeguarding the horse-breeding industry.

Any law should be, and generally is, merely a public opinion which has gradually developed strength until the demand for its authoritative expression in a concrete form can be no longer disregarded. This being the case, it is only a matter of time until the more backward sections of the Province, following the lead of those districts which have already demonstrated their belief in the pure-bred sire, will join with them in demanding that grade stallions, if not banished altogether, shall be known for what they really are.

Wm. Scarf: You have seen how this Act works in the Western Provinces; would you recommend it for Ontario?

Dr. Rutherford: Yes, I have no hesitation in answering in the affirmative. I happen to have here in reference to that an extract from the Report of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta (1909) which may interest you as having a bearing on this phase of the question. He says, in speaking of the stallions enrolled under the Ordinance of 1903 in the Province of Alberta for the year 1909:—

"The total enrolments for the year show a slight decrease since last year, but as this decrease was in grade stallions, it is rather a good sign than otherwise. Though small, it is gratifying to note the steady increase from year to year in the percentage of pure-breds enrolled and the equally steady decrease of 'grades.'"

A Delegate: I have listened with a great deal of interest to Dr. Rutherford's address. It is time something should be done along that line. I do not object to the horses that have not got a pedigree so much as to the horses whose owners try to prove that they have them. I move a vote of thanks to Dr. Rutherford, in which I am sure I have the co-operation and sympathy of all.

W. S. Given: The reason I wish to second that is that I am a printer, and also interested in Agricultural Societies. As you know, all printers have more or less cards to print. It has been very amusing sometimes to have a man come in and say: "I wish you would fix me up a pedigree. My horse is descended from so-and-so; have you any pedigree of that horse?" Perhaps three or four dozen pedigrees are about the office, and he will sit down and scratch his head, and by-and-by he will evolve something he will ask you to print. Of course we do not care so long as we get our money for printing the cards. There is a great deal of that being done in all printing offices, but not so much of late as in former years.

The motion was carried.

DAVID YOUNG: While we thank Dr. Rutherford for his valuable information, as a farmer from Caledonia I think the farmers in the Province of Ontario are quite able to look after themselves. Mr. Lockie Wilson has said our horse industry is improving greatly. We all know that; but, perhaps, we are not improving as rapidly as we should. Still, I am doubtful whether horse legislation the same as in the West would do here. We have not the mares.

A. C. GRIFFIN: While the last paper was being read, which I appreciated very much, there is a point I would like our friend to give a decision upon. The highest type of horse to-day is produced by a cross-bred. The result is in nearly every case a high-class harness and saddle horse, or combination horse, as the case may be, according to the individuality of the animal. The result is where we have been producing this class of horse we find ourselves tied up and our old stand-by, the brood mare, has become old.

DR. RUTHERFORD: As I understand it, the gentleman requires information on a new breed of horse. In preserving the present breed of horses (I do not see how it could be done otherwise) you should fix the type and continue it by breeding heavy bred with heavy bred. Well, it cannot be done in your lifetime or in mine, because it means the formation of a new breed of horses.

R. W. GRIERSON: There is not one farmer in a hundred that knows anything about a pedigree. They can easily be fooled, and this license system would put them in a position where they cannot be deceived.

DR. SIMMONS: As has been the custom in years past, the Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions Association have an election of officers, and your Executive in conclave this morning have drawn up a motion along this line, moved by myself, seconded by C. W. Neville, that the nomination and election of the officers, as well as the directors, take place on Thursday, the 9th of February, at 9 a.m., and continue until said officers are duly elected. We ask that the Constitution of this Association be so amended and changed as to meet with the provisions of this motion in accordance therewith. I take pleasure in moving that the resolution be adopted as one of the changes.

The PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that the nomination and election of officers, as well as directors, take place on Thursday, the 9th of February, at 9 a.m., and continue until said officers are duly elected.—Carried.

DR. SIMMONS: As you are aware, I have somewhat concerned myself with the matter of special attractions, and especially with that section dealing with the speeding of horses. Most of us like to see these sports conducted in a proper manner. Now, I have observed, as no doubt you have, one of our difficulties is this, that a number of very good horses turn up at agricultural fairs. In our Society we try to keep the purses down to a small amount—$200 or $300—and I have suggested, and have taken the matter up with the National Trotting Association, that they take too much cognizance of the mark at such speeding contests where the purse is limited to $300 or less. I contend that the fact that a horse has taken a mark at a fair should not be a bar to it entering the larger races. Now if the Fairs and Exhibitions Association would fall in with this idea we would then be in a position to have these exhibitions at our fairs without resorting to methods now practised, and in the estimation of this Association it would be well for the National Trotting Association to recognize two marks, one a fair mark and another a race mark, and that the fair mark should not stand as a bar in a contest at a larger regularly constituted race meet.

The PRESIDENT: I have a motion here, moved by A. A. POWERS, Orono, seconded by ADOLPH HENRY, as follows:

"Whereas the present system of the Provincial Agricultural Department in sending out judges where required is a step in the right direction, if Societies employing them are properly safeguarded in the selection of competent men; and whereas the result of the work of the Departmental Judge has in too many instances disclosed a somewhat serious lack of competence and caused trouble and annoyance to the fair directors and a loss of confidence in the Society that it may be difficult to restore: Be it therefore resolved that the Executive of this Fairs and Exhibitions Association be directed to make representations to the Department of Agriculture with a view to inducing them to require a demonstration of fitness by actual test, so that only men of proved practical ability be sent out as expert or qualified judges of agricultural fairs in future."

J. Lockie Wilson: This was just handed to me at the meeting and I called up my office, and I find (as I previously told you, we always write to the Secretaries asking them to state whether the judges sent them were satisfactory or not) that our records show that on November 2nd, 1910, I received the following letter from the Secretary of the Orono Fair, of which the mover and seconder are officers:

Orono, Nov. 2nd, 1910.

J. Lockie Wilson, Esq., Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I received a communication from you of date of Sept. 22nd, regarding success of Orono Fair, and likewise the satisfaction given by Judges sent us.

The Judges sent by you certainly gave satisfaction generally, one and all. Have not heard a single word of complaint against any of them. Was speaking to the President just now, and he is quite willing to back this up.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) Jno. Rickaby,
Secretary Orono Fair.

The Mover and Seconder of this resolution have evidently been misled.

A. A. Powers: I am the mover of that resolution and a member of that Agricultural Society. We made no complaint from the Orono Fair, and I am not here to say that we had any good reason to make a complaint, but I am here to say this, that I know in a great many instances men have been sent out to judge who are not competent to do the work which they were called upon to do. Now the Superintendent has said that the fact that so few complaints have been made speaks a great deal for the honor and fairness of these men. I may say that this resolution is not intended to attack in any way the men sent out by the Department, but we do say the Societies employing them should be safeguarded in some way against incompetent men, and I have heard of quite a number of them. Allow me to recite one or two instances. I know a gentleman from Clarke Township sent out to judge dairy cattle and that man is a breeder of Shorthorns. Now, does anybody consider that man is competent to judge dairy cattle? He might be, but ten to one he is not—the man does not claim he is. [The Judge referred to is Mr. A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, who is a breeder of beef cattle, but who was recommended to the Department as a capable judge of different classes of cattle and swine. We are frequently asked for one man to judge all classes of cattle, as was the case at fairs on Mr. Colwill's circuit, and in such instances we endeavor to send the one we think best qualified to meet these conditions.—*Ed.*] It was said by the Superintendent, and I think by the President, that no man should accept these positions unless competent, but perhaps they think they are. In this particular case the man admits that he is not competent, but was requested by the Department to do the work and went out and did it. All

we ask is that we be safeguarded by test. It would not be difficult for the Department to hold tests over the Province whereby these men could prove they are competent for the work. It could easily be done without any expense. It has been said, and quite truly, that it will not be long before men are better judges, but now is the time, if ever, that we need actual demonstrations of fitness.

A DELEGATE: I should be sorry to see that resolution pass at this meeting. It casts a reflection upon the personnel of the judges sent out by the Department, which the mover of the resolution when he gets up does not back up, except in one case which he speaks of, where a beef cattle judge judged milking stock; but, as I said before, that resolution to my mind casts reflection upon the judges who, perhaps, are not infallible, and we can get along with the suggestion that has been made by the Superintendent, that, as soon as it is practicable, judges will be trained.

Prize Cheviot Shearling.

I cannot understand how this man was sent out if he did not put in his application to the Department, certified to by three men who knew something of his abilities along that line. I know last year I was asked to pass an opinion on a judge from our district; I wrote back that I did not know sufficiently about him and therefore could not say. He lived in our village, was a horse-buyer, but I could not say he would be a good judge. I did not know. He might be all right and he might not, and therefore I could not recommend him.

A DELEGATE: Last year a man in East Peterborough asked to be recommended by our Society as a judge. I will not say on what. He stated that he had been

recommended by two Societies. He lived in our neighborhood, but we did not recommend him. The President said we did not know of his ability and we could not do it.

WM. SCARF: I have been engaged by the Province for a number of years, and I know a great many judges. I have run across probably nearly half the judges out. I think you would not get half these men to pass any examination. I don't think it would be right. We have the very best judges in the country out. Men employed by the Provincial Government have judged at the big American Fairs, and yet these men might not be able to pass a technical examination. It is a very critical matter. Take Mr. Robson, of Ilderton. He stands above reproach. I do not think you could get him for any amount to judge. and no two men go into the ring that would probably have the same idea of the same animal. Animals going from one show to another have not been placed in the same position. The animal may get off its feed, or go back in different ways in two or three days. And another thing, the animal may not strike the judge's eye in the same way. The very best judge we have in America came into the ring and inside of a week upset his own judgment. I called his attention to it, and he told the men the reason: he saw the animal in a different light and it stood in a different position.

A DELEGATE: I breed four or five mares every year and handle a large number of horses annually, and as I have followed this horse and stock judging from its infancy, we are far ahead of what we were six years ago. We are making rapid strides. It may be true that the Department has been in some particular cases short of judges. If we educate the young men there will not be a dearth of good judges in the near future and these discussions will be done away with when we have enough men to do the work for us. The Department is raising the standard. They cannot make us all horsemen, judges of beef or dairy cattle or sheep—some have their likings along different lines. I believe the only way to make a boy a good judge is to bring him up from his earliest youth in the hog yard or the horse stable. A man who does not know a horse has no business to go into a horse ring to judge. You tell me the horse world is no better to-day than years ago! Dr. Rutherford's address is a good one in his line. but in ten years' time his advice will not be required. Every man will be breeding pure-breds, and in the East we are in favor of all stock being pure-bred.

W. E. MCKILLICAN: This is a reflection on our Superintendent and the Department of Agriculture, and it is premature. Many a man who breeds a certain class of cattle has been a close observer of lines of stock other than his own. We have had young men who have gone to Chicago and other places and judged cattle that they never saw before and made a success of it, and have for years in succession brought back high honors for their expert judging of stock.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Referring briefly to the resolution moved and seconded by officers of the Orono Agricultural Society casting a reflection on the work of one of the judges on a circuit of several fairs, I wish to state that the Secretaries of the Societies referred to when asking for a judge on cattle did not state specifically their requirement, so the regular circuit judge was sent. The way to get over the difficulty referred to would be for your Secretaries to state that a judge for dairy stock is wanted. A peculiar circumstance, however, in this case is that at none of the fairs at which Mr. Colwill officiated as judge were any complaints made to me. I know there will be mistakes made by judges; they are certainly not all perfect. but when you consider the few complaints made out of 300 judges, the showing indeed might be worse. If any complaints had been

made to me as to judges being incompetent, I would at once have called them off, as I have done in many cases, and struck the judges off the list.

J. Brockbank: I have had some experience in judging, having been sent out for a great many years, perhaps thirty or thirty-five, and the greatest trouble I find in judging is this: We differ in the type. We do not differ so much in the individual horse. I have particular types in my own mind, and I work just as close to them as I have material to work on. Other judges do not do that. They take the individual horse, whether adapted for that class or not. That is where the trouble comes in very often, if we would work closely to a type. If judges would get together and talk the matter over and get our types as close as we possibly could we would give very much more satisfaction. But there is one thing I have always done: If there is any dissatisfaction as to my judging, I say, "If you see me do something that you consider not just right explain it to me. I am here to give what instruction I can, and what help I can to the Societies represented. That is what I am here to do."

J. J. Beaumont: We should ask for judges on dairy or beef cattle, or for the different classes of sheep, but it is difficult to do that in a small Society. I believe the judges as a rule will not give preference to the cattle or the animals. We have had general satisfaction up in our district.

D. Evans: While I am not going to cast any reflection at all on expert judging, I want to voice the sentiment that has found expression at some of our fairs. It is said that the heavy horse judges generally sent out by the Department are men who are partial to the Clyde or Shire, and that other breeds are not favorably considered, even though the animal shown side by side may be equal or better. Now, I am not in a position to say whether the complaint is well founded or not, as I am not a horseman, but, if it is true, there ought to be some instruction given to those sent out to judge.

A. C. Graham: Last year Prof. Day told us there was no such thing as a perfect horse judge. Now that was one of the truest things I have ever heard. I will give you one example: I sent two colts to the fair, the same age; one I would give $25 more for than the other. The Government expert ruled out what I consider to be the second best colt, and he is the second best colt to-day. That was a couple of years ago. There should be, however, I believe, some uniform system by which certain types of horses could be classified, and it would be well for our Superintendent to consult with some of those men and give a few directions to the judges going out, so that there will be uniformity of judging. Every one of the judges has his own ideas; one may lay more stress on the hind legs of a horse, another on the front, or as to symmetry, muscles, or a certain kind of neck and throat; and, for these reasons, there should be uniformity and some instructions given, or those who go out to judge should meet and discuss the important points.

R. A. Harrington: It would to a certain extent handicap the Department in obtaining judges, and the demand for them is increasing from year to year. In our Society we have had considerable experience. We have had five each year now for some years, and we have found them generally satisfactory. Sometimes we find an individual case where there is a little dissatisfaction, but, taken as a whole, I believe the Department has done everything possible to supply competent judges. I am sure as soon as the Superintendent can do so, when they are in a position to employ men with diplomas, then it will be done, but I think they are doing the best they can. In some cases we have had local men who are fairly good

judges of the different classes of stock; but, you know as well as I do, we do not want to employ local men, and we intend to stick to the departmental judges.

WM. HICKSON: This is an old debate which we had three years ago. The departmental judges, on the whole, have given satisfaction. For two years we selected the best men we could get from outside of our district, and we had three times the complaints we now have with the departmental judges. The only man who caused any dissatisfaction was a veterinary of twenty-two years' standing, and yet you talk about examinations. We never had any trouble before, but we had three appeals against his decisions. Practical men are what we want.

J. T. MURPHY: As I understand it, the majority of fairs ask for three judges to judge all kinds of stock. According to our friend here, when they got their judge on cattle they found the dairy men were dissatisfied because he was more of a beef strain judge. They only employ three men to judge horses, cattle, sheep and swine—these are all they are willing to pay for. The chief trouble is that they have not got enough judges for the different classes. If you only employ three, which the majority of fairs do, you cannot get good satisfaction.

Four-in-hand.

D. J. MCEACHREN: I have been a director on fair boards for about twenty years, and during that time we have had local judges and judges from the Department. The question was brought up at our fair this year, and was well discussed, and there was quite a feeling to cut them out. I supported the Departmental Judge System. I think the directors will agree with me when I say that a great burden was lifted from their shoulders when the Department furnished us with judges, and they are doing good work. In order to get competent men, follow the lines you are on. I believe you are doing well, and that young men are going to make a specialty of it and study all the points of animals. I believe you are taking the right course in this matter, and will give good satisfaction. I am in sympathy with the movement and I hope the Department of Agriculture will continue the present system. It is hard to give us all good judges. As we told Mr. Wilson at our fair, "Send us a man like Gardhouse." He is the leading horseman in his district. In time you will get better judges and better results.

A. A. POWERS: I do not wish to press a resolution that is not likely to carry. It was not my intention in moving that resolution to attack in any way the Departmental Judge System—I think I made that plain. The idea was to try to standardize judges. Why should these lads at Guelph be taught to judge in classes? Simply in order that they may become competent. It has been said that

one man has one view and another another; but should there not be a fixed standard? Under those circumstances should not those men pass some test in order that the people may have men competent to judge? I do not wish to press this resolution and would ask permission to withdraw it.

The motion was withdrawn.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE PRESIDENT: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to introduce to you the Honorable Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario. Mr. Duff has kindly consented to take the chair for this evening.

ADDRESS.

HON. J. S. DUFF, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.

I am very glad indeed to have heard that your opening sessions to-day were very largely attended and the work carried on with a great deal of enthusiasm, showing that this annual gathering of representatives of the fairs of the Province of Ontario, which commenced in a small way a few years ago, has now become an event of the greatest importance to the Fairs and Exhibitions of Ontario. You can here re-unite and renew acquaintances formed from time to time, and initiate beneficial reforms and methods in conducting your Societies, and that is a great thing of itself for men who are carrying on the same line of work and in a great Province such as ours, under such diversity of conditions. The very fact that we have practically almost all sorts of climatic conditions in this great Province, that our resources are so great that we can go from the corn growing counties in the South-West, to the lands of the far North, Northern Ontario, beyond the height of land into what is practically a wheat belt similar to that occupied by the Western Provinces of this Confederation—that of itself shows the diversity of soil and climate; and, that being so, it is natural that gatherings such as this should be conducive to the healthy growth of agricultural Societies in the Province. I am glad to find that the work of this Association has that broad scope and that splendid outlook, and your Secretary informs me that you have representatives from practically every section of Ontario. I do not know that I can say anything this evening that would be of any great interest to you. Having so many things to look after at this time of the year, when the Session is on, I had almost forgotten that I had promised to take the chair this evening, and I am glad that only the duties of chairman will devolve upon me.

PROTECTION OF SOCIETIES AGAINST LOSS OF GATE RECEIPTS AT EXHIBITIONS THROUGH RAIN OR SNOW STORMS

J. LOCKIE WILSON, TORONTO.

The question that I have been asked by the Directors of the Agricultural Societies of the Province to discuss here to-night very briefly is one that has been agitated and discussed at Agricultural Meetings and at the Annual Conventions of the Association of Fairs and Exhibitions in the Province of Ontario for many years.

It is, indeed, disheartening to Directors of Societies who have gone into their work with energy, and have done everything that man could possibly do to make a success of their fair, to have their efforts destroyed by heavy rain storms. The first day might be fine and the sun shining, and many exhibits brought in, but on the morning of the second day, when the Directors were counting on large gate receipts, the storm comes and the Society is, practically, at its wits end to pay the promised prizes, and the Directors are obliged either to repudiate their liabilities or borrow money on personal notes.

This has been the case for many years. Societies have practically gone into bankruptcy, owing to the above unfavorable conditions. Last year you asked me to propound a scheme for the protection of Societies against wet weather. I laid one before you, and, after discussing it at your Convention last year, you decided to postpone the matter until the Annual Convention of 1911, and you

The Farmer's Faithful Friend.

asked me further, together with your Executive Board, to see if some plan could not be arranged that would meet with the approval of this Association. You also asked that the proposition be submitted to the 340 Societies of this Province for approval or otherwise.

The matter was gone into very carefully, and after its completion it received the approval of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. C. C. James.

The proposition was submitted to all the Agricultural Societies in this Province, and the returns up to this time show that some 61 voted against it, and 245 for it, a majority of 184 in favor of this proposition.

You will thus see that your Executive, Board of Directors, and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture are satisfied with it; and in addition to this, the vote of the Societies stands 4 to 1 in its favor. After this Convention with its delegates from Kenora to Glengarry endorses it, we will then be in a position to go with confidence

to the Minister of Agriculture and ask him to pass at the present session an amendment to the Act, giving permission to set aside $10,000, the maximum amount fixed for the aforesaid protection.

I will read the circular sent out to the Societies; and then will answer any question I possibly can with regard to the proposed amendment of the Act.

To the Secretary, Agricultural Society:

"Dear Sir,—After careful consideration of the many propositions suggested for the protection of Agricultural Societies against loss in gate receipts at Exhibitions occasioned by rain or snow storms, the following plan is hereby respectfully submitted for the consideration of your members at your Annual Meetings to be held between the 15th and 21st days of January. It will be necessary for you to vote for or against it, and notify me immediately at the close of your meeting of the result of the vote thereon. If a majority of the Societies in the Province approve of the plan, the Minister of Agriculture will be asked to submit an Act to the Legislature for the carrying of the same into effect. The proposition is as follows:

"In case of loss sustained by an Agricultural Society through rainy weather or snowstorms, the Department of Agriculture may, on satisfactory proof, pay the Society so affected an additional grant equal to 50% of the loss sustained, which shall be payable out of the annual grant to Agricultural Societies, and such sum shall not exceed $10,000 in any one year. The loss shall be based on the average gate receipts for the three previous years, but in no case shall the grant to a Society for this purpose exceed the sum of $300, and it will not be paid until the joint affidavit of the President, Secretary and Treasurer has been received by me as Superintendent, showing that their gate receipts had fallen below the average of the three previous years on account of such bad weather and that the rain, or snow, had fallen previous to 3 p.m. on one or any day of the Fair.

"Through the efforts and representations made to the Government by the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, the Legislative grant to Agricultural Societies was increased to $75,000. The proposal is that not more than $10,000 of the above amount be expended in any one year for the purpose above named. In the event of favourable weather conditions it is possible that only $1,000 might be required, in which case the balance of the $10,000 would be apportioned in the usual way. It will be necessary that the return showing the loss sustained be mailed to me within 30 days, and, if the evidence is satisfactory, cheques could be forwarded within 60 days, which will give the Societies an opportunity to close up their year's business before December 31st."

"Trusting that this matter will receive the earnest attention of your members at your Annual Meeting, and wishing you the compliments of the season, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

J. Lockie Wilson,

Secretary, O. A. F. & E."

That is the proposition in brief to be laid before you. The sum of not more than $10,000 is to be set aside for this purpose; but not more than $300 are to be paid to any one Society in any one year for their loss; and no Society shall receive more than 50 per cent. of their loss based upon the average gate receipts for the three previous years.

The proposition seems to me clear and plain, but if there are any questions, I will answer them, if I can.

The case of a Society which had wet weather for three years in succession, would be an exceptional one, and I believe that the Department would be able to make some special provision for that.

J. W. SHEPPARD: What day of the Fair would this apply to?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: One, or any day. Some Societies hold a one-day fair, others two, others four or five, The point is this: have your average gate receipts fallen below the three previous years on account of bad weather? So it does not make any difference whether rain fell on one or two days during the exhibition.

You all believe in insurance. There is not a business man in this hall who does not. He may pay his premiums till the crack of doom; and continues to hope that he may never have a fire and be required to collect his insurance. In this case the money is set aside: if it is not used it is distributed in the usual way.

There will be no cost if the Minister of Agriculture be satisfied to allow my branch to carry on the work. It will be absolutely free, so far as you are concerned.

A DELEGATE: Will the $10,000 be deducted from the amount set apart for distribution among the Agricultural Societies?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The total Government grant is $75,000. We are asking to set aside $10,000 out of that $75,000 and if that whole amount is required for protection it will be used and the balance to be divided will be $65,000; if only a portion of the $10,000 is used, the balance will be added to the $65,000 to be distributed in accordance with the Act. If the $10,000 is all used the $65,000 will then be distributed: if only $1,000 is used, then you will have $74,000 divided in the same way. We have plenty of time between September and October to get your affidavits in, and then in March or April to figure out your annual grants for 1911.

R. A. HARRINGTON: When will the Societies receive the proportion of their losses?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The same year. The Fairs are held in September or October, and the affidavits must come in within thirty days. The amount coming to Societies for their losses will then be settled up, and we shall know before the end of the year what is required to be taken out of the $75,000. Then the balance of the $10,000 that is not used will be distributed in the usual way in the next year's grants.

R. W. GRIERSON: Why are the big Fairs discriminated against? The smaller Fairs might receive 50 per cent., the larger ones 5 per cent. Our Fair at Oshawa has gate receipts of $1,700 or $1,800, and we would only receive $300, the same as Fairs with gate receipts of perhaps $400 to $600. Why that discrimination?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The rule in any country should be the greatest good to the greatest number, and that must be the consideration. There are two Fairs in the Province of Ontario that receive the full amount of the grant, $800. There are ten Societies in this Province which if paid 50 per cent. of the $10,000 would gobble up the whole appropriation of $10,000: but a Society that has such large gate receipts does not, perhaps, need so much assistance.

THOMAS DIXON: I represent a small Society and for the last three years we have had wet days every year. 1908 and 1909 were middling, but last year it rained all day. We were up against it, but went through with it. There should be some provision made to meet such cases.

F. A. THOMAS: I was thinking that Hon. Mr. Duff might see his way to increase the grant by $10,000. The Government is only giving $75,000 grant to the Agricultural Societies of Ontario. Now, the Agricultural Societies are the backbone of the country: in fact, we are the people. Being a good Tory from North Bruce, I think if a good deputation were sent to them they might open their hearts and grant a further extension of $10,000 this year.

I came here prepared to oppose this insurance grant, but since I have heard the explanation by our worthy Superintendent, I believe this proposition is a very wise idea, and I think our Society will back me up in it. Our Fair at Tara is up-to-date. We have a surplus on hand, but because we have that and others are a little bit in the hole is no reason why we should be selfish.

Rev. T. J. Crowley: In order to bring the matter properly before the meeting for discussion, I move that this Convention approve of and adopt the scheme of protection of Agricultural Societies against loss of gate receipts at Exhibitions through rain or snow storms, as proposed by the Superintendent; and that we also instruct the Executive to take steps to have the necessary legislation passed to put the scheme into operation.

J. W. Sheppard: I second that motion. The gentlemen present have understood very well the scheme as proposed by our Superintendent. As you know, this was put before the Convention last year, but it decided that the delegates were not prepared to take any action, because they did not have sufficient information. It was laid over and the Superintendent was asked to confer and evolve some plan to put before the Societies and the Convention this year.

Now, this scheme has been approved of by the Board of Directors, by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, also by the Superintendent of Insurance. I am not versed enough in the intricacies of insurance to go into this question at any length, but it seems to me from the reading of the proposition sent out to the different Societies that the plan is feasible, and that it will work out well. That is my impression. Now, there is this, in its favor; the Superintendent has told us that only 61 Societies have opposed it, but 245 Societies have voted in favor of it, and I consider that a great deal.

The Superintendent has given it a great deal of consideration. Now, I feel that he would be the last man in this hall to place this scheme before us if he did not feel that it was in the interests of all Agricultural Societies in the Province of Ontario. He has given the matter great thought; he has also placed it before the Superintendent of Insurance, and I do not know of any man better qualified to pass judgment on it.

Whilst I do not wish to minimize the importance of this plan, it will not need a great deal of discussion this evening. I am, like the most of you, not prepared at all to discuss insurance. We are not versed in it, and we might talk all night without knowing more about it. Possibly, in some instances, some of the Societies may suffer a little, but the Superintendent has remarked this evening that we must work for the common good, and, on the whole, I think the proposition is a good one, and will work out to the advantage of the Societies of Ontario. We insure our lives and our property, and why not try this scheme, and if it does not work we can have it repealed and go back to the old state of affairs, but I am sure it will work out well.

Henry Foreman: After what we have heard from the Superintendent and also from the mover of the motion, it is quite unnecessary to say much more about it, considering the vote that has been given in favor of this question. Probably, outside of Toronto, London and Ottawa, I represent one of the largest Associations in Ontario, that is the Great Northern of the Town of Collingwood, and at our Board meeting we voted unanimously to support this scheme.

It must be borne in mind that the central exhibitions that are held in Towns have the preference as to the selection of their dates and the Townships have to fall in line, for the simple reason that they cannot compete with the Town Exhibitions, and as Townships have to select dates which are not always agreeable

to themselves it is only fair that the larger Exhibitions should stand by the smaller ones.

Our receipts amount to something like $4,000 a year, and our gate receipts to over $2,000, so that the guarantee would not in any way, in a case of that kind, fill up the discrepancy; but in the case of smaller Societies it would help to save the weaker ones from failure, and the Township Exhibitions are the feeders for the larger ones. They bring out the stock from the rural districts, encourage those who exhibit at Township Fairs to go from one Town Fair to another, and from the Town Fairs they go to the International Fairs.

Take the County of Simcoe. We have a Society which is organized under the Agricultural Societies Act, and we arrange the dates for every Fair in that

Champion Lincoln Ram.

County. Some of these dates are not agreeable to the organization or the individual Societies, but on the basis of having a circuit through the County, and in order that they may not conflict with one another, they have accepted amicably the dates that have been set down for them. And so it is only fair as men and as Societies to support one another in this scheme as presented to the Association.

A Delegate: Take the average of rainy days throughout the whole Province, and I believe a Society may get one bad day in eight. The Society I represent has gate receipts of about $1,500, and while we are quite willing to bear a small loss, yet I do not know that it is going to pay the larger Societies. A show that runs for three days is running a greater risk than the one day show, because, even in the first place, if the wet weather sets in the last day, or the second day, there

is a much greater loss, for this reason: Your first day is fine, all your stuff is in place, prizes have been awarded and probably the next morning the rain comes, your crowd is all gone, and you have incurred a great deal of expense. If this scheme is tried in connection with the larger Societies it will be necessary to increase the amount so that a larger maximum may be given to them.

J. Brethour: With all due respect to the two delegates who have just spoken, I wonder if they understood this afternoon that there was a motion put to speak once and not longer than three minutes. The time has been taken up unnecessarily. You have heard the proposition discussed by the Superintendent, and it ought to be satisfactory enough for this audience without any discussion. You have heard it stated that 245 Societies voted for it, and a small quota against it. Last year we never heard a debate on insurance until our President attended our annual meeting and gave us an explanation of it. Our average gate receipts are generally in the neighborhood of $400. We are not a town or city, just a common Agricultural Fair in the township of Brock, and all we had last year was $119, and if we had not had a little surplus we would have been bankrupt; but we paid one hundred cents on the dollar.

J. J. Gray: We are one of the Societies that got thoroughly drenched last year. Our average gate receipts are about $400—last year they were $11, so that we pretty nearly had to shut down entirely. We were much in favor of this protection plan, but one objection we had is what we have already written to Mr. Wilson, that is in striking the average for the three years this wet year should not be taken in.

D. Brown: There is a Fair in our district which experienced unfavorable weather, and we took it upon ourselves to postpone that Fair to a certain time and made a success of it. In my district we voted against the plan on the general ground that if we chose to postpone our Fair, advertise it again, and make a success of it, it was all right.

Wm. Hickson: This thing has been pretty well discussed and when it came before our Society at the annual meeting we figured it out. We took five years of an average and we found in our special case that we would lose about $16.00 in the five years. We had one very bad year, two years ago, and in taking five years we found in hard cash we lost $16.00. Then, again, it is the principle of insurance. I have been paying insurance for the last forty years. I have never got a cent of insurance, but I could hardly go to sleep if my buildings were not insured. It is the assurance it gives you; the insurance leaves you in the position that when you get everything ready for your Fair, you are not going to bed the night before, not knowing whether you are not going to sleep or not—there is some insurance behind you that is going to help you out. If this plan had been in force some years ago, we would have got some $50 or $60. The thing that appeals to me, is the principle of insurance. We all believe in that; we not only believe in it, but we put it in practice by insuring right along.

D. J. McEachren: I quite approve of the scheme of insurance and my Society endorsed it as well, but yet I am somewhat surprised and disappointed. Last year we met here in convention with about 500 delegates. We approached the Government for an increased grant, and instead of that they have actually taken $5,000 away from us. I would like the Government to increase the grant more. We approached the Government for $30,000, and expected to get what we asked for, but only got $5,000.

J. Lockie Wilson: As a matter of fact, the Government grant was increased $5,000. Neither the Government nor the Department are behind the proposition you are considering. It originated at your Convention, and you are the men who are to take the responsibility of it.

A. C. Griffin: We as a convention, here, for quite a number of years now have been going to the Government asking for an increased grant to our Societies. The result is that last year there was a little advance in the grant, but now we come here to find this all wiped out, and part of our original grant with it. We, as Agricultural Societies, have not been receiving fair treatment at the hands of the Government.

Champion Aberdeen Angus.

J. Lockie Wilson: The explanation is this: your delegation representing the Agricultural Societies met in Toronto last year. You asked me, not as a Government official, but as your Secretary, to look into the question and to call your Board together. Your Board with your Secretary propounded this scheme, sent it back to you as you asked us to do, your Societies have voted upon it, and neither the Department nor the Government had anything to do with it at all.

The Motion carried.

The Secretary then read a letter from Mr. John Farrell, expressing regret at not being able to attend the meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as given on page 6.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1910.

Receipts.

1910.		
Jan. 1.	By Balance in hand per audit	$280 35
Feb. 10.	" Membership to date	176 00
" 10.	" Collection Sick Children's Hospital	20 00
Dec. 31.	" Interest (Bank)	9 58
		$485 93

Expenses.

1910.		
Feb. 10.	Paid Officers' Salaries	$100 00
" 10.	" Caretaker of Court Room	5 00
" 10.	" Bryant Press, Printing	8 25
" 10.	" Sick Children's Hospital	20 00
Sept. 7.	" 1 Day, Executive, 15 at $2.50	37 50
" 7.	" G. deW. Green, Services	5 00
Dec. 29.	" Expenses Executive	16 80
" 29.	" J. W. Fish, Receipt Book	1 00
" 29.	" Stenographer	1 50
" 29.	" Postage to date and Stationery	2 70
" 31.	" Sundries	2 00
" 31.	" To Balance in hand	286 18
		$485 93

Your Auditors beg leave to report as follows:

We have carefully examined the Treasurer's books and found them correct, with vouchers to correspond and a balance on hand of two hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighteen cents.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. AGNEW,
WM. COLLINS,

Auditors.

TORONTO, February 8th, 1911.

The Treasurer's Report was received and adopted.

J. W. SHEPPARD: I move that $25 be donated from the funds of this Association to the Sick Children's Hospital.

Motion seconded by Geo. L. Miller and carried.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 6.

(Comprising Haldimand, Lincoln, Welland and Wentworth.)

Shortly after the last annual meeting a divisional meeting was held at Dunnville to which the Secretaries of the 26 Fairs in the district were invited to send delegates. A fair representation was present, including Superintendent Wilson of Toronto.

Although many points were discussed relating to the executive work in conducting Fairs, the most important was that of the classification of horses. After a discussion, lasting over two hours, in which it was recognized that there were some objections to almost any arrangement, the following schedule was adopted as commonly acceptable.

Draught.—Not less than 1,600 lbs.
Agricultural.—Horses 1,400 to 1,600 lbs.
General Purpose.—1,200 to 1,400 lbs.
Carriage.—Over 15-½ hands.
Roadster.—15½ hands and under.

W. A. Fry, *Director.*

REPORT OF CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The Central Ontario Branch of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions Association, held in Belleville this 31st day of January, 1911, unanimously adopt the following resolutions, which they desire considered by the Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions Association at their annual meeting in Toronto.

1. Resolved that Agricultural Secretaries should give greater attention to the educational features, particularly of the young, and adopt competitive judging classes for same in every district.

2. Resolved that Agricultural Societies should give greater stimulus to pure-bred stock breeders of all classes by way of increased special prizes, honorable mention or diplomas.

3. Resolved that the interests of all Agricultural Societies could be better served in fixing dates should the boundary of all organizations for the Districts be arranged so that meetings and dates could be arranged so as not to conflict.

4. Resolved that this Association express their unanimous approval of the proviso submitted by the Executive of the Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions Association regarding the division of the grant to protect Fairs against entire loss by inclement weather, and trust the most speedy means will be adopted to lay the same before the Legislature at its present session in such form as seems most fitting to meet the requirements of so important an undertaking.

J. U. Simmons.

The President: It has been moved and seconded that the Report of the Central Association be adopted. Carried.

J. J. Turner: There are a number of different Societies who, instead of sending Express Orders or Money Orders, send cheques, I understand, at considerable loss to the Association. The Treasurer has to pay from 10c. to 15c. on each cheque sent in to the Society. I do not know if the members know that, but it is one of the things that should be looked into. If a man sends a cheque in on a bank with a branch in Toronto the Treasurer has to pay 10c., if there is no branch of that particular bank he has to pay 15c. I do not think it is fair that the amount should be deducted from our funds. It is an easy matter to send an Express Order or a Money Order, which will cost only 3c., instead of our Treasurer paying from 10c. to 15c. on cheques. I just bring this up, as probably some of the Secretaries and members are not aware of it.

Moved by W. A. Fry, seconded by C. W. Neville, that in the opinion of this Convention the maximum amount payable to any one fair out of the regular annual Government Grant be reduced from $800 to $500, and that the incoming Executive present our views to the Minister of Agriculture with a request that the law be amended in accordance therewith.

W. A. Fry: In support of my motion the large Fairs do not need this grant as much as the small ones do. When a man is starting in business, the first year or two he needs all kinds of encouragement, but when he has a large business the difference between $500 and $800 does not amount to a flea-bite, and I think the resolution should be passed.

A Delegate: The County Councils have been giving grants. We practically arranged that among the Societies. The smaller ones are doing a great deal more work, and I would ask the County Council, as the representative there, to divide that money equally among big and small and give the little Fairs a chance, as well as the big ones. I was told I dare not go and lay that before the annual

Stock Parade at Canadian National Exhibition.

meeting. I wish I could show the Society the position in which I stood as representative of that Society. I have always been dealing squarely with the public, and I felt that the Association should be as helpful to the smaller Fairs as to the big ones.

J. Lockie Wilson: I do not think the proposition should carry, for this reason: There are only two Societies which get the maximum grant of $800 in the Province. Then the average grant would be, I should say, about $450, a great many from $100 to $500, and quite a number under $100. It is a mistake to be continually amending your Act from year to year, and in the meantime we shall be well advised not to ask further amendments this year. You might be able to send a deputation to the Government to ask them to amend the Act, but it would be very doubtful if they would do it, as the new one now is on trial, and last year it was changed at the request of the Association, and I do not think they will amend it from year to year.

A. C. Graham: It is a motion in the right direction. You are quite aware that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction throughout the country about the way the money is at present distributed. In a way it is fair, in another way it is not; it is not fair that one Society in a County should get more money than all the rest put together; that is not a fair distribution. The grant should be made proportionate on area, not giving to one Fair nearly all there is to be given to the County. If the same policy had been pursued by our forefathers as it has been by this distribution of Fair money, there would be only a few places in Ontario to-day owned by white people and the rest of it would be owned by Indians. The motion is a move in the right direction to restrict the big Fairs from getting all the money.

Wm. Little: I move that the motion just presented be laid on the table for another year in order that we may consult our different Societies.

Donald McQueen: I second that motion.

Chas. O'Reilly: That is the proper course to follow and it can be considered during the next year.

Wm. Hickson: Six years ago this was fully discussed. This would be a very radical step to take, and I agree that it should be laid on the table for full consideration.

The President: It has been moved in amendment that this matter be laid on the table for another year. Carried.

Hy. Foreman: I move that the Executive Committee draft rules and regulations, also by-laws covering the Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions Association, and submit the same at the next meeting.

J. W. Sheppard: I second that motion. Carried.

THE BEST METHOD OF LAYING OUT BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES.

David Evans, Strathroy.

A few weeks previous to the Association meeting called here, I received a letter from Mr. Lockie Wilson, asking me to give an address upon the best method of laying out Exhibition grounds and buildings. Now, in answer to that, I told him I did not feel I was at all able to deal on such an important subject, but if he would open a discussion, I did not mind taking part in it.

I recognize that a great number of Agricultural Societies throughout this Province make no pretensions about laying out grounds, because it is beyond their financial scope and, if they were to attempt that, it would all be futile, because it would be only for a day and would be wasting their money. We have such a short time to use these grounds and buildings—one, two or three days in a year.

In the first place, the grounds that I represent here, and intend to talk to you about, comprise about 20 acres. In speaking about grounds it seems to me the first requisite, that we should have an ideal and make it as attractive as possible, and one way to keep within our means is to have buildings that will give long service. I have been on some Agricultural Fair grounds that were a desolation to look upon: ladies tramping through high grass which, if it had been mown a day or two before, would have been pleasant and inviting to the spectators attending your Fair.

There is another way to make your grounds attractive, that is by planting trees and shrubs in certain localities: You know if you have too many they would be an obstruction, and it would not be a practical show ground, but if you plant trees around the grounds and make a nice appearance, and if in certain places on your grounds you will plant little clumps of trees, you would enhance the beauty very much of any Agricultural grounds that I have seen in this Province, outside of large cities. Your entrance can be made just as attractive as possible by putting trees there and having a nice gate. In going up to a large castle what is the first thing that strikes you? It is the entrance, and if you can by any way enhance the beauty of your entrance you are improving the appearance of your grounds.

I have placed on the wall before me a plan of the grounds, main entrance, ticket office and driveway for carriages; up here the cattle gate, and the horses go down a little lane here. Loose cattle turn in there and run down naturally to pens for cattle, or if there is stock for the sheep and pig pens they go in at this point, and into the places for which they are destined. This is a row of pig and sheep pens. We have pens there erected that will accommodate about 200 sheep and probably 50 to 60 pigs. You will see that it is marked straight here, and a little opening running down to the corner of the grounds there, which gives the judges and exhibitors in that department ample scope to come in through an opening, probably 80 feet wide, so that they can judge and do all things of that kind with ample facility. Here are the loose cattle pens. We have these made with posts and wires. Each of these pens probably is about 25 ft. wide and 80 ft. deep, so that we can accommodate 200 head of cattle, but if you had them all together there would be a good deal of inconvenience, and in dividing them off each man can get the space he requires. Have a ring here for bringing out cattle to have them exhibited. If I had my way, I would have a stand there so that it would afford ample facilities for those who are interested in the judging and educational features, so that the people showing the cattle could get full benefit; and we lose a great deal of interest in Agricultural Societies, simply because we do not give better accommodation to the people who attend our Fairs.

Here is a cattle shed, 30 ft. by 150 ft. It has a door here and one there, with stalls inside, with an alleyway 12 ft. wide; that is 17 stalls on each side, capable of holding 75 head of cattle. These are generally used by breeders of pure bred stock. We have 3 rows of horse stalls, 150 ft. deep, and cattle stalls 60 in number, some of them double, but a great proportion single. We have accommodation there for about 75 horse stalls. This is the only thing that we lack, and I probably voice the sentiments of the Agricultural Societies which are somewhat large and have a three days fair—you have got to provide accommodation in order to have a successful exhibition. We would have adequate accommodation for all the horses, if we had another building the same as the one for cattle, and built on the same plan.

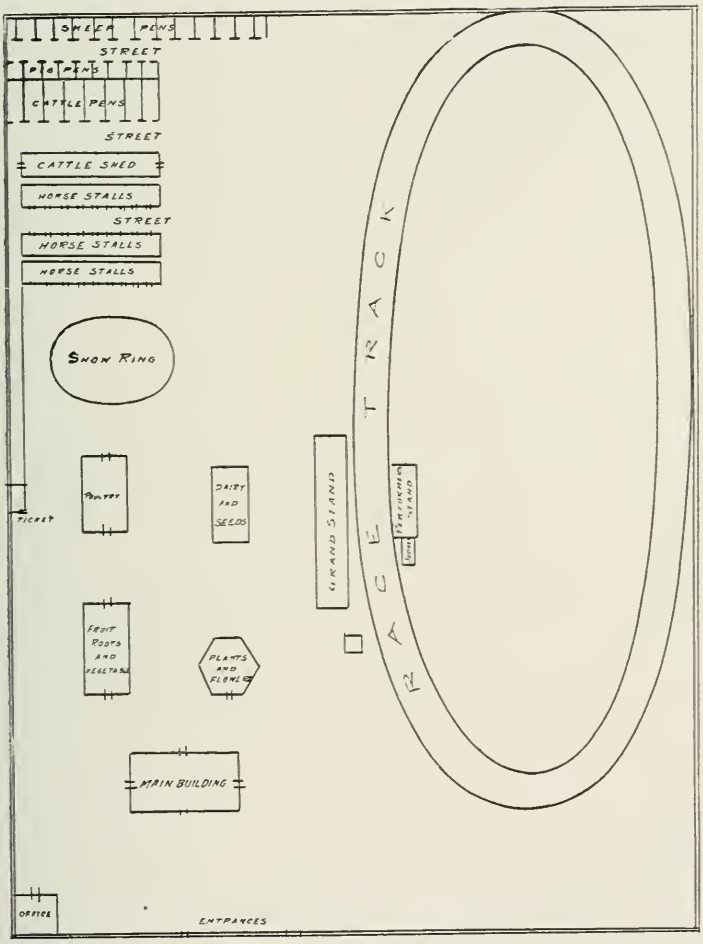
We have a show ring for horses, where all the animals are exhibited, and there is a big circle made of posts and wire which gives the spectators a splendid view of the animals on exhibition. In diameter this ring is 200 ft., which gives ample room for carrying on the show.

The poultry building is about 60 x 30 ft. We have not a really good poultry house. It would accommodate about 250 entries, but we do not get the proper light over the building, because we put a tier of poultry cages around the sides and have to put them back to back in the centre. In order to get a good building with a proper light, to my mind, there should be a tier of birds running back to back

down the centre, so that the judges would get a splendid light upon the birds and be better able to do the judging.

Here we have a dairy and seed building 30 ft. long by 20 ft. wide, and it gives ample accommodation for dairy and seed exhibits. There is one thing we have to contend with; we should have a refrigerator at the back in order to keep in nice condition the exhibits, so that none of them may be destroyed. You can readily understand on a hot September day that the butter and dressed poultry will require refrigeration to keep them in good condition.

We next come to the fruits, roots and vegetables. This building is 80 x 40, with an entrance at each end with wide doors, and tables running round. There



are cross tables, probably 6 to 8 ft., giving ample scope for a splendid display of all fruits, roots and vegetables that a show would have of from 500 to 600 entries. It can be arranged with the roots and vegetables on the side, with fruit in the centre.

Here we have a building probably about 40 ft. across. It has only one entrance, with a row of benches running right round, with another row exactly in the same proportion, so that a person entering here would walk right round and come out at the same entrance. This is a splendid building. We have light along the sides and at the door, and the building is well constructed for the showing of

plants and flowers. This is one of the most interesting buildings on our grounds, because it draws forth the activity of our ladies, who take a great deal of pride in cultivating beauty in our homes, and when we see a floral exhibit properly arranged there, it is, indeed, a thing of beauty for any person to gaze upon, and I am particularly fond of flowers and plants.

The main building, 80 x 40, is a two-story structure, and has four entrances. The lower floor is constructed with a hollow centre, that is an elevation about a foot from the floor, about 16 x 36 ft., and in that we have our pianos, organs and things of that kind, where the men of that class give a splendid exhibit. On the outside the furniture and stove men make a display. At the rear of the central stand is a large stairway leading upstairs, where are displayed the domestic manufactures of the farmers, the ladies' department and the fine arts. A building of that size would give ample scope for the exhibits of the manufacturers and merchants of your locality and would provide every accommodation for the display of domestic manufactures, fine arts and ladies' work.

Round our speeding ring is what some people call the Midway, where there are tents and booths and that kind of thing, and directors of large fairs will bear me out when I say that this is very important to them. We realized last year from our ground concessions $250, and I am glad to say there was not a fakir on the ground. We had nothing there that would harm any person.

Up to last year we had a grandstand 96 ft. in length. Last year we felt if we wanted to increase the receipts of our Society we had to build an addition, and we added 60 ft. more, making 160 ft. in length, and it is capable of seating 1,500 people, and the receipts of that stand amounted to $260.

On our race track we have trials of speed and take all animals shown in harness with their fine rigs to be judged before the grand stand, because we want to make money out of it and the great number of people who come out for a day are quite willing to pay for any entertainment, and the only way you can cater for them properly is to have a comfortable grandstand. It cost about $1,200—first cost was $800 and the addition of 60 ft. last year $400. In front we have a lawn of about 16 ft., and the entrance to the grandstand ticket office. On the other side is the performance stand where you can have a band or night entertainment, with posts for trapeze. Alongside of this is the judges' stand.

We have as a rule trials of speed, or in other words races if you like. We find a great number of people attend our fairs who are not interested in Agriculture, who come to visit Strathroy just for the sake of having a day's outing, and these are the people who largely fill our grandstand and increase our receipts, so that we are able to offer first-class prizes for Agriculture. Last year we expended $1,700 in prizes solely for these purposes.

A Delegate: What fee do you charge for entrance to your grandstand?

D. Evans: If we have a first-class attraction 25c., if it is not so strong 10c. or 15c.

A Delegate: Did you ever take into consideration the question of putting in tents on the grounds?

D. Evans: I have never attended a fair where tents have been used, and I am unable to speak as to this, but it is a very serious proposition to hold a fair for three days and to provide buildings properly constructed, and if there can be a service rendered to Agricultural Societies by using tents it would be a wise provision and the people would save money, and the interest on the amount expended here, if what is stated is correct.

A DELEGATE: You are probably aware that in England most of the exhibitions are held in tents, and in this country our exhibitions are held two, three or four days, and I think tents could be got that would accommodate any number of cattle that would be present, and the cost would be considerably smaller. The tents could be put away for next season, and save the insurance on the buildings, and I am sure that nothing looks nicer or more attractive. They can be moved to any part of the grounds that you wish. I hope if any of the gentlemen here are thinking of putting up buildings they will take this matter into serious consideration before doing so. At our Exhibition in Peterborough we use a great many tents, and I am quite satisfied they add to the appearance of our grounds. A gentleman was speaking to me only this morning who said that his Society had an idea of taking down their buildings, selling them and putting up tents, and I think the rest of us will fall in line.

Champion Devon.

A DELEGATE: Regarding the tent question, the Society I am representing here has only a one-story building; and that was not enough accommodation for our fair, so we put up tents. We hire a large tent for carriages, another for the poultry display and another for the exhibit from the Department. For anything we find we cannot accommodate in our building we hire a tent, and after the fair is over we ship it back to the people we got it from.

In regard to the cattle shed, I advocated the thing myself, and the people that visited our fair last fall were well pleased with it. We put in 200 cedar posts 4 ft. apart, with angle beam 2 x 12 x 10 put together in the centre, and on the end of that beam we put on 2 x 2 scantling. We had our canvas ready a few days previous to the fair and we spread it right over the cattle pens, and in that way we had our cattle all tied and nicely housed ready for the fair. We have a yard from which our cattle are led out, and would recommend that cattle yards be erected in this way. We all know that cedar and pine will last for twenty-five years.

G. L. Miller: As the time is getting on, although this discussion has brought out a number of features important to us, still we have other matters on the programme that we must have time for, and I have much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to our friend, Mr. Evans, for his able address.—Carried.

Moved by J. W. Sheppard, seconded by Geo. L. Miller, "That, in accordance with the suggestion contained in the President's address at the opening of this Convention, this Association place on record its grateful acknowledgment of the increased grant set aside last year for the promotion of agricultural interests through the Agricultural Societies of the Province by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the Hon. Mr. Duff and the Legislature for this increased financial support."—Carried.

ADDRESS.

C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

It is always an inspiration to look into the countenances of the men who are doing the agricultural work of the Province. You are the ones who are assisting in developing this great Province, and while some of us are helping to promote plans and schemes we know you are the men who must necessarily carry them out. As I sat here listening to the papers just given, and to some of the questions asked, I was wondering what the founder of our Agricultural Societies, if he were still in the flesh, would think of the situation if he had dropped in here this morning. The earliest Agricultural Societies were formed for no such purposes as you have been discussing. The prime object was the discussion of agricultural subjects. Exhibitions did not enter into their minds at that time; these came as an after consideration or in the process of development. As agricultural work expanded your Societies broadened until 40 or 50 years ago the Societies you represent became interested in the whole agricultural work of the Province.

Now, what has been happening? It seems to me that the Agricultural Societies have been narrowing their field of operation. Whether it is your fault or whether it is because other organizations have come in to take work that once was yours, I will not say, but, if you look round, you will see that work formerly under Agricultural Societies is not coming within the scope of your field at the present time. You are limiting your work almost entirely to holding annual exhibitions. Here and there there may be an exception, but, in the main, that is the particular field to which you have confined yourselves. On investigation it would seem that the question of holding agricultural exhibitions has become to too great an extent a financial proposition, and you will notice this, that so many of the questions brought up are considered from the standpoint of, "Will it pay?" Will it pay to erect buildings? Will it pay to have speeding in the ring? What about the Midway? Does it pay to have a grandstand? Now, there is just a danger that, in following out some of these narrower lines and reducing the work mainly to financial consideration, by giving that of necessity so prominent a place, the Agricultural Societies may be crippling their influences and undoubtedly narrowing their sphere of work. That is something to which I think you should give your very careful attention.

I have said that a great part of the work which formerly fell to the lot of Agricultural Societies is now being taken up in other ways. We have had during

the past few days a demonstration of this when a large body of men came to the Department of Agriculture asking for incorporation and assistance to carry on plowing matches. Here is a work which, according to the Act, properly belongs to your Societies, and which formerly formed an important part of the work of Agricultural Societies, that is now dropping out of your hands.

While you are open to congratulation for vigor and enterprise, I think it would be well to give careful consideration to that—consider it not from a general standpoint, but from the standpoint of your Association. Are you not narrowing your field of operation by dropping work that formerly belonged to you in your organization? Are you going to leave to others work that you formerly carried on, and which perhaps might just as well be carried on by you.

First Prize, Two Shear Southdown.

The Department of Agriculture is trying to encourage less talk and more work; in other words, our whole tendency is along the lines of demonstration. You have, perhaps, noticed that we have been putting into practice demonstration along very many lines.

In connection with drainage we have carried on a very active campaign, which is almost beyond our control, and we are unable to keep up with the demand.

We are carrying on demonstrations in live stock all over this Province and the demands are increasing, so that we shall have to double our efforts in this as well as in orchard work demonstration and improved crop growing. If you will look carefully at it you will see that the only thing on these lines that the Agricultural Societies have kept in hand is the growing of field crops. It may be that this work can be better carried on by other organizations than by Agri-

cultural Societies; the work has to be done, and, if the Societies have not been doing it, others have to.

The point I want to make is this— all over the Province of Ontario we are, through various agencies, bringing into operation these practical demonstrations, in drainage, in the growing of crops, in the use of fertilizers, in orchard work, live stock instruction, seed inspection, etc. The work is going ahead at a very rapid rate, and before two or three years have gone by this whole Province will be under agricultural instruction along these practical demonstration lines.

Now then, that being the case, it seems to me Agricultural Societies would do well to take cognizance of it and see to it that you co-operate with it. All these movements are getting a hold upon the farmers of this country such as has never been known before, and if Agricultural Societies are wise they will not wait, but will take the initiative and see that co-operation takes place between these movements and your societies.

Here is an opportunity where it seems to me you can extend your usefulness and bring yourselves in touch with the most rapidly growing movement in connection with our Agricultural work. You have organization, prestige, and experience. There is a big movement on at the present time in Ontario, there are great things in store for the agriculturists of this Province. We need the help and co-operation of all, and I would say that in these 350 odd Agricultural Societies we have possibilities for helping on the work. Do not, therefore, shut yourselves up to the contemplation of the amount of money you have invested in your grounds, and whether you can pay interest on money invested in your buildings, whether it pays you to have a midway, speeding track, etc., but get in line with this agricultural movement. It will do good to the demonstration work, and I venture to think will do your Agricultural Societies good also. I trust that in this co-operation your Societies may have unbounded success.

G. C. Smith: I have much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the Deputy Minister for his address. He dropped a remark "Why do young men leave the farm?" In talking with Sir William Macdonald, there was one thing that he laid great stress upon, and that is, if there was one thing more than another that caused young men to leave home it was having to milk cows. He has told me that he would give a very large amount of money to the person who would invent a perfect milking machine, because he states that every other part of work on the farm is done by machinery, yet, after a farmer works all day, he has to go home at night and milk cows and rise early in the morning and milk cows. Sir William thinks before long this will be accomplished.

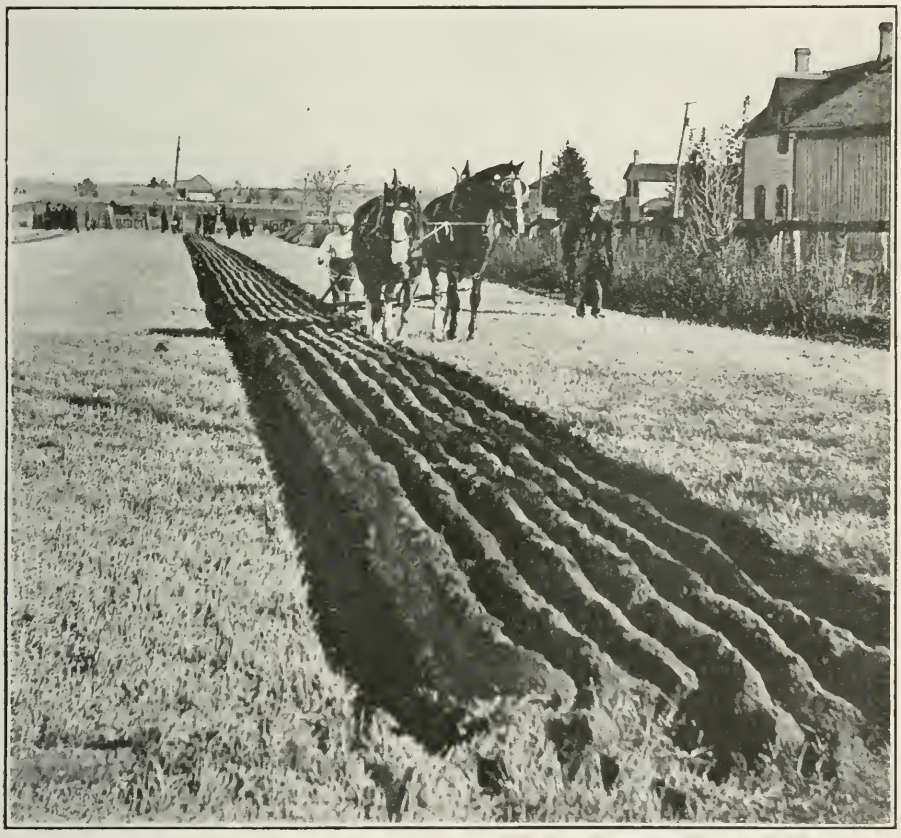
Mr. Pearce: I second that. If this Association would grasp the ideas thrown out by Mr. James we would start on the right basis to forward the work of Agricultural Societies. Carried.

Mr. C. C. James: The most successful milking machine I have seen was at the Royal Show in England in 1909. One of these mornings you are going to waken and find out that you have got a great many of these questions solved that you have been discussing for years. When electric power comes right to the farmers' doors, as it will very soon, you will find inventors all over the country bringing forward their apparatus to use that power. There is a wonderful outlook—get in line with it. Do not stick too closely to old methods, but get in line with the agricultural development that is going on.

MEMBERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES SHOULD JOIN THE ONTARIO PLOWMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

J. W. Sangster, Toronto.

Both are old and time-honored institutions. In the days when agricultural organization was a thing of little comparative significance, they were the two sister engines by which the human instinct, called emulation, was directed into paths most directly progressive and profitable. It was characteristic of humanity for each to strive to do things better than the other, and the master minds of the old days, recognizing this fact in all things, tried to so direct this instinct as to bring about improvement in the things most essential to the welfare of people over whom they held influence or leadership.



A Youthful Member of the Ontario Ploughmen's Association.

This was in itself a piece of statesmanship of outstanding astuteness. To-day, when we have the guidance of our own affairs more in our own hands, it is a principle which appeals to us more as we learn the management of not only personal but public affairs better.

Not only are the Agricultural Fair and the Plowing Match sister interests in this respect, but in another equally binding relationship are they of the same family character. It is in the fact that they illustrate and demonstrate rather than elucidate. To-day, after many years of experience of educational work by

platform speakers, valuable as they have been, it is an acknowledged principle by the ablest agricultural authorities, that an ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of lecture. Educative effort of all kinds is being gradually directed along this old time and practical channel, because it is so practical, because the farmer has an eye trained in the way in which memory faculties have not been trained, and what he sees he knows and remembers.

There is in the plowing match a quality in this regard of a higher personal value to him than even the agricultural exhibition. It is in the training of the eye to still greater accuracy, judgment and discrimination. Emulation at a plowing match gives first of all that habit of trying to do things well, knowledge of when a thing is done well, and of how to do it well and even still better. It gives methodical and mathematical instincts a stimulus which afterwards finds expression in better farming, tidier surroundings and a better and happier farm life, because a more prosperous and more comfortable home life.

As members of Agricultural Societies, none of you will deny the thrills of satisfaction which you feel when you see in the progress around you, in the country where you reside, the undeniable results of what your Association has done for the betterment of conditions. You see better live stock, making bigger and more profitable returns; you see better crops, and, best of all, you see young men and women, too, getting more and more deeply interested in the life which they are living, and less allured by stories of far-away places, as the determination to win at the Agricultural Fair gets saturated into their systems. You are pleased with this, for you realize that it means progress for the present and promise for the future. It assures stable prosperity for your town, as well as for the farming community which is tributary to it.

But what an agency for promoting still further this spirit of emulation, for guiding it in the right direction, is the plowing match. The boy who has learned the judgment, the patient courage and the executive ability to make a good showing at a plowing match, is most likely to come forward as an exhibitor of the right kind at the Agricultural Exhibition. He has a trained eye which will tell him where he is worsted and the methodical habit to quietly go to work and do better. He will be an example for other young men to emulate in both.

It is a great matter to get the ambition of every youth stimulated and guided in the right direction. If an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and if an ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of elucidation, then I think it is equally defensible that an ounce of awakened interest in early years is worth a pound of the same kind of thing in later life. It is such an easy thing to do after all. For some years past I have made a practice of giving at a number of local fairs each year a small prize for the boy under 18 years of age who exhibits the colt of that year best broken to halter. I did it because it might stimulate showing ambition in a few young boys here and there, and perhaps give them a stimulus in that direction.

When the prize was first offered it created a little comment, but by the time show day came around there have been as many as 22 contestants in the line-up, and each year has seen colts trained better and better, and there are some shows where the good which the prize has done is so much that I would just about go without anything except my laundry bill, rather than fail to dig up the money for that event. I gave that prize first because I thought it would stimulate ambition to become better horsemen and better stockmen, and I am more than pleased with the results.

Finally, you members of the Agricultural Societies should become members of the Plowmen's Associations because you are the men upon whom progress and

welfare in a public way after all depends. I do not put a councillor or alderman in the same class with you as a safeguard to the public interests. A few years ago Agricultural Exhibitions in this country were falling into neglect. You were the men who took the matter up, put new life into them and made them a strong and telling influence for good. It was not after all so much a revival of the Agricultural Exhibition as it was of better agriculture. Now the old time sister interest calls for the same privilege of showing what she can do for the same interest, greater and grander and better than it ever was in the past. If you would but give her the chance! These are reasons why you should do once more as you have done before for your country and its welfare, and take up this matter of the Plowmen's Association of Ontario seriously and become the same kind of members as you are in the Agricultural Societies.

C. L. Stephens: I move a vote of thanks to Mr. Sangster for his interesting paper. Carried.

NEW BUSINESS.

R. A. Harrington: I have a resolution to present to this meeting that I do not think will be a contentious one, and will not excite a great amount of debate. It is in connection with the Directors of the different districts. During the past

Photo by George Begg.

"Speed the Plough." One of the Ridges at Richmond Hill Ploughing Match.

year there was not one of the Directors who had not some expense in carrying on the work in his district, and, in consultation with the Directors of our Association, it has been thought that some honorarium should be given in order to defray some part in connection with the expenses of the districts, and I would move that this Association donate from its funds $5 to the Director of each district to assist in paying postage and other incidental expenses. This seems a very small amount, but we do not want to rob the treasury. During the past year the Directors' expenses for postage, if they have done any work at all, will exceed that amount, but this will assist at least in helping them along with the work. In some districts it was suggested that each Society pay a small fee, but it was decided to leave it until we were thoroughly organized, and if they then saw fit to contribute a little bit it would assist in carrying on the work, but at the present time we were not sufficiently organized because we had not enough Societies re-

presented at our meeting. Perhaps in the distant future there will be no difficulty to finance our Institution, but for the present time this will assist a little.

J. A. McKenzie: I second that motion. Carried.

J. Lockie Wilson: Regarding the question of the method of electing your officers and directors, you could all see this morning the methods were somewhat crude, and, perhaps unwittingly, wrong may have been done to one or other of the men who were up for nomination. What I would suggest would be this, that the nominations for officers and directors be made at 9 o'clock on the morning of the second day of the Convention; that the names of those nominated be printed on ballots for each district, and for President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and the election will take place by ballot at 2 o'clock on the same day. Nominations in the morning at 9 o'clock for officers and directors would give you, strangers to each other, an opportunity of talking over the matter, especially as many of the districts are very large and you would have an opportunity of deciding between 9 and 2 o'clock who would be the best man for your district.

That is the proposal, and if it meets with your approval I can arrange to have ballots prepared between 9 and 2 o'clock for your vote at that time.

R. A. Harrington: According to the Superintendent's idea the only motion that is necessary then is that our nominations and election of officers be conducted in the future the same as in the past instead of the plan that was adopted this morning. I have much pleasure in moving that.

Wm. Hickson: I second that motion. Carried.

J. Lockie Wilson: I think it would be well that somebody move in the first place that the resolution regarding changing the constitution should be rescinded.

Moved by G. C. Smith, and seconded by Peter Steep, that that motion be rescinded. Carried.

R. A. Harrington: I present the other motion that we conduct the nomination of officers and directors in future the same as in the past.

Seconded by Wm. Hickson, and carried.

J. Lockie Wilson: A delegate asked me about these temporary buildings for Agricultural Societies. At a number of Exhibitions I visited in Great Britain they had many of these temporary buildings. I visited a number of exhibitions in different countries, and they all had temporary buildings.

The manner of erecting them is as follows: Sixteen-foot lumber for covering, that did not require to be cut; the front eaves project out and the posts, made of 2 x 3 scantling, are set in 5 or 6 feet back from the eave, with braces from each side. Around that and on these posts was stretched a strip of white cotton along the outside and ends, but the space in front of the cattle was boarded up four feet. The scantling was exceedingly cheap and the cotton that was used was rolled up at the end of the fair and laid away for another year. They looked very neat, complete, and quite inexpensive, and a number of them, as stated already, had, besides, very large tents that were put up and taken away for the following year. The usual system was to rent these tents for the days of the fair. It seemed to me to be a very excellent plan where an Agricultural Society did not wish to invest a large amount of money in permanent buildings for the three or four days during which the fair is held.

Chas. O'Reilly: I move that the Chairman be requested to leave the Chair and Mr. Wilson take it. The reason I have asked this is that I consider that our President deserves the thanks of this Association for his services. From what I

have seen of Mr. Gould, he has filled the position of President in a worthy and statesmanlike manner. I have therefore much pleasure in moving that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Gould for his services.

J. Lockie Wilson: It has been moved and seconded that the thanks of this Association be tendered the gentleman who has occupied the position of President for the past two years with honor and credit to himself, as well as to the members of the Agricultural Societies represented here to-day. Carried.

The President: I thank you very heartily for the kind sentiments you express in offering your resolution. I am sure that any one occupying the position I do over a body of men such as I have had the honor of presiding over ought to be proud to receive such a resolution. I have tried in my humble way, during my tenure of office, to do the best I could for the Association at large and for the individual as well. As you know, at a large gathering of this kind, where people come from all parts of the Province, a great many have different ideas and they are very anxious to express them; indeed I am sure some of the delegates are

Ready for Thanksgiving.

instructed by their Boards to get an expression of opinion and to give such, and it is almost impossible for all of them to have a hearing. You will notice in my address I asked you particularly not to take the floor too often, and to be explicit in your remarks, and not to feel sore if I felt it my duty to call you to order. I am glad to say, however, with a few exceptions, it was not necessary for me to enforce my rule. When a person attempts to follow any rule in a large gathering of this kind strictly to the letter I think he is making a mistake. We are all here for the purpose of getting and giving information, not only for the good of the Association, but of the different Societies here represented, and the delegate should be just as conscientious as the man sitting in the chair, and for that reason he is entitled to a little courtesy and a little consideration.

I thank all those who rendered me such splendid assistance during my term of office, and I have striven to fulfil my duties with credit to myself and with some little honor to you.

Before we proceed with the usual matters that may come forward, we have Mr. Glendinning here and I will ask him to address you on "The Standing Field Crop Competitions."

STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS AND EXHIBITS.

H. Glendinning, Manilla.

The Province of Ontario is losing annually millions of dollars through the destructive agency of weeds; not only do they rob the young plants of food, crowd and smother out the field crops, but more power is required to cut the crop of grain, more twine to bind it, more labor stooking, more time to dry, more handling to the barn, more room for storage, more threshing, and the reward—vexation of spirit. Weeds have driven many men off their farms in Ontario.

During the last twenty years there has been a marked falling off in the quality of grain marketed in this Province, so far as purity and freedom of such weeds as wild oats, tares and other noxious weed seeds are concerned.

This can be accounted for to a large degree by the farmers changing from the business of grain growing for market to stock feeding. Twenty years ago the marketing of dirty grain was the exception; the reverse is the case to-day. When seeding time arrived in the spring, too many farmers in looking over their grain for seed, if it was not up to the mark, would say, "It is good enough, it is only for feed anyway." Not only did they become indifferent about the quality of seed grain, but were careless about such weed seeds as wild oats. It only took a few years to infest the whole farm with such weeds. Threshing machines, vehicles, wind, birds, farm stock and other means soon carried them to adjoining farms.

It is only during the time of one generation that Manitoba and the other Western Provinces came under the hand of man. The soil was free from weeds, except a few natives common to the Prairies. Had care been used in the selection of seed we would have had a country that would have been a breeding ground for the purest and best grain in the world. This would have brought millions of dollars extra annually to this country over what is being realized at the present time.

If we heed the lesson that the West has taught us in that respect we may profit by their negligence. We have to the north of us, in New Ontario, a vast tract of country that is capable of producing grain of the various kinds of the best quality. If something could be done either by education or law to get the new settlers of that part of the Province to sow only pure seed and look carefully after any weeds that may make their appearance that country could be made the great seed growing section of North America, which would in a few years add millions to the wealth of that section for seed alone. Even now with the handicap that the farmers of old Ontario are under there is no reason why they should fold their arms and not put forth an effort to clean their farms of weeds, and produce a pure article of grain and seeds.

Thousands of farmers in this Province are doing this successfully. With a better knowledge of the habits and life history of the various kinds of weeds they can be combatted more successfully than they could a few years ago. A short rotation with frequent crops of clover will clear out nearly any kind of weeds.

The work of the Standing Field Crop Competitions and Exhibits is one of the greatest that has been undertaken by the Government. Much good has already been accomplished. The full benefit is not apparent to the public, who are apt to judge by the fields alone that are entered for exhibition or the few bags of grain that may be on exhibition from such crop. In my experience as a judge I know of more than one competitor who has taken special pains to hand pull and clean all weeds from one field for competition. When they saw the good work they had

Largest and Best Exhibit of Grain ever shown in Canada, at Guelph Winter Fair.

accomplished they continued the work on other fields, which made them practically as good for seed purposes as the best on the farm. The work of the Standing Field Crop Competitions gives a stimulus to the neighbors of the competitors, as they see the results their more successful neighbors obtain. The greatest good is in the large quantity of clean seed that can be obtained for seed purposes. The sixty men who were sent out as judges, coming in contact with the farmers on their own farms where the weeds grow, and discussing with them the best methods of eradication, is the best plan yet devised to spread the knowledge of the most approved methods of cleaning the land.

Men who undertake to do the work of judging in the Field Crop Competitions should give themselves special preparation for this work. I do not mean in the way of a spasmodic preparation of a few days; it should be day in and day out for the whole year and one year after another. They are likely to find many weeds they are not acquainted with—these should be sent to the Botanist at the O. A. C., Guelph, for identification. Great care should be exercised by the judge in naming the weeds correctly, or giving instructions to the farmers for their destruction. If he is not sure of their identity he should say so; every judge should have the courage to say that he does not know the name of a weed when it is unknown to him.

Last year for the first time alfalfa was exhibited as a field crop. I had the privilege of judging it in the Standing Field Crop Competition in Prince Edward County. There were a number of excellent fields devoted to this crop which must have had a beneficial effect upon the farmers in that section. Alfalfa is the greatest fodder crop that has ever been introduced to the farmers of this country. Alfalfa combined with corn silage makes the dairy man or feeder of cattle or horses practically independent of the feed merchants.

Since the manner in which to grow it successfully is understood, the Government should do everything in their power to induce the farmers of this Province to undertake the raising of this most valuable of all fodder plants.

In view of the great work that is being done by the Standing Field Crop Competitions, permit me to suggest to the various Fair Boards in this Province the advisability of devoting more of their funds to the extension of this work, and at the same time the Government could not do a better thing for the farmers of Ontario than to increase the grant to the Standing Field Crop Competitions.

Jno. Pearce: I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Glendinning for his very interesting paper.

This was seconded by R. H. Leary and carried.

A Delegate: Could we have that printed?

J. Lockie Wilson: I will send a copy to each agricultural paper in this Province and ask them to publish it.

A. D. Campbell: I have had a little experience in Field Crop Competitions. I was a member of one of the first ten Societies that went into it, and we continued with the same variety of grain until many of our men have made a success of it. We started in 1907. The first Field Crop Competition was with white oats, and one of our competitors had an excellent field; in fact, Mr. Raynor, of Ottawa, was astonished to find such a good field in this district. The result was that he was able to sell his oats at $2.50 a bushel, and the next year he sold a good part of his grain to experimental stations. The only thing I regret is that our own Society got very little benefit from it, because of the high prices that were offered elsewhere.

But getting high prices for oats is not the only thing that has been beneficial. At the time when we entered the Field Crop Competition, there were many weeds in that district, and what has been the result? Our farmers have got right after them. As a judge in the Field Crop Competition I have had some experience. I have found in some districts it would be almost impossible for farmers to clean their fields of weeds; I have found other places nice and clean, with a little patch of weeds here and there. If that section takes hold of the weed question they will save themselves unnecessary trouble in the future.

These Field Crop Competitions were one of the best things ever inaugurated for Agricultural Societies. In connection with what our Deputy Minister said here this morning, our Societies are a great many of them just becoming Fall Fairs that last for two or three days. I would like to tell a little personal experience.

Five years ago the Society to which I belong was running a Fall Fair. There was a new Board of Directors appointed, of which I was secretary-treasurer. There were no funds in the bank, the books had been burned a year before, and we tried to work up a Fall Fair and get members to join it. It was a most irksome task. We had a fairly good fair that year, but I was disheartened. However, I found that some Societies were keeping pure-bred live stock and making a success of it, so we did that also. We started a Field Crop Competition, and combined its work with our Fall Fair. The result has been that we have pure bred stock, a Fall Fair, Field Crop Competition; we hold our annual Seed Fair next week, the fourth one, and it is gaining some prominence now. Of course, all these small Seed Fairs are local for a while, but when you put up a genuine article that satisfies, the sections outside find out where it is and will follow it.

In order to get this good quality of grain you must get your competitors thoroughly educated as to the best varieties and what is an ideal of the right variety. That is what you want.

There is one thing that I have mentioned on our Seed Fair day, and it is this: At our exhibitions there were seed men going around constantly introducing new varieties. Oats or any other grain require three things to make them a success. They must be strong, good yielders and good for feed. You must have these three qualities. We found in our section that a new variety would be sown, perhaps, on a good piece of ground and yield pretty nice oats, but on examination they would lack some of the essentials of good grain. We find that these often win the first prizes at our fairs. The people all bought the oats. There were two new varieties out last year, but I was satisfied after I had examined the field properly that they were not up to the mark, and yet they won at our own fair, and sold at $1.00 a bushel to some of our own members. They sowed them and the result was they were not winners in the Field Crop Competition this year.

What we have done is this: We have taken five standard varieties in that district and have given prizes for them.

I think that something might be done even at our larger fairs on that line, because the object of the Field Crop Competitions is to get the farmers educated to the best all round varieties of grain; that is what we want. I would say that the Field Crop Competitions are the best educative part of our work.

The weed question is also a very serious thing. There are worse weeds than wild oats. Apparently, the sow thistle is becoming very prevalent, and to exterminate that requires more knowledge and more stick-to-it-iveness than to exterminate wild oats. Then there is the bladder campion and that is a very difficult thing to exterminate. I notice them in a great many fields.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to speak on this question, because I have been watching it closely from the very outset, and we have to thank our Superintendent here, because through him these Field Crop Competitions were established, and I think that if he has never done anything else for the Agricultural Societies he has done a great thing in inaugurating these competitions.

A Delegate: We entered the Field Crop Competitions for the last two years; the first year it was very satisfactory. We have selected fall wheat both years, but last year, I think, the judging did quite a bit of harm in our section. A great many people went to the man that got first prize to get some seed, and I know of two cases myself where, when they saw it, they would not sow it at all. I think the judges should be more careful in judging. They afterwards went to a man who did not get a prize at all for seed and it was far superior to the seed of the man who got the prize. If we are going to carry this on and make it successful, the Department will have to be more careful in the selection of judges, or it will be a great drawback.

R. W. Grierson: In the matter of judging you cannot tell very well in the Field Crop. It may look all right and much cleaner than it looks in the bin. Take the sow thistle, it might not be in evidence in the bin, but when the judging is done in the field, it is easily detected. That might account for the case referred to, where the field might have been thrown out altogether, and the grain after passing through the mill might look fine and clean. At the same time there might be in it some of the seeds of the sow-thistle and it would not be fit to sow.

The Field Crop Competitions are most valuable, and I would suggest that every Agricultural Society be compelled to take it up or not receive the grant from the Government. It is important enough for that.

E. Butler: I quite agree with the previous speaker. We had a little of the same experience he spoke of in regard to our judging of Field Crops. The first year we tried oats and everything was very satisfactory. Last year we took wheat, but, as this gentleman says, the man who got the first prize (I took the 4th) said to me it would be a good idea for us to change our seed. He brought down his seed and I kept it in my barn for chicken feed. I can open a bag of his and take off a tablespoonful of smut from the top.

I contend that the judge did not go sufficiently far into my field to examine it. He only went in a short distance, and stood there and made out his list for the whole thing. Now, the year we had our oat crop the judge inspected every ridge in the field. I think the judge did well, there was no kick coming at all, but this year the work was not satisfactory.

J. Lockie Wilson: This is a splendid discussion we are having, and of great importance, but it all comes back again to this one particular point. The Field Crop Competitions were taken part in by members of 106 societies. Sixty-two farmers were asked to go out and judge the field crops this year. It is rather a difficult thing to get sixty expert grain-growing farmers to leave their farms and spend a week judging crops at that season of the year. The work is yet in its infancy, and it will take a little time to get judges to do uniform scoring. I am glad the speaker has stated the case as he has; it will cause the Department to be more particular in selecting qualified men for this important educational work.

The more you look into this field crop question the more I agree with my friend, Hickson, who has assisted his Society to make such a success of it. I say that one man can do more in doing what Mr. Hickson has done than perhaps a regiment of men without the necessary energy and ability to carry to a successful conclusion what they engaged in.

Mammoth Grain Arch and Pyramid, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Canadian National Exhibition.

So far as the judges are concerned, we are trying to get the very best men, and where a complaint comes in it is always given attention. To digress for one moment from this point: When I was in England and Scotland I found out that many of the farmers there were giving up largely the growing of the Banner oat, which we consider a pretty good grain in the Province of Ontario. They said the hull was too thick, and that statement is correct. Many of the farmers I interviewed in England stated to me they were giving up the Banner oat on account of the thickness of the hull, but they may have a different variety to what we have here.

Our professors and our leaders in agriculture should go into this Field Crop with the greatest of care, and advise the different Societies as to what they consider the best kind of oat to grow, and once you find out the best variety do not listen to the blandishments of every agent who comes along with a new variety, but stick to that one and make the locality noted for that particular line of grain, because specializing is the best feature of the day, and, unless you specialize, your locality will never be as successful as it otherwise should be.

The same thing applies to potatoes. If in your locality twenty different varieties are grown, the purchaser who wants a car-load will not go there, owing to the difficulty of getting unmixed varieties, but will go to a section where he can easily and cheaply have his order filled.

I want to get your opinions and advice, and there could not be an hour spent to better advantage than by discussing the question of specialization.

Chas. O'Reilly: One year we had a judge from Western Ontario, and the next year from the East, and I must say that both were satisfactory.

H. O. Boorse: If these competitions are worth anything to our farmers it must be from an educational standpoint, and I would like to suggest that judges sent out should tell the exhibitors wherein they have failed, and the reason why some one else got a prize instead of them. I would suggest that a copy of the score card be sent, with notes below as to the reason, whether due to a poor quality of seed or not.

W. E. Connor: In Madoc last year on the 1st of May we had not one on our list for competition. The Superintendent, Mr. Wilson, sent us a letter stating that the 24th of May was the last day of grace. Before the 24th arrived we had twenty-nine entries. The judge spent three days at it, and we shall be pleased to have him again.

Geo. Andrew: The judges should be sent out at as late a date as possible, when smut and sow-thistle can be easily seen. Everybody who grows grain realizes that at the latter end of the ripening of the crop they are very much more easily detected than in an earlier stage, and judges should be sent out as late as possible, immediately before the ripening of the crop.

J. Lockie Wilson: I write immediately to the Secretary asking him to notify me a week ahead as to when the judge will be required in the locality. This is a very important point that the speaker has brought up. Your Societies should urge their members to get their grain in as early as possible, for you can readily understand that if one man sows on the 21st of May, another on the 1st of June, and another on the 5th of June, these crops would ripen unevenly, and we cannot afford to send a man on two or three different dates. But if the secretaries will let us know on what date to have the judge there I will wire him to be there at the time the Secretary mentions.

F. J. Short: There were a few points I noticed brought out. Whatever crop you select make a thorough trial of it before giving it up. You have to stay with it until you have made it as perfect as you possibly can.

I notice in going round that those who are in the Field Crop Competition for the first time have very crude ideas about what is required. In every case where any person has spoken to me I have told him where the weak point is in his field. It is our duty. Every expert and every Government judge should know that. If a competitor asks what is wrong with his crop, the judge should be able to tell him exactly where it failed.

As regards seed, the trouble is with new varieties coming in. Our district last year was travelled by seedsmen, who sell in small lots and make a good thing out of it—that is the greatest trouble we have.

A DELEGATE: The members of our Society are generally in favor of having a crop, as a rule, fairly ripe before they desire a judge to be sent. We had the late

Exhibits of the Farmer Boys.

Mr. Rennie to judge our field crop, and he judged three fields after they were cut. Last year we had two fields that were cut and there was a good chance to judge, but the judge refused those two fields. What I want to know is, did the Department forbid the judging?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: In answer to that, if the crops were cut down I think the judge was quite within his right, because it was a standing field crop that he had to judge.

F. A. THOMAS: In regard to this Field Crop Competition, and bearing out the remarks made by our worthy Superintendent, when we found the grain was ripening we immediately telegraphed or sent word and the judge was there on that date. In judging grain in the stook the only thing a judge can do is to judge the grain; he cannot judge as to weeds present. No judge should be sent out who

is not thoroughly competent to name every weed on a farm. Smut can never be taken out, but weeds can be separated, and the Field Crop Competitions are one of the best features of the Agricultural Societies' work, although in one part of the Province of Ontario there is no grain grown for export, all being fed to live stock. Still we must encourage the farmers to produce the best quality and the best variety of grain possible. We want all kernel and less hull.

I hope the Field Crop Competitions will be extended and all Societies take hold of it.

E. Butler: Don't you think judging at our small fairs by weight is a good idea? For instance, we have the Storm King, a very large oat, and other oats that are not nearly as plump, but still have weight, and last year we decided to judge by weight. We thought it was a fair way to do.

I would like to ask, must a man with a Standing Field Crop have his five acres all in one block, or can he exhibit in two or three fields?

J. Lockie Wilson: The five acres must be together, and if he has a field of ten acres and he wishes only to exhibit five he must cut a wide roadway between the two five acres, so as to clearly separate the portion to be judged.

E. Butler: Can he have two acres in one field and three in another?

J. Lockie Wilson: He might be a very small farmer and I would not like to turn him down on that account.

H. Glendinning: In regard to the judging of weeds, one delegate said a judge should not go out unless he was able to name every noxious weed. Now, I do not know where you would get a judge to do that. I have found in my experience in going round the country that what is practically a harmless weed in one section is a very bad one in another. I will give you one instance to show how a man can be mistaken. Three years ago I was judging oats, and I noticed a great number of plants in the field that had the appearance of weeds, not very large, but still the ground was pretty well covered with them. I said, What is that? He said that is a sort of harmless plant, the Oxalis; the common name is Wood Sorrel; it grows in sandy and gravelly lands. This Wood Sorrel in our section of the country was quite common in the oat fields, and it grew stronger there than it did with us, so that it had all the appearance of a weed. Never seeing it before I did not recognize it, but as soon as I tasted the plant I knew he was right. So that it is very easy for a man to make a mistake.

Then we have a great many new weeds coming in every year. I have found within the last few years that there are a number of new weeds on my farm. I am always on the close lookout for them. I have had them introduced in alfalfa seed. I have two varieties of Alfalfa imported direct from Germany containing mustard seed; there was also some Russian thistle seed in the same clover. Some people have the idea that the Russian thistle and the sow-thistle are the same. The former does not belong to the thistle family at all, but to the Amaranthus family, so that you see a man might be very well versed in the weed question, yet when he gets away from home and sees weeds growing under entirely different conditions he might be at a loss, and I would not like to condemn a man for that.

In regard to the score card. There has been considerable discussion this afternoon about first prize oats or grain not being equal to that of the third or fourth prize in the same competition. I can understand how that may come about and all parties be honest. For instance, take oats and the judge is called upon to judge them when they are not nearly ripe, as they very often are; his score cards call for the average standing of the grain; the purity of the grain so many points given; freedom from other varieties of grain; freedom from rust, smut, and weeds

that are common in the field. Take a field standing rather thin and you would not score that field very high for a good standing crop; it might be on light gravel, or scored down on account of weeds. Perhaps, after you judged some of the very best fields you ever saw a storm came along, flattened the grain down as though by a roller, and the consequence is when it is threshed and cleaned up a very inferior grain is the result, and it would not be fair to give it first place in the Standing Field Crop Competition.

In regard to judging grain by weight, that would appear to be a very fair thing to start with, but if you come to take oats by weight what is the result? You will find that a great many of the short, thick oats have a very thick hull, some of them as high as 40 per cent. of hull with 60 per cent. of meat, while some of the long, thin oats will give you 75 per cent. meat and 25 per cent. hull, and

Devons.

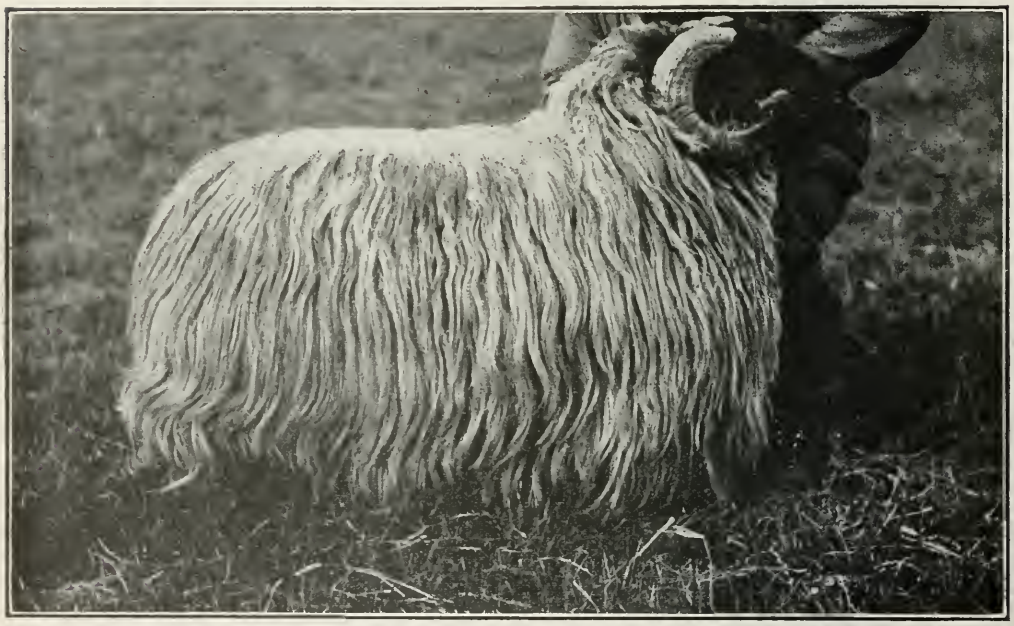
by measuring out a bushel and weighing them, you will find the thick oats will out-weigh them altogether. The true value of the oat I am speaking of is the amount of meat or kernel that it possesses, and we find a great many of the so-called thin oats that hardly get a prize at all at our exhibitions, owing to the fact that they have a poor appearance. If they are hulled, as should be done by every judge, and placed on a board to see which is going to pan out the best, many of them that apparently are on the bottom of the list should be at the top.

The first good lesson I ever got in grain was when I was a boy, in the old days when I used to take oats to the miller and exchange for meal. There was a very large plump oat with a very thick hull; if I remember right, it was called the Surprise. There have been a good many oats of the same name since. Everybody was taking oats to be exchanged, and I took a couple of bags of New Zealand oats, and when the miller was taking them in he told me how much he was giving in exchange for oats. They were carried back into the mill, and after he weighed them he said, "These are something like oats." There were 200 to 300

bushels lying alongside of these, and I could not believe my ears. I thought he was poking fun at me. He said, "That is where people are making a mistake. They are bringing these heavily hulled oats to me." He picked up a few off the floor, took a few out of my bag that I was ashamed of, and when he hulled them the kernels were very much larger in mine than they were in the others. That was my first experience in oats and that was some forty years ago, but I took it to heart and have been following the lesson there learnt ever since.

It is pretty hard to find good thick hulled oats that do not weigh well, but very often we have ones that do weigh, and the President from his experience in grain dealing will bear me out in this.

Some few years ago there was a short course given at Guelph in the month of April. There had been a short course during the month of January with some 285 students in attendance, and at this course there were 42. Among the things that we discussed there were oats. Prof. Zavitz brought out four varieties of oats,



Black Face Mountain Sheep.

two black and two white. The white consisted of the Mortgage Lifter, a short thick oat; the other was the Alaska, a long, thin one. There were two varieties of black oats, one the Joanette, the other the Black Diamond, and he asked them to place these 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

I said, "I will place the Alaska 1st, the Joanette 2nd, the Mortgage Lifter 3rd, and the Black Diamond 4th." Some of them said, "What!" and they all laughed at me. There was a general laugh all over the hall. Prof. Zavitz said to me, "Will you state it again?" as if he thought I was, perhaps, mistaken. I repeated it again, and another laugh went round, and he talked for a considerable time about these oats, and rather talked against me, and then he said to me, "How are you now?"

I said, I am going to nail my colors to the mast.

He said, "Will you give your reasons?"

I said, "I believe the Joanette black oat will yield the most meal to the bushel, as it has the most kernel. I believe the Alaska would come second as far as that goes, but on account of the Alaska being a white oat it is worth from 1c. to 2c. a bushel more on the market, that is why I place it first. The Black Diamond is a short, thick, heavy oat also, but it has a very heavy hull, as has the Mortgage Lifter.

Prof. Zavitz went on then to say that out of 285 students in January and 42 then present, not one had placed these oats as I had. He said in every case that Mortgage Lifter had been placed first, and I had placed it third. Then he went on to show that I was the only one out of 300 that had placed them correctly, that there was something like 73 or 74 per cent. of meal in the Alaska oat, while

Kerry—A Noted Breed of Irish Cattle.

there was only about 62 per cent. in the Mortgage Lifter. The Joanette had slightly more than 1 per cent. of meal than the Alaska, but I placed it second on account of it being a black oat. For feed I would have placed it first, but when it came to value, judging from the market standpoint I happened to be the only one that placed the whole thing rightly.

I may say, perhaps, I had such opportunities as the average farmer boy did not have. The first thing I did was to shell the oat, and I put them on the table in front of me and saw at a glance how they stood.

A Delegate: What do you think of the Englishmen's idea of the Banner oat?

H. Glendinning: The Banner oat is a good one. It has stood in this country for many years. As the Englishman says it is a little thick in the hull, it has not as thin a hull as others, but take it on the whole it is a good oat.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Glendinning for his interesting address.

THE PRESIDENT: The time has arrived now when it is my duty to bid you good-bye as President, and to thank you for the courteous treatment you have given me in the past, and introduce to you your new President. Dr. Simmons has been elected by acclamation, and is your President to-day, and you have had ample opportunity of judging his value as an executive officer, and I am sure he will give every kindly consideration which is due to you, and I bespeak for him the same courteous co-operation that you have given to your past President. I have much pleasure in introducing Dr. Simmons, of Frankford, your new President.

DR. SIMMONS: I accept this highest gift of the Ontario Fairs Association. I have been honored in the last five years in conjunction with my work in this Association. Since its inauguration this Institution has gone through transformation changes. To-day it is virtually a new organization to what it was when I first became connected with it under the name of the Canadian Exhibitions Association. In accepting the very important position of President, I would like to see the constitution revised and made up to date.

The constitution and by-laws of this Institution are not sufficient to properly put us in a position to do best work for the individual Agricultural Societies throughout this Province. You know that the representation of directors has been entirely changed. We have new districts who select their individual representatives. Have you outlined in your constitution any work for these particular directors to do between election and re-election next year?

Every man should have a certain amount of work to do. I have been Secretary-Treasurer and Manager for the last twenty-two years of the Frankford Fair, and I want every director of this Institution to be my lieutenants in office and to have a certain amount of responsibility in the upbuilding of fairs in their jurisdiction in this most important Province of Ontario. There was a resolution went through this morning affecting it, and if my friend, the mover of that resolution, would state on it the work which each director, and the President, the 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents of this Institution have to do, we can all work in harmony.

The Agricultural Societies are scattered up and down in Ontario from Kenora to Glengarry, and each district has now its own director, whose duty it is to further the interests of the Agricultural Societies under his immediate supervision, and he can refer to the Superintendent for any help that he may require. If he wants the President's help he can refer to me, but the director is the connecting link between the Societies and the Central Executive.

I thank you again for electing me to this high office.

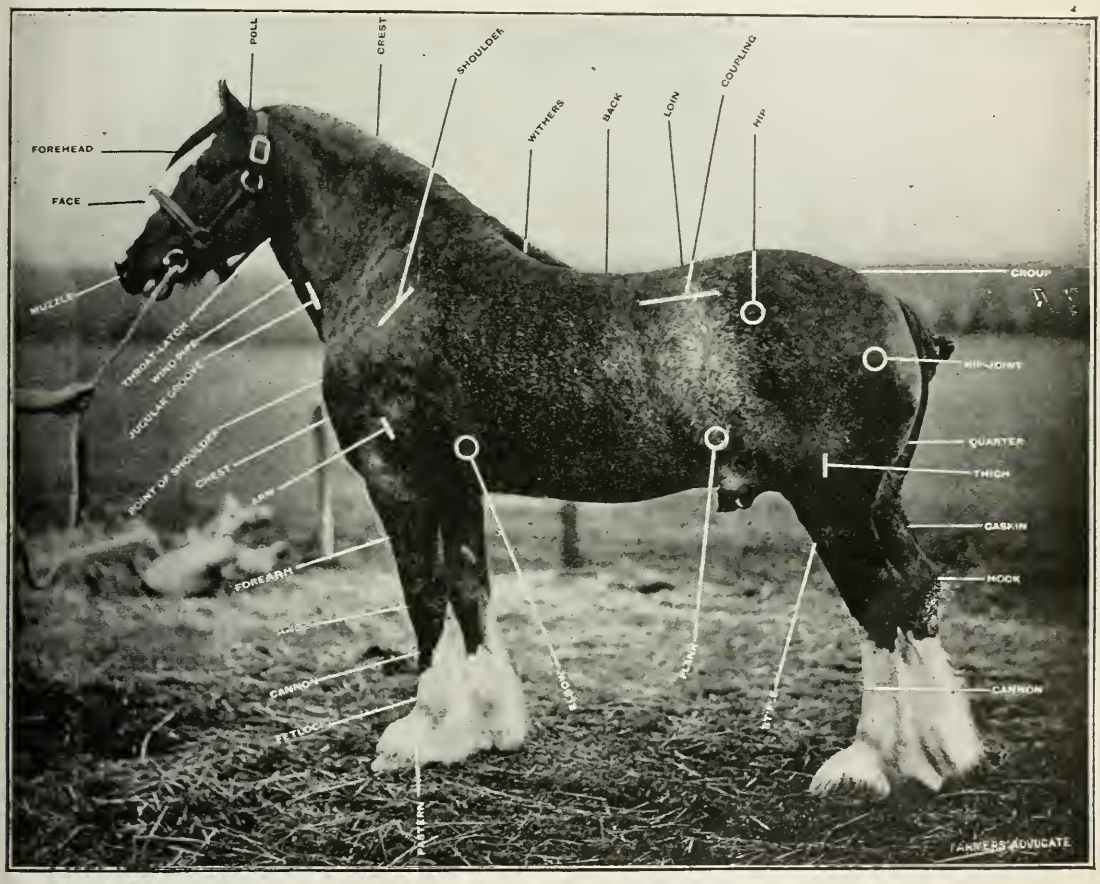
HY. FOREMAN: I was very pleased to hear the President touch on the question of the constitution in regard to this organization, and you will agree with me that the motion that I moved this morning, seconded by Mr. Sheppard, is broad enough to include the request which he has made, that the Executive Committee introduce at the next meeting of this Association, rules and regulations, also by-laws governing this body.

On motion the Treasurer was authorized to send the Treasurer of the Sick Children's Hospital the donation voted of $25. A resolution was also passed thanking the Mayor and City Council for the use of the hall during the Convention.

The most successful Convention ever held by the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions then closed with every one heartily joining in the National Anthem.

JUDGING DRAFT HORSES.

Every one interested in the judging of live stock must recognize the importance of having as uniform a system of judging as possible. In no branch of live stock is this more necessary than in horses, and, yet, this is oftentimes the line wherein most judges fail. Many men are born with the faculty for picking out the best horses almost at first sight and placing them properly. Others can learn how to do this by persistent study, practice and much experience. Many fail to attain to this stage because they are not gifted with the necessary powers of observation, and, hence, can never become really proficient in expert judging.



No one should accept the office of judge at a fair or exhibition who has not in his mind's eye an ideal of a perfect horse in each of the classes which he may be called on to judge. If a man has some knowledge of horses but is not a breeder himself, he should visit the stables of those who have good individuals of different breeds and make himself thoroughly familiar with the points and characteristics of such animals. Much may also be acquired through close attention to the work of others in the show ring who are noted experts. This can be supplemented by studying carefully photographs of prize animals in books and papers. The score card, too, is valuable for the beginner because it calls his attention to the various points of the animal, and causes him to make his examination in a systematic manner.

While horse judges seldom use the score card in the ring, it has its place in the hands of the beginner who is qualifying himself to become an expert judge. For this reason we give below a score card for a Clydesdale or Shire Stallion compiled by Dr. Reed, Guelph, which should prove helpful to our young horsemen.

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE FOR CLYDESDALE AND SHIRE STALLION.

By Dr. J. H. Reed.

Scale of Points.	Possible Score.	Student's Score.
HEAD.—Ear of medium size and pointed; cranium nicely rounded; forehead broad and flat; eye full, prominent and mild; nasal bones straight; nostrils large, firm and flexible; muzzle rather small; mouth of medium depth; lips compact; muscles of cheek well developed and prominent; space between branches of lower jaw wide at angles	4	.....
NECK.—Of medium length, deep and full where it joins the body, being continuous with the withers without any line of demarcation; crest well developed, well arched, broad and strong, but not so heavy as to turn to either side; the whole neck to be well and prominently muscled, surmounted by a good full mane of hair of good quality, and attached to the head in a graceful manner, not too thick and heavy at the throat; the general appearance of the head and neck to be strongly masculine	5	.....
WITHERS AND BACK.—Withers in line with the posterior part of the upper border of the neck, tolerably high, rather broad and well muscled; back straight and rather short; loins broad, strong and well muscled	8	.....
CROUP.—Rather long, well and prominently muscled, not too drooping, dock coming out fairly well up and well clothed with straight and not too coarse hair, and well carried	4	.....
CHEST.—Ribs long and well sprung, with well marked angles; false ribs long, deep through girth; breast broad and well muscled	10	.....
SHOULDER.—Moderately oblique from above downwards and forwards and heavily muscled; the muscles covering the blade thoroughly developed and prominent	5	.....
ELBOW.—Strong and muscular, and fitting closely to the chest	2	.....
FOREARM.—Large and strong; rather short and well clothed with prominent muscles extending well down the limb	4	.....
KNEE.—Straight and well developed, and strong in all directions	5	.....
KNEE TO FOOT.—Canon bone rather short, broad, strong and flat, with an absence of beefiness; ligament and tendons well developed and not too much tied in below the knee; skin lying close to the bone and tendon; the posterior border of the limb to be well feathered with a moderate quantity of straight, silky hair, especially in the region of the fetlock (wavy, woolly, or coarse hair very objectionable). Fetlock joint large and strong; pasterns of medium length and well marked obliquely	10	.....
FOOT.—Of medium size, rather round, with good, strong and moderately deep wall, sole not flat; frog well developed and strong; heels broad and strong and not too deep. There must be an absence of an appearance of hardening or thickening of the lateral cartilages. Must not turn toes either in or out when standing; must stand straight, with feet firmly planted, not too far apart, nor yet very close together. Feet must be of equal size	10	.....
HAUNCH.—Strong and heavily muscled, thick through ham; quarters broad and strong	4	.....
STIFLE.—Strong, compact and well muscled	2	.....
GASKIN.—Muscle strong and prominent, and extending well down the limb; bone large and substantial, hamstring prominent and strong	4	.....
HOCK.—Large, strong and well developed in all directions; an absence of coarseness and puffiness; point well developed and posterior border straight. Must stand with hocks fairly well together but straight	5	.....

Hock to Foot.—Canon bone broad, flat, strong and rather short; ligament and tendons well developed and strong, and not pinched in below hock; an absence of beefiness; skin lying close to bone and tendon; limb must be feathered on the posterior border with hair of good quality, the same as fore limb. Fetlock joint large and strong; pasterns of medium length and well marked obliquely	10	.....
Color.—Bay, chestnut, brown, black, roan; gray with reasonable modifications; reasonable white markings not objectionable	3	.....
Foot.—Smaller, narrower and more concave in sole than forefoot; wall strong and moderately deep; frog well developed and strong; heels broad and strong, and not too deep. Feet must be of equal size	10	.....
Skin.—Soft, mellow and loose, not like parchment	4	.....
Temperament.—Energetic, docile; not nervous	4	.....
Style and Action.—General appearance attractive; movements firm, smart and elastic; must be good walker, all joints moving freely; knees and pasterns and hocks well flexed, showing the soles of the feet quite plainly; must not roll or paddle with the fore feet, but lift them smartly from the ground, fetch them forward in a straight line and plant them firmly; must not go wide with hocks or hind feet, nor yet close enough with the feet to interfere. In a trot these movements to be carried out in a more marked degree	10	.....
Weight.—Say 1,700 pounds and upwards	6	.....
Height—Say 16 to 17 hands	6	.....
Symmetry.—All points well proportioned	10	.....
Total	145	.....

The desirable points in the mare or gelding of these breeds differ from those of the stallion only in the absence of the masculine appearance noticeable in the head, neck and general physiognomy. The head lacks this appearance, which is more easily recognized than described. The neck is not so massive in general, nor the crest so highly developed, the withers not so broad, nor so heavily muscled. In temperament there is more docility. The weight is usually less and the action not so heavy.

Student's Name .....

Animal Scored .....Date .....

Draft Type.

The draft horse should be massive in form, compact and blocky in body, and stand on short, strong limbs. There should be a blending of all parts in harmonious proportion. In weight the class may be grouped into two divisions, heavy and light. A heavy-draft horse at maturity should weigh from 1,600 pounds, and a light-draft horse from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds. The height is not so material, provided there is the necessary weight to go with it. Draft horses usually stand from 16 to 17½ hands. Substance is determined from general appearance, weight and height, and from the size of the bone. Quality is judged from smooth bones, neatly turned joints, lower limbs free from superfluous fleshiness, and from the texture of the hair and skin. Coarse joints usually go with poor bone and poor feet.

Action is not a minor point. Upon the way he propels himself depends a good deal the wearing quality of the horse, not to mention the peace of mind that a clear-away straight-goer produces in his drivers. The limbs should be carried forward true and straight, the feet picked up with snap and energy, whether at the walk or trot. High knee action is not looked for, except by cranks, in the matter of a horse's going. Knee and hock action should be free and easy, with no suspicion of stiffness or dragging. The horse should move his limbs forward straight in line, without throwing the front feet out or in, or "sprawling" with the hind limbs too far apart. He should be an active walker. To be sluggish at the walk is a serious defect in an animal that does most of his work at this pace.

Draft Horse Measurements,

The following draft horse measurements are taken from a report of the Ohio State College of Agriculture, and show average results from a study of a considerable number of horses:—

Kind of Measurement	Class of Draft Horse. Ex. Good.	Med. Good.
Number of horses measured	55	17
Weight	1613 lb.	1579 lb.
Height at withers	16½ hd.	16¾ hd.
Height at croup	16½ hd.	17 hd.
From point of shoulder to point of buttock	67.8 in.	68.85 in.
From lower point of chest to ground	33.5 in.	34.12 in.
Circumference of body at girth	90 in.	87.8 in.
Circumference of front canon at centre	9.66 in.	9.75 in.
Length of head	26.66 in.	26.8 in.
Length of shoulder	27.25 in.	27 in.
From point of hock to ground	25.5 in.	25.9 in.
Width of chest	20 in.	19.5 in.
Width of hips	25.2 in.	25.12 in.
Length of croup	22.5 in.	22.75 in.

The figures for measurements are probably approximately correct, though men do not measure horses when judging. They must estimate symmetry and measurement by the eye, as they do type and general characteristics.

Common Unsoundness to be Noted.

A horse is either sound or unsound. He may be too unsound to work, or able to work in despite of unsoundness. The serious nature of the particular unsoundness present is to be estimated by the judge, and for that intimate knowledge and experience are necessary.

For breeding purposes any disease is undesirable. A disease considered hereditary is most serious. A distortion, deformity or blemish, due to accident, is not serious on the score of transmissibility, but depreciates sale value. In work horses, the degree to which a disease or unsoundness is temporary or permanent, and likely to detract from service ability for work, must be carefully considered. A horse may be afflicted with strangles (distemper) and recover perfectly; or the attack may pass off, but leave the animal a "roarer." The attack of strangles would constitute a temporary unsoundness; the "roaring" a permanent and serious unsoundness in a work animal. In a breeding animal it should constitute an unsoundness, unfitting the horse for breeding purposes. A large barb-wire cut scar would ordinarily be considered a blemish or "eye-sore"; but, should it have caused permanent lameness, it would be a serious unsoundness in a work animal. In a breeding animal, not used for work, the blemish, and even the lameness, would be of slight gravity, not being transmissible to progeny.

Among the common unsoundnesses are: Poll evil, blindness, deafness, parrot mouth, broken crest, sweeny shoulders, shoe boils on the elbow, broken or calf knees, splints, windgalls, ringbones, cocked ankle, grease heel, scratches, sidebones, quittor, navicular disease, founder, sand crack, quarter crack, thrush, bog spavin, bone spavin, thoroughpin, curb, abscesses, fistula, skin diseases, roaring, heaves, corns, or fleshy or bony growths on any part of the body or limbs. Vices, such as wind-sucking, cribbing and weaving, are equally as objectionable in a horse as the unsoundnesses above mentioned.

The student who undertakes to train for reasonable expertness in horse-judging should provide himself with a more detailed explanation of methods of examining for unsoundness than can be given here. He should secure what every horseman should have, an authoritative textbook on the horse in health and disease.

MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING WITH CIRCULAR ROOF.

There is at the present time considerable interest being taken by Directors of Agricultural Societies as to the best kind of buildings to erect on fair grounds, and of what material to build them. The following is a description of a main building 100 ft. by 50 ft. without centre posts, and with a circular roof and dome ends, which is reasonable in price, strong, and attractive in appearance. There are two doors in it and twenty ordinary-sized windows. The inside, being circular at each end, gives the best opportunity to show horses when the building is used for spring shows or auction sales. This building is similar in design to buildings at Ormstown and Huntingdon, designed by Mr. A. A. Gilmore, who has prepared the following specifications:

The ribs are made of two thicknesses of 2 in. x 10 in. x 10 ft. plank, and are on 4 ft. centres, thus allowing of 12 ft. lumber being used in boarding in roof and sides. The end ribs set about 7 ft. apart at bottom, and all run to one point against side of end rib of main roof at very centre, like a lot of large hip rafters from a circular-like plate.

The planks lap one-half on each other, thus breaking joints, and are bolted and spiked very securely together.

The sill is built of two thicknesses of 2 x 10 in. planks, which are bolted securely to cement or stone wall, or in some cases to concrete or wood piers.

The ribs and bents are tied and trussed with 3-8 in. cable in three points, and are very strong and cheap, considering the span they cover, giving an entire open space 50 x 100 feet without a single obstruction from floor to roof, except these few truss wires.

The vault-like ceiling, being smooth and high, without corners, causes a band to sound at its very best, the height of this ceiling being 25 feet, if simple circle is used, but the sides can be raised to any height, and this roof thrown over it.

The work of framing is very simple, and quickly done: but it would be, possibly, money saved to employ an expert to instruct the builders for a day or so.

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR BUILDING 50 x 100 FEET.

14 main ribs, 16 pieces, each 2 in. x 10 in. x 10 ft.—224 pieces	3,808 ft.
20 half ribs, 8 pieces each, 2 in. x 10 in. x 10 ft.—160 pieces	2,720 ft.
Surfaced wall and roof boards, ⅞ in. x 12 ft	9,512 ft.
40 pieces, 2 in x 10 in. x 14 ft., end circle sills	920 ft.
18 pieces, 2 in. x 10 in. x 14 ft., side sills	360 ft.
	17,320 ft.
17,320 sq. ft., at $15 per M.	$267 60
90 squares roofing iron, at $5	450 00
1,600 lineal feet ⅜ in. wire cable, at 4c.	64 00
768 ½ x 4½ in. bolts and washers	18 56
200 lbs. 4-in. nails, at $2.70	5 40
100 lbs. 5-in. nails, at $2.65	2 65
300 lbs. 3-in. nails, at $2.80	8 40
Labour of building	280 00
	$1,096 61

Cost of low wall or piers would be same for this as any kind of frame. The windows are set dormer-like, about 8 to 10 feet above the ground.

FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS IN CORN.

T. G. Raynor.

Notwithstanding the fact that Kent and Essex Counties are adjoining, there was a great difference in the climatic conditions affecting the corn crop, last year especially, in the sections visited. The chief distingishing characteristic was that in one locality there was plenty of rain and not enough in the other. Even that does not account for all the difference in corn growing in these localities, although not more than fifty miles or so apart. At Harwich, in Kent Co., they mostly grow Flint varieties, while at South Woodslee, in Essex, the Dent corn is grown almost exclusively.

White Flint or Salzer's North Dakota seems to be the popular variety about Blenheim, and there were some exceptionally good fields of it. Some of it was a little late owing to backward growth during a cold wet spring. Some few still try to grow ear corn by sowing it in rows. It was a promising crop but not thin enough to give the best result in ears. The hill system of planting is best calculated to produce corn in the ear. Dent varieties, especially White Cap, do well along the lake near Blenheim, where there were two or three fine fields. Some of them showed lack of sufficient labor in that the weeds got the start of the competitors, and kept it. Most of the fields were well cultivated, however. Spring plowing for corn in Essex and Kent seems to be the popular preparation. Where stable manure was put on sod or even where it was a sod preparation, the best results were obtained. The popular corn in South Woodslee was a Yellow Dent which they have been growing for years. White cap is also much grown. There is good corn soil about South Woodslee, and most of the farmers know how to grow it. A number of fields were not so cleanly cultivated as they might have been, had the season been more favorable. The corn, however, was well advanced and ripened fully. Smut was quite bad in the corn about Blenheim, where there was plenty of rain. but about South Woodslee there was very little smut where it was comparatively dry. Much of the Essex crop last year failed to grow corn to the end of the ear. This was, doubtless, due to so much dry weather.

The fact that corn, as well as other crops in Essex, was so good this year, speaks volumes for that county as being able to withstand drought.

In fact, for most of Essex a dry season is preferable, if the land is drained and well worked. Some sections were drier than others. The corn crop in Essex last year was not a full one, but its general quality will be better than in the previous year, when so much failed to mature. There was evidence in both Societies that the beneficial effects of the Field Crop Competitions and the corn shows were telling for good on the corn growers of these localities.

FLAX AS A FIELD CROP.

Flax has been successfully grown in Ontario for over forty years. The climate is admirably adapted for flax growing. In Ontario we grow it both for the seed and the fibre, while in other parts of Canada, notably in the North-West, it is grown only for the seed—the straw being a waste product.

The Industry in Ontario has not been so prosperous in recent years because of the scarcity of labor, but with the introduction of a new treatment process this difficulty is now remedied, as the flax will be harvested the same as wheat, oats or barley. You understand, of course, that heretofore under the old method of

treating flax, it all had to be pulled by hand in the field, when, after being threshed, it was taken to the field again and spread out in layers to be cured. This was called the retting process. After several weeks' exposure in the field, during which time it was turned over by hand in order to give both sides of the straw the same treatment, it was again sheafed up and brought into the mill for the scutching operation. This was also done by hand, each small bundle of flax by itself. Naturally all this necessitated a large amount of experienced labor, which, in later years, was difficult to obtain, so that the country will welcome any new process which will have for its object the remedying of this difficulty, thus restoring the flax industry to its own pristine condition.

There is no difficulty whatver in growing flax in Ontario to almost any quantity desirable. Every farmer is only too glad to grow it, provided the difficulty of harvesting is overcome, such as it is proposed to do by the new process, which is, I understand, a very simple one. The flax—as I have already said, is cut by machinery instead of being pulled up by the roots by hand as hitherto. It is then taken direct to the mill, where, in one operation it is threshed, broken and scutched and made ready for the spinning mill, thus saving all the labor of pulling, retting and a separate threshing and scutching. Under this process the growing flax can be taken in one day and converted into fibre ready for its manufacture into binder twine or commercial cordage.

This, you can readily understand, is of the greatest importance to Canada and will work a revolution in the flax growing industry.

During its manufacture into binder twine, it is submitted to a treatment which removes from it all deleterious substances and makes it strong and pliable for conversion into twine. That produced by this process is strong, and equal to any in the market.

Flax, in the past, has been considered injurious to the soil, but under this process that difficulty will be remedied, because the roots will now be left in the soil and not pulled out as heretofore.

The seed of the flax, as everyone knows, is used in the manufacture of linseed oil, so that the entire flax crop is utilised, the straw in the manufacture of fibre or twine and cordage, and the seed for linseed oil.

An industry of this nature has certainly a very great future before it in Ontario.

THE LAW RELATING TO GAMBLING, ETC., AT EXHIBITIONS.

30.—(1) Any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in any city, town, village or township, wherein a fair or exhibition is or is to be held, shall, on request of the president or executive committee of any society, appoint as many policemen or constables, to be named by the society, as may be required.

(2) The duty of such policemen and constables shall be, at the expense of the society, to protect the property of such society within the exhibition grounds, and to eject all persons who may be improperly within the grounds, or who may behave in a disorderly manner, or otherwise violate any of the rules and regulations of such society. 6 Edw. VII., c. 16, s. 26.

31.—If any person wilfully hinders or obstructs the officers or servants of any society in the execution of their duty, or gains admission to the said grounds contrary to the rules of such society, he shall incur a penalty of not less than $1, nor more than $20, recoverable under The Ontario Summary Convictions Act, to be paid over to such society for its use and benefit, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding thirty days. 6 Edw. VII., c. 16, s. 27.

32.—(1) The officers of a society may, by their rules and regulations, prohibit and prevent all kinds of theatrical or circus or acrobatic performances, exhibitions

or shows, and may also regulate or prevent the huckstering or trafficking in fruits, goods, wares or merchandise on the exhibition grounds, or within 300 yards thereof; and any person who, after notice of such rules and regulations, violates the same shall be liable to be removed by the officers, policemen or constables of said society, and be subject to the penalty prescribed by the next preceding section.

(2) The officers of the society shall prevent all immoral or indecent shows and all kinds of gambling and all games of chance, including wheels of fortune, dice games, pools, coin tables, draw lotteries or other illegal games at the place of holding the exhibition or fair, or within 300 yards thereof, and any association or society permitting the same shall forfeit claim to any legislative grant during the year next ensuing.

(3) The officers of a society shall not allow any person to exhibit either publicly or to any individual any gambling device or to bring any such gambling device into the buildings or upon the grounds in or upon which the exhibition or fair is being held.

(4) No person shall carry on, or assist, or aid in carrying on any kind of gambling or any game of chance, at any agricultural, live stock, or industrial exhibition or fair, or within half a mile thereof.

(5) It shall not be lawful to sell or to have for sale on any exhibition ground during the time of holding an exhibition any wine, beer or spirituous liquors, and any society permitting the same shall forfeit all claim to any grant during the next ensuing year.

(6) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty of not less than $20 or more than $100, recoverable under The Ontario Summary Convictions Act.

(7) This section shall apply to all exhibitions held by any society. 6 Edw. VII., c. 16, s. 28.

33.—(1) Any Dominion police constable or Provincial police constable shall have the right of free entrance to the grounds and to all the buildings on the grounds where a fair or exhibition is being held under the direction of any society, during the time that the fair or exhibition is being held.

(2) Any constable or other peaceofficer may, without warning or notice, immediately seize all devices and instruments used by any person in connection with any kind of gambling or games of chance or immoral or indecent side show, and may arrest such person without warrant and take him before the nearest magistrate having jurisdiction there to be dealt with according to law, and every such device or instrument, after the conviction of the person concerned, shall be destroyed under the direction of the magistrate before whom the case is tried. 6 Edw. VII., c. 16, s. 29.

NOTES.

The question of protecting Agricultural Societies against loss in gate receipts due to wet weather was practically unanimously endorsed by the 500 delegates present at the Convention. Some who had come prepared to vote against it gave it their hearty approval when the conditions were explained in the full discussion given to the subject. Moreover, at their annual meetings the Societies voted in favor of it in the ratio of 4 to 1.

290 Departmental judges were employed in 1910, an increase of 39 over the list of the previous year. Only nine Societies found reason to complain of the men sent to them.

Spring Horse and Cattle Shows numbered 63 in 1910 and Seed Fairs 17.

110 Societies entered the Standing Field Crop Competitions last year, with a total of 1,650 farmers and 26,000 acres. Sixty-two judges were employed in the scoring of the fields.

The grain exhibits at the Canadian National and at Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs from the winning fields were a splendid proof of the improvement in grain growing and selection as the result of the inauguration of the Standing Field

Crop Competitions. The increasing interest being shown in them augurs well for the probability of Ontario becoming a great centre for pure and improved seed grain in the near future.

Horse-shoeing and Milking Competitions are among the prominent features at Exhibitions in Great Britain. The greatest interest is taken in them both by competitors and visitors. Farm Machinery is also largely displayed and proves a splendid advertisement for the manufacturers.

In Belgium the Government controls the horse-breeding industry, and, owing to its systematic development of it, that country, although one of the smallest in Europe, exported in 1909 no less than 25,000 pure-bred Belgian horses for breeding purposes.

There was some discussion at the Convention on the question of directors of some Agricultural Societies allowing wheels-of-fortune and games of chance on their grounds. For the benefit of officers of Societies, the law on this subject is given in full on page 77 of this Report. Societies neglecting to carry out these provisions forfeit all claim to any Legislative Grant for the year next ensuing.

Dr. Rutherford's address on Licensing of Stallions showed how this would tend to much greater improvement in the standard of Ontario's horses.

The use of tents and other kinds of temporary accommodation for live stock and other exhibits at fairs and exhibitions was suggested at the Convention to meet a much-wanted need. Many Societies feel it to be a waste of money to erect permanent structures, to be used only for 2 or 3 days a year. The Superintendent gave the Convention particulars of the kind of temporary buildings and tents used in Old Country exhibitions.

Poultry Plucking and Trussing Competitions might prove interesting to visitors at our exhibitions. They are very popular in Great Britain.

Horse jumping competitions are attractive features at many of the Agricultural Shows held in England, Scotland and Ireland. In some sections of Ontario, where light horses are largely bred, a class for high jumpers might be arranged. This certainly would be an improvement on many of the undesirable special attractions that have been inaugurated by some societies in recent years.

Exhibits of bees and demonstrations on the best methods of bee-keeping would make an interesting feature at Fall Fairs.

Grain from the Standing Field Crop Competitions exhibited at the Canadian National and Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs which contains wild oats will not be awarded a prize or be sold for the benefit of the exhibitor, but will be returned to him at his expense.

The directors of the Canadian National Exhibition have this year apportioned sufficient funds to divide the Province into three divisions for the grain exhibited from the Field Crop Competitions, the same as has been done for the sheaf exhibit in previous years. The total offered for sheaves and grain has thus been considerably increased.

Alfalfa was the crop selected by one Agricultural Society in 1910, which entered the Field Crop Competition. Those growing this most important and valuable crop should bear in mind that it should be sown on soil which was thoroughly pulverised the year before and subsoil-plowed in the fall.

It should not be sown too early in the spring. Sow plenty of seed of the best quality and select soil that is well drained. Alfalfa roots cannot grow in water. Do not pasture alfalfa. You can get better results by cutting and feeding from the field. Don't leave alfalfa down too long. Let some other part of the farm have the benefit of the fertilizing elements of the plants.

GREAT RESULTS FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

The excellent results obtained from the Field Crop Competitions are shown by the following letter received by the Superintendent from J. A. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, who was one of the first farmers in the Province to enter the Standing Field Crop Competitions.

"Dear Sir,—Now that the season for seed grain is about over, and looking over our list of sales of oats for seed, I cannot but appreciate your good work in inaugurating Standing Field Crop Competitions.

"Without any other advertising than that obtained through your Department, we have disposed of more seed than ever before, having sold all we could spare, in all about 325 bushels, to 23 customers, and at an average price of over 90 per cent. above regular market prices. Among our customers were Hon. J. S. Duff, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Prof. E. J. Zavitz, Mr. Smith, of New York, and graduates of the O. A. C. Apart from prizes taken at Toronto and Guelph Winter Fair, we only exhibited at Aberfoyle and Guelph Seed Fairs, at both of which we won first place.

"I wish to compliment you on the establishment of the Standing Field Crop Competitions, which have already done so much good and are so much appreciated by the farmers of Ontario."

CONSTITUTION.

1. This Association shall be known as the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, and any Society in the Province shall be eligible for membership upon the payment of $1.00 per annum.

2. The objects of this Association shall be for the purpose of increasing the usefulness of all agricultural Societies in the Province. For this purpose an annual meeting shall be held during the month of February in Toronto. To this meeting every Agricultural Society in the Province shall be invited at the time of their annual meetings to send two delegates for the purpose of discussing matters relating to the general interests of all Societies, methods of management, special features, etc., and of making such recommendations to the Honourable, the Minister of Agriculture, as may be deemed best in the interests of all concerned.

3. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a first and second vice-president, secretary and treasurer, twelve directors and two auditors.

4. The president, two vice-presidents and secretary and treasurer shall be the Executive Committee.

5. The president, or, in his absence, one of the vice-presidents, shall preside at meetings held by the Association and by the Executive Committee. In the absence of the president or vice-presidents, members shall appoint their own chairman.

6. The officers, directors and auditors shall be elected by nomination and by ballot at the annual meeting, for one year, and shall hold office until their successors are elected.

7. Vacancies in office shall be filled by the Executive Committee.

8. The Executive Committee of the Association shall have the power to call a special meeting of the Association when in their opinion such action seems advisable. Notice of special meetings, with a full statement of the subjects to be discussed, shall be sent to all Societies at least one month previous to the date of said meetings, and such subjects only shall be dealt with.

9. At the annual, or any special meeting of the Association twenty-five members or delegates shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

10. The Executive Committee shall, between the sessions of the organization, manage all its affairs, and report all its transactions to the annual meeting, and three members of such Executive shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business.

11. The constitution and by-laws may be amended, revised or repealed by a majority of the members present at any regular annual meeting, provided a notice of motion of such change has been given at the previous annual meeting or in the notices calling the annual meeting. All notices of motion not made at the previous annual meeting shall be forwarded to the secretary not later than November 30th of each year.

12. The Executive shall prepare a programme or order of business previous to calling the annual meeting and a copy of such shall be sent to each Society at the time of notification of such meeting.

13. The order of business of all the annual meetings shall be as follows: Reading minutes of the previous meeting; report of standing committees; report of select committees; reading of communications and appointment of committees. Nomination of officers shall take place as first business on the morning of the second day. The first order of business at the afternoon session of the closing day shall be election of officers and directors by ballot, followed by unfinished business, new business and committee reports.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR 1910 AND 1911.

	1910.	1911.
ALGOMA:		
Bruce Mines	$131 00	$125 00
Central Algoma	626 00	692 00
Iron Bridge	55 00	55 00
Johnston & Aberdeen	80 00	77 00
North Shore	103 00	103 00
St. Joseph Island	102 00	109 00
Thessalon	127 00	145 00
BRANT:		
Onondaga	166 00	150 00
Paris	466 00	435 00
South Brant	483 00	469 00
BRUCE:		
Arran and Tara	282 00	323 00
Carrick	175 00	185 00
Chesley	215 00	220 00
Eastnor	96 00	108 00
Hepworth		175 00
Huron Tp.	218 00	217 00
Kincardine	101 00	107 00
Lucknow	211 00	210 00
N. Bruce & Saugeen.	269 00	257 00
Northern	213 00	217 00
Paisley	320 00	299 00
Pinkerton	112 00	117 00
Teeswater	207 00	207 00
Tiverton	125 00	123 00
Underwood	158 00	164 00
Wiarton	134 00	138 00
CARLETON:		
Carp	300 00	290 00
Carleton Co.	423 00	432 00
Fitzroy	158 00	161 00
DUFFERIN:		
Dufferin	252 00	252 00
Dufferin Central	297 00	304 00
East Luther	206 00	209 00
DUNDAS:		
Dundas	175 00	166 00
Mountain	181 00	188 00
Winchester	247 00	275 00
DURHAM:		
Cartwright	170 00	158 00
Millbrook	466 00	467 00
Orono	219 00	211 00
Port Hope	242 00	226 00
West Durham	381 00	389 00
ELGIN:		
Aldboro	225 00	228 00
East Elgin	385 00	
Shedden	99 00	88 00
South Dorchester	175 00	175 00
Straffordville	105 00	100 00
West Elgin	418 00	394 00
ESSEX:		
Amherstburg, Anderdon & Malden	166 00	167 00
Colchester, South	224 00	215 00
Comber	126 00	134 00
Essex County	637 00	605 00
Mersea, Leamington, & S. Gosfield	382 00	374 00
Windsor	90 00	300 00
FRONTENAC:		
Frontenac	190 00	172 00
Kennebec	68 00	62 00
Kingston Tp.	151 00	166 00
Parham	86 00	85 00

	1910.	1911.
FRONTENAC—*Continued.*		
Storrington	88 00	86 00
Wolfe Island	83 00	82 00
GLENGARRY:		
Glengarry	241 00	259 00
Kenyon	189 00	199 00
St. Lawrence Valley.	270 00	274 00
GRENVILLE:		
Kemptville	254 00	254 00
Merrickville	244 00	248 00
South Grenville	369 00	319 00
Spencerville	130 00	129 00
GREY:		
Collingwood Tp.	201 00	178 00
Desboro	149 00	146 00
East Grey	143 00	151 00
Egremont	162 00	157 00
Hanover, Bentinck & Brant	139 00	141 00
Holland	95 00	103 00
Keppel	75 00	81 00
Kilsyth	189 00	213 00
Markdale	128 00	131 00
Meaford & St. Vincent	154 00	179 00
Normanby	104 00	106 00
Osprey	138 00	148 00
Owen Sound	325 00	296 00
Priceville	126 00	130 00
Proton	170 00	168 00
Rocklyn	169 00	147 00
South Grey	205 00	253 00
Sydenham	136 00	122 00
Walter's Falls	158 00	163 00
HALDIMAND:		
Caledonia	420 00	420 00
Canboro	46 00	44 00
Dunnville	177 00	193 00
Haldimand	249 00	236 00
Southern Branch	131 00	131 00
Walpole	199 00	204 00
HALIBURTON:		
Glamorgan	45 00	45 00
Haliburton	128 00	125 00
Minden	139 00	142 00
HALTON:		
Esquesing	251 00	254 00
Halton	421 00	408 00
Nassagaweya	146 00	127 00
Nelson & Burlington	133 00	147 00
Trafalgar	327 00	302 00
HASTINGS:		
Bancroft	147 00	136 00
Belleville	308 00	300 00
Frankford	324 00	332 00
Madoc	227 00	225 00
Marmora	141 00	154 00
Maynooth	43 00	44 00
Shannonville	121 00	121 00
Stirling	199 00	172 00
Tweed	256 00	262 00
Wollaston	59 00	63 00
HURON:		
Bayfield	118 00	118 00
Blyth	173 00	163 00
Dungannon	183 00	156 00
East Huron	239 00	230 00
Exeter	251 00	227 00
Howick	139 00	146 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS.—*Continued.*

	1910.	1911.
HURON—*Continued.*		
Kirkton	174 00	172 00
Seaforth	231 00	216 00
South Huron (Spring Fair only).		
Turnberry	204 00	203 00
West Huron	290 00	242 00
Zurich	130 00	127 00
KENORA:		
Dryden	203 00	214 00
KENT:		
Camden	144 00	143 00
East Kent	259 00	239 00
Harwich	177 00	200 00
Howard	360 00	353 00
Orford	225 00	249 00
Raleigh & Tilbury	193 00	144 00
Romney	120 00	132 00
Wallaceburg	142 00	143 00
West Kent	414 00	390 00
LAMBTON:		
Bosanquet	137 00	142 00
Brooke & Alvinston	286 00	293 00
East Lambton	370 00	341 00
Florence	134 00	121 00
Forest	220 00	212 00
Moore	315 00	298 00
Petrolea and Enniskillen	403 00	371 00
Plympton & Wyoming.	150 00	160 00
Sombra	158 00	163 00
West Lambton	430 00	430 00
LANARK:		
Dalhousie	218 00	192 00
Lanark Tp.	294 00	233 00
Lanark Village and Bathurst	215 00	222 00
Maberly	116 00	101 00
North Lanark	795 00	759 00
Pakenham	168 00	180 00
South Lanark	394 00	398 00
LEEDS:		
Brockville	746 00	785 00
Delta	296 00	242 00
Frankville	216 00	218 00
Lansdowne	193 00	198 00
Lombardy	87 00	100 00
North Crosby	97 00	96 00
Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	110 00	94 00
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:		
Addington	88 00	89 00
Amherst Island	140 00	140 00
Centreville	90 00	90 00
Ernestown	78 00	86 00
Lennox	353 00	354 00
LINCOLN:		
Abingdon	102 00	95 00
Clinton	173 00	198 00
Monck	134 00	
Niagara Town & Tp.	152 00	142 00
Peninsular Central	111 00	106 00
MANITOULIN:		
Billings	152 00	175 00
Gore Bay	339 00	328 00
Howland	100 00	108 00
Manitowaning	158 00	153 00
Providence Bay	81 00	94 00
MIDDLESEX:		
Caradoc	128 00	120 00
Delaware	92 00	102 00
Dorchester	203 00	187 00
East Middlesex	100 00	100 00
London Tp.	138 00	112 00
McGillivray	49 00	58 00
Mosa & Ekfrid	177 00	194 00
North Middlesex	183 00	159 00
Parkhill	146 00	144 00
Strathroy	594 00	576 00
Thorndale	171 00	155 00
Westminster	156 00	147 00
MUSKOKA:		
Baysville	100 00	107 00
Gravenhurst & Muskoka	269 00	257 00
Medora & Wood	170 00	172 00
Morrison	91 00	88 00
North Muskoka	344 00	355 00
South Muskoka	698 00	740 00
Stephenson & Watt	217 00	227 00
Stisted	136 00	141 00
NIPISSING:		
Astorville	99 00	102 00
Bonfield	124 00	131 00
Charlton	128 00	103 00
East Nipissing	356 00	356 00
Englehart		101 00
New Liskeard	309 00	325 00
Sturgeon Falls	346 00	327 00
Verner	133 00	176 00
NORFOLK:		
Charlotteville	190 00	189 00
Courtland	97 00	98 00
Houghton	119 00	117 00
Norfolk Co.	655 00	648 00
North Walsingham	135 00	130 00
Townsend	120 00	113 00
Windham	112 00	110 00
NORTHUMBERLAND:		
Alnwick	162 00	161 00
Brighton	155 00	167 00
Cobourg Central	393 00	391 00
Colborne	295 00	296 00
Cramahe	206 00	190 00
Percy Tp.	352 00	363 00
Seymour	256 00	266 00
South Monaghan	82 00	76 00
Wooler	101 00	109 00
ONTARIO:		
Beaverton	149 00	161 00
Brock	204 00	204 00
Port Perry, Reach & Scugog	85 00	99 00
Ramona	34 00	36 00
Scott	131 00	142 00
South Ontario	405 00	450 00
Uxbridge	256 00	262 00
OXFORD:		
Drumbo	366 00	346 00
East Nissouri	76 00	64 00
Ingersoll, N. & W. Oxford	169 00	173 00
North Norwich	192 00	202 00
South Norwich	174 00	191 00
Tavistock	242 00	251 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS.—*Continued.*

	1910.	1911.
OXFORD—*Continued.*		
Tillsonburg & Dereham	257 00	257 00
West Zorra & Embro.	166 00	143 00
Woodstock	424 00	446 00
PARRY SOUND:		
Armour, Ryerson and Burk's Falls	503 00	474 00
Loring	121 00	158 00
Machar	216 00	217 00
Magnetawan	154 00	159 00
McKellar	170 00	211 00
McMurrich	172 00	215 00
Parry Sound	394 00	400 00
Perry	216 00	234 00
Powassan	263 00	270 00
Rosseau	135 00	135 00
Strong	169 00	200 00
United Tps.	123 00	126 00
PEEL:		
Albion & Bolton	245 00	273 00
Caledon	227 00	225 00
Cooksville		195 00
Peel	502 00	484 00
Toronto Gore (Spring Fair only)		
Toronto Tp.	297 00	287 00
PERTH:		
Elma	150 00	152 00
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	234 00	234 00
Listowel	210 00	211 00
Mornington	215 00	205 00
South Perth	224 00	228 00
Stratford	329 00	322 00
PETERBOROUGH:		
East Peterborough	420 00	425 00
Galway	63 00	64 00
Lakefield	131 00	128 00
Otonabee	153 00	164 00
Peterboro Industrial	497 00	542 00
PRESCOTT:		
Alfred	134 00	134 00
South Plantagenet	124 00	124 00
Vankleek Hill	311 00	331 00
PRINCE EDWARD:		
Ameliasburg	163 00	160 00
Prince Edward	469 00	487 00
Sophiasburg	114 00	114 00
RAINY RIVER:		
Emo	284 00	284 00
RENFREW:		
Arnprior	45 00	120 00
Cobden	182 00	189 00
North Renfrew	475 00	442 00
Renfrew	548 00	570 00
RUSSELL:		
Casselman	65 00	65 00
Clarence	126 00	122 00
Russell Co.	413 00	372 00
Russell Tp.	227 00	224 00
SIMCOE:		
Alliston	219 00	201 00
Barrie	420 00	446 00
Beeton	275 00	268 00
Bradford and West Gwillimbury	216 00	225 00
Coldwater ...		
Cookstown	293 00	269 00
East Simcoe	284 00	
Flos Tp.	227 00	215 00
SIMCOE—*Continued.*		
Nottawasaga	326 00	351 00
Oro	175 00	182 00
Tiny & Tay	197 00	214 00
STORMONT:		
Cornwall	335 00	262 00
Finch	82 00	85 00
Roxborough	125 00	138 00
Stormont	148 00	152 00
SUDBURY:		
Massey	284 00	303 00
Warren	140 00	153 00
THUNDER BAY:		
Oliver	336 00	323 00
West Algoma		
VICTORIA:		
Eldon	138 00	143 00
Fenelon	127 00	133 00
Mariposa	142 00	125 00
North Victoria	122 00	79 00
South Victoria	699 00	750 00
Verulam	194 00	206 00
WATERLOO:		
Elmira & Woolwich.	184 00	171 00
South Waterloo	502 00	
Wellesley & N. Easthope	223 00	226 00
Wilmot	229 00	223 00
WELLAND:		
Bertie	160 00	209 00
Fenwick	203 00	195 00
Stamford & Niagara Falls	198 00	192 00
Thorold Town & Tp..	126 00	138 00
Wainfleet	99 00	81 00
Welland	327 00	321 00
WELLINGTON:		
Arthur	169 00	173 00
Centre Wellington...	363 00	357 00
Erin	345 00	354 00
Guelph & S. Wellington	800 00	800 00
Maryborough	108 00	105 00
Mount Forest	319 00	331 00
Palmerston	129 00	143 00
Peel & Drayton	150 00	154 00
Puslinch	206 00	198 00
Rockwood	191 00	191 00
West Garafraxa	99 00	112 00
West Wellington	186 00	177 00
WENTWORTH:		
Ancaster	184 00	162 00
Binbrook	101 00	108 00
Glanford	112 00	106 00
Rockton	334 00	322 00
South Wentworth	115 00	142 00
Waterdown	232 00	214 00
West Flamboro	189 00	143 00
YORK:		
Markham	800 00	800 00
Newmarket	569 00	515 00
Queensville	151 00	143 00
Richmond Hill	179 00	184 00
Scarboro	354 00	352 00
Schomberg	283 00	289 00
Sutton	147 00	130 00
Weston, York and Etobicoke	251 00	295 00
Woodbridge	613 00	580 00
Totals	$73,120 00	$72,432 00

GRANTS TO SPRING FAIRS.—1911.

Stallion Shows, 1911, $1,242.

Wellesley & N. Easthope	$50 00
South Grey	50 00
Woodstock	30 00
Mount Forest	50 00
West Flamboro	31 00
Elmira and Woolwich	50 00
Harwich	20 00
Southern Branch	10 00
Wilmot	50 00
Egremont	50 00
Carrick	50 00
Kincardine	47 00
Bosanquet	50 00
Meaford and St. Vincent	43 00
Peel Co.	50 00
Erin	50 00
Arran and Tara	50 00
Collingwood Tp.	20 00
Elma	32 00
Forest	50 00
East Luther	50 00
Guelph & S. Wellington	50 00
Arthur	50 00
West Durham	18 00
Renfrew	50 00
Dufferin Central	32 00
Walpole	7 00
Esquesing	50 00
Howard	28 00
Proton	30 00
West Kent	44 00
Total	$1,242.00

Stallion and Bull Shows, 1911, $615.

Weston, York & Etobicoke	$50 00
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	50 00
Seaforth	50 00
South Perth	30 00
Tiverton	50 00
Paris	47 00
S. Woodslee	35 00
Rocklyn	34 00
Peterborough Industrial	40 00
Barrie	50 00
South Huron	50 00
Toronto Gore	50 00
Tavistock	50 00
Comber	29 00
Total	$615 00

STALLION AND BULL SHOWS—*Continued.*

Seed Fairs. 1911, $158.

Verulam	$18 00
South Norwich	13 00
Richmond Hill	14 00
Centre Wellington	25 00
Barrie	22 00
Mount Forest	12 00
Carrick	18 00
South Huron	21 00
Tavistock	15 00
Total	$158 00

Grants to Societies owning Pure Bred Stock, 1911, $1,948

Baysville	$ 20 00
Colchester, North	130 00
Drummond	100 00
Dummer & Douro	250 00
Emily	110 00
Kenora	70 00
Lakehurst	83 00
Lanark Village & Bathurst	10 00
Oldcastle	340 00
Osgoode	185 00
South Woodslee	520 00
Verulam	60 00
Wooler	70 00
Total	$1,948 00

SPECIAL GRANTS.

	1910	1911
Indian Societies.	$	$
Chippewa	75	75
Muncey Tecumseh	75	75
Oneida	50	50
Six Nations	100	100
	300	300

GRANTS TO THE CANADIAN NATIONAL AND CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITIONS AND TO WESTERN FAIR.

	1910	1911
	$	$
Canadian National	2,500	2,500
Central Canada	1,304	1,334
Western Fair	1,196	1,166
	5,000	5,000

SPECIAL GRANTS TO SOCIETIES IN UNORGANIZED DISTRICTS.

	1910.	1911.
ALGOMA:		
Bruce Mines	$ 64 00	$ 42 00
Central Algoma		100 00
Iron Bridge	27 00	18 00
Johnston & Aberdeen	38 00	26 00
North Shore	50 00	35 00
St. Joseph Island	50 00	37 00
Thessalon	62 00	49 00
HALIBURTON:		
Glamorgan	22 00	15 00
Haliburton	62 00	43 00
Minden	68 00	48 00
KENORA:		
Dryden	99 00	73 00
MANITOULIN:		
Billings	74 00	60 00
Gore Bay	100 00	100 00
Howland	48 00	36 00
Manitowaning	70 00	52 00
Providence Bay	39 00	32 00
MUSKOKA:		
Baysville	49 00	36 00
Gravenhurst & Muskoka	100 00	88 00
Medora & Wood	83 00	59 00
Morrison	44 00	30 00
North Muskoka	100 00	100 00
South Muskoka		100 00
Stephenson & Watt	100 00	78 00
Stisted	66 00	48 00
NIPISSING:		
Astorville	48 00	35 00
Bonfield	60 00	44 00
Charlton	38 00	50 00
East Nipissing		100 00
New Liskeard	100 00	100 00
Sturgeon Falls	100 00	100 00
Verner	64 00	60 00
PARRY SOUND:		
Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls		100 00
Loring	59 00	54 00
Machar	100 00	74 00
Magnetawan	75 00	54 00
McKellar	83 00	72 00
McMurrich	84 00	73 00
Parry Sound		100 00
Perry	100 00	80 00
Powassan	100 00	93 00
Rosseau	66 00	46 00
Strong	82 00	68 00
United Townships	60 00	43 00
RAINY RIVER:		
Emo	100 00	97 00
SUDBURY:		
Massey	100 00	100 00
Warren	65 00	52 00
THUNDER BAY:		
Oliver	100 00	100 00
Totals	$2,999 00	$3,000 00

REPORTS OF STOCK SOCIETIES.

Society.	RECEIPTS. Legislative grant.	Members' fees for 1910.	Municipal grant.	Sale of stock.	Total actual receipts.	EXPENDITURE. Purchase of live stock.	Keep of stock.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Colchester North	130	69	100	.....	299	.....	.....	10	17
Drummond	100	50	30	101	281	45	175	10	282
Dummer & Douro	290	103	.....	30	567	310	356	12	681
Emily	130	95	.....	29	253	148	150	15	323
Kenora	55	45	.....	12	294	173	100	10	306
Lakehurst	.....	42	25	.....	78	295	.....	.....	309
Oldcastle	310	508	100	.....	921	418	220	19	667
Ops	70	67	.....	.....	162	.....	101	20	164
Osgoode	190	98	.....	45	383	274	82	.....	358
South Woodslee	500	517	120	.....	1,241	1,499	160	39	1,865

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES WHICH HELD FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS IN 1910, $3,180.00

ALGOMA:	
Central Algoma	$30 00
St. Joseph Island	30 00
BRANT:	
Onondaga	30 00
Paris	30 00
Six Nations	30 00
South Brant	30 00
BRUCE:	
Carrick	30 00
Eastnor	30 00
Huron Tp.	30 00
Lucknow	30 00
Teeswater	30 00
Wiarton	30 00

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

CARLETON:	
Carleton Co.	30 00
DUFFERIN:	
Dufferin Central	30 00
DUNDAS:	
Dundas	30 00
Mountain	30 00
Winchester	30 00
DURHAM:	
Cartwright	30 00
Millbrook	30 00
Port Hope	30 00
ELGIN:	
South Dorchester	30 00
ESSEX:	
Essex Co.	30 00
S. Woodslee	30 00
FRONTENAC:	
Kingston Tp.	30 00
GLENGARRY:	
Kenyon	30 00
GREY:	
Collingwood Tp.	30 00
Keppel	30 00
Kilsyth	30 00
Meaford & St. Vincent	30 00
South Grey	30 00
HALDIMAND:	
Caledonia	30 00
Walpole	30 00
HASTINGS:	
Frankford	30 00
Madoc	30 00
HURON:	
East Huron	30 00
Exeter	30 00
Howick	30 00
Kirkton	30 00
KENORA:	
Dryden	30 00
KENT:	
Harwich	30 00
Orford	30 00
Raleigh & Tilbury	30 00
Wallaceburg	30 00
West Kent	30 00
LAMBTON:	
Bosanquet	30 00
Brooke & Alvinston	30 00
Petrolea & Enniskillen	30 00
LANARK:	
Lanark Village and Bathurst	30 00
South Lanark	30 00
LINCOLN:	
Clinton Tp.	30 00
Peninsular Central	30 00
MIDDLESEX:	
Dorchester	30 00
North Middlesex	30 00
MUSKOKA:	
Gravenhurst & Muskoka	30 00
South Muskoka	30 00
Stephenson & Watt	30 00
NIPISSING:	
Sturgeon Falls	30 00
Verner	30 00
NORFOLK:	
Houghton	30 00
Norfolk Co.	30 00
NORTHUMBERLAND:	
South Monaghan	30 00
Wooler	30 00
ONTARIO:	
Beaverton	30 00
South Ontario	30 00
OXFORD:	
Ingersoll, N. & W. Oxford	30 00
North Norwich	30 00
Tillsonburg & Dereham	30 00
W. Zorra & Embro	30 00
PARRY SOUND:	
Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls	30 00
Machar	30 00
McMurrich	30 00
Magnetawan	30 00
Perry	30 00
Powassan	30 00
Strong	30 00
PERTH:	
Elma	30 00
South Perth	30 00
PETERBOROUGH:	
East Peterborough	30 00
Otonabee	30 00
Peterborough Industrial	30 00
PRESCOTT:	
Alfred	30 00
PRINCE EDWARD:	
Prince Edward	30 00
Sophiasburg	30 00
RAINY RIVER:	
Emo	30 00
RENFREW:	
Arnprior	30 00
Cobden	30 00
North Renfrew	30 00
Renfrew	30 00
RUSSELL:	
Russell Co.	30 00
Russell Tp.	30 00
SIMCOE:	
Barrie	30 00
East Simcoe	30 00
Nottawasaga	30 00
Tiny & Tay	30 00
SUDBURY:	
Warren	30 00
THUNDER BAY:	
Oliver	30 00
VICTORIA:	
Verulam	30 00
WATERLOO:	
South Waterloo	30 00
WELLAND:	
Bertie	30 00
Welland	30 00
WELLINGTON:	
Centre Wellington	30 00
Mount Forest	30 00
Puslinch	30 00
WENTWORTH:	
West Flamboro	30 00
YORK:	
Richmond Hill	30 00
Scarboro	30 00
Total	$3,180 00

Societies.	Receipts.							Expenditure.					
	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants.	Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1909.	Members' fees paid in 1910.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
ALGOMA:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bruce Mines	195	75	.....	30	71	35	420	167	.....	32	180	292	700
Central Algoma	626	250	338	84	405	1,104	3,966	1,023	485	134	1,128	2,771	10,850
Iron Bridge	82	.....	.....	20	21	4	127	77	.....	7	78	97	.....
Johnston and Aberdeen	118	.....	.....	.....	4	8	155	112	.....	5	124	144	.....
North Shore	153	10	2	28	18	16	227	153	.....	17	153	212	150
St. Joseph Island	152	20	4	24	11	20	267	156	.....	5	188	244	.....
Thessalon	189	25	12	39	38	71	385	228	.....	30	240	408	1,529
BRANT:													
Onondaga	166	100	195	41	47	86	678	381	10	37	413	674	70
Paris	466	180	242	79	331	779	2,456	1,236	35	216	1,274	2,662	8,110
South Brant	483	200	311	89	236	488	2,325	1,421	53	190	1,470	2,757	3,900
BRUCE:													
Arran and Tara	282	185	20	143	63	447	1,385	1,076	43	64	1,122	1,575	1,550
Carrick	175	135	.....	72	205	149	1,066	556	20	27	596	1,008	.....
Chesley	215	165	45	110	70	329	1,002	649	202	50	649	1,048	525
Eastnor	96	75	30	64	34	151	537	339	.....	30	385	536	550
Hepworth	.....	110	25	.....	209	78	460	215	.....	15	215	323	.....
Huron Tp.	218	125	59	90	84	430	1,393	651	273	52	701	1,259	2,450
Kincardine	101	90	41	82	135	351	1,156	332	328	50	340	925	.....
Lucknow	211	75	129	92	16	343	1,764	541	125	25	592	1,489	1,200
N. Bruce and Saugeen	269	105	67	104	59	281	992	846	19	66	852	1,148	.....
Northern	213	165	135	86	59	473	1,412	657	531	51	657	1,712	.....
Paisley	320	100	5	.....	136	548	1,445	805	168	100	821	1,352	.....
Pinkerton	112	100	25	56	47	95	483	353	21	26	366	469	300
Teeswater	207	75	46	98	36	114	613	621	.....	45	672	823	1,250
Tiverton	125	75	79	71	19	53	517	326	50	35	338	636	646
Underwood	158	135	.....	82	27	225	715	511	.....	36	532	647	350
Wiarton	134	140	52	.....	186	404	1,190	398	154	44	430	949	3,195
CARLETON:													
Carleton Co.	423	600	.....	.....	657	700	2,606	1,313	338	186	1,357	3,028	5,100
Carp	300	50	428	73	67	554	1,777	918	35	110	940	2,137	6,625

Fitzroy	158	85	79	62	112	119	692	402	37	50	414	797	880
DUFFERIN:													
Dufferin	252	175	149	96	219	593	1,555	748	202	155	770	1,484	3,855
Dufferin Central	297	125	204	114	61	681	1,890	868	206	79	945	1,642	4,150
East Luther	206	120	193	103	88	1,053	2,306	648	143	90	683	1,767	4,900
DUNDAS:													
Dundas	175	.....	326	97	85	397	1,411	317	600	100	352	1,495	2,075
Mountain	181	20	81	82	211	578	1,285	567	238	50	618	1,184	550
Winchester	247	.....	228	90	134	496	1,551	913	58	75	975	1,842	4,710
DURHAM:													
Cartwright	170	49	.....	68	81	129	574	434	.....	20	462	594	.....
Millbrook	466	185	120	119	85	863	2,099	1,280	220	111	1,337	2,086	6,700
Orono	219	122	206	76	40	397	1,190	595	143	50	615	981	750
Port Hope	242	170	.....	90	70	525	1,253	615	175	79	635	1,223	700
West Durham	381	259	133	119	108	1,349	2,780	1,252	258	150	1,276	2,728	4,865
ELGIN:													
Aldboro'	225	95	.....	102	45	386	1,178	703	.....	74	755	1,035	2,993
East Elgin	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Shedden	99	50	2	60	19	140	387	232	12	43	232	367	120
South Dorchester	175	85	10	.....	154	293	896	483	92	50	545	800	.....
Straffordville	105	46	8	5	157	198	588	277	93	30	295	535	575
West Elgin	418	134	96	146	51	825	2,180	1,024	138	62	1,076	1,832	2,600
ESSEX:													
Amherstburg, Anderdon & Malden	166	350	.....	67	86	107	844	482	40	25	494	816	3,350
Colchester South	224	100	.....	81	67	246	841	585	.....	54	611	917	3,850
Comber	126	100	66	87	49	127	621	331	.....	44	364	576	3,400
Essex Co.	637	400	430	142	182	1,240	3,473	1,654	392	120	1,700	2,877	4,300
Mersea, Leamington & S. Gosfield	382	200	70	169	623	784	2,846	1,105	681	51	1,121	4,510	9,550
Windsor	90	800	290	.....	334	1,695	4,211	2,167	1,855	.....	2,187	4,671	426
FRONTENAC:													
Frontenac	190	50	16	54	15	.....	613	502	10	25	502	631	.....
Kennebec	68	50	.....	37	7	18	172	117	.....	24	117	168	.....
Kingston Tp.	151	90	.....	53	26	807	1,242	514	109	60	544	998	.....
Parham	86	75	16	52	40	208	526	207	93	23	221	465	650
Storrington	88	50	37	34	16	241	553	257	14	20	257	435	1,250
Wolfe Island	83	50	272	42	21	266	734	231	292	30	242	625	.....
GLENGARRY:													
Glengarry	241	.....	178	71	96	591	1,329	741	185	146	825	1,581	.....
Kenyon	189	.....	44	76	107	423	1,061	564	182	35	612	1,065	2,450
St. Lawrence Valley	270	.....	108	102	158	540	1,306	832	79	.....	882	1,091	1,850
GRENVILLE:													
Kemptville	254	150	169	85	93	455	1,365	747	218	50	767	1,285	1,625
Merrickville	244	300	199	133	37	427	1,854	778	159	24	778	2,659	1,250
South Grenville	369	250	301	93	114	762	2,394	785	923	105	799	2,556	11,775
Spencerville	130	130	31	112	48	419	1,009	375	145	35	395	923	1,300

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1910.

Societies.	Receipts.							Expenditure.					
	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants.	Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1909.	Members' fees paid in 1910.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
GREY:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Collingwood Tp.	201	125	98	67	43	223	791	468	30	25	506	787	100
Desboro	149	105	69	75	86	204	729	428	25	23	448	623	200
East Grey	143	100	36	60	52	150	766	483	.....	59	483	825	1,810
Egremont	162	75	125	73	38	168	827	412	24	30	420	842	1,910
Hanover, Bentinck & Brant	139	105	142	65	33	472	1,073	403	192	36	415	862	3,000
Holland	95	115	10	59	68	82	459	328	15	25	336	461	1,050
Keppel	75	100	40	45	41	74	454	222	27	30	260	406	75
Kilsyth	189	115	11	65	117	301	880	713	.....	35	761	918	1,330
Markdale	128	75	189	78	52	259	1,032	395	227	66	403	1,031	.....
Meaford & St. Vincent	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Normanby	104	100	.....	71	95	104	491	316	60	31	316	486	.....
Osprey	138	100	12	82	20	301	783	419	105	57	438	729	580
Owen Sound	325	275	282	112	80	869	2,196	899	407	110	899	1,877	5,900
Priceville	126	25	140	50	82	181	694	376	41	32	395	602	400
Proton	170	75	.....	105	109	444	1,214	494	105	.....	524	987	3,350
Rocklyn	169	125	20	54	110	464	1,094	517	5	57	574	1,094	3,700
South Grey	205	135	63	77	58	310	1,362	554	200	60	619	1,357	4,400
Sydenham	136	115	89	60	97	77	591	318	.....	41	330	571	500
Walter's Falls	158	122	100	54	90	206	873	457	17	50	493	765	700
HALDIMAND:													
Caledonia	420	25	45	74	181	2,431	3,868	1,201	497	183	1,237	2,775	4,935
Canboro	46	25	30	17	33	37	193	133	.....	10	133	186	625
Dunnville	177	125	73	.....	183	690	1,538	549	470	70	588	1,873	4,300
Haldimand	249	50	94	.....	263	564	1,631	743	326	90	784	1,546	3,350
Southern Branch	131	50	61	.....	189	265	811	386	59	25	386	775	225
Walpole	199	125	362	.....	189	83	1,124	490	50	100	537	995	645
HALIBURTON:													
Glamorgan	67	.....	.....	16	6	.....	102	62	.....	10	62	82	240
Haliburton	190	.....	.....	33	21	7	248	182	.....	15	190	240	.....
Minden	207	.....	10	37	21	26	303	212	.....	10	212	276	645

HALTON:													
Esquesing	251	80	181	79	115	320	1,224	754	38	79	754	1,264	80
Halton	421	200	381	99	241	637	2,559	1,237	308	150	1,282	2,325	4,220
Nassagaweya	146	.....	126	25	63	230	614	372	.....	50	372	567	.....
Nelson & Burlington	133	115	121	58	307	90	922	510	89	40	511	919	.....
Trafalgar	327	400	510	94	97	630	2,725	932	75	85	969	2,457	2,000
HASTINGS:													
Bancroft	147	.....	83	60	43	432	781	412	95	40	412	752	1,605
Belleville	308	250	45	53	119	797	2,205	1,078	361	128	1,099	2,215	.....
Frankford	324	50	282	74	63	605	1,482	1,019	15	75	1,069	1,489	5,000
Madoc	227	.....	395	161	64	440	1,362	670	193	80	710	1,411	126
Marmora	141	70	518	64	61	322	1,349	516	193	.....	554	1,218	1,620
Maynooth	43	.....	98	36	43	84	329	123	.....	25	123	272	.....
Shannonville	121	20	46	38	40	136	431	264	44	70	273	511	375
Stirling	199	20	26	83	47	457	966	508	78	65	531	922	750
Tweed	256	35	15	122	101	675	1,287	746	187	50	796	1,470	.....
Wollaston	59	25	42	39	55	1	221	178	.....	12	178	220	.....
HURON:													
Bayfield	118	50	43	54	110	206	702	365	109	37	365	599	1,000
Blyth	173	65	74	74	63	375	969	494	45	50	494	766	3,435
Dungannon	183	25	15	133	39	455	1,007	434	198	40	434	971	.....
East Huron	239	35	42	86	94	679	1,399	712	68	50	758	1,220	5,700
Exeter	251	25	19	45	259	589	1,328	622	129	48	655	1,186	3,630
Howick	139	25	5	60	45	177	502	392	.....	40	435	572	500
Kirkton	174	75	35	80	233	261	1,003	494	59	40	522	859	2,200
Seaforth	231	25	10	63	201	610	1,443	604	50	55	613	1,299	2,100
South Huron	Spring	Fair	only.										
Turnberry	204	75	69	83	110	618	1,365	593	154	45	632	1,367	915
West Huron	290	125	150	99	238	1,392	2,487	706	891	90	720	2,216	.....
Zurich	130	25	.....	87	114	302	674	381	53	24	381	583	1,600
KENORA:													
Dryden	302	.....	95	51	24	90	620	304	.....	.....	324	453	1,000
KENT:													
Camden	144	60	.....	71	140	484	983	387	115	25	405	706	2,150
East Kent	259	250	93	125	209	318	1,497	656	113	100	680	1,241	6,150
Harwich	177	325	100	79	56	316	1,322	546	186	69	617	1,159	3,750
Howard	360	250	91	129	87	1,380	2,618	1,135	255	100	1,210	1,997	5,650
Orford	225	200	16	118	143	376	1,327	759	20	60	817	1,053	2,300
Raleigh & Tilbury	193	175	25	77	83	259	1,946	489	125	52	517	1,672	2,200
Romney	120	200	47	100	91	138	825	396	92	42	396	768	3,000
Wallaceburg	142	250	124	56	44	391	1,030	408	196	53	447	1,173	3,585
West Kent	414	525	650	102	70	1,584	4,045	1,097	627	306	1,183	3,409	12,000
LAMBTON:													
Bosanquet	137	105	50	59	123	251	847	388	109	40	429	793	2,145
Brooke & Alvinston	286	190	156	123	62	628	1,577	875	35	70	943	1,803	3,615

* Returns incomplete.

Societies.	Receipts.							Expenditure.					
	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants.	Donations	Members' fees retained from 1909.	Members' fees paid in 1910.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
LAMBTON.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
East Lambton	370	40	35	105	73	669	1,326	872	84	40	913	1,193	.....
Florence	134	240	10	80	46	159	2,174	333	10	45	362	2,171	1,720
Forest	220	205	62	.....	162	444	1,230	548	150	55	618	1,097	75
Moore	315	90	.....	56	471	292	1,286	780	27	54	867	1,283	.....
Petrolea & Enniskillen	403	440	191	103	97	556	2,067	996	43	.....	1,069	1,514	3,000
Plympton & Wyoming	150	95	.....	55	95	203	696	438	.....	10	477	626	520
Sombra	158	115	44	80	37	121	682	450	11	.....	471	723	1,210
West Lambton	430	140	1,045	100	107	853	2,994	1,294	340	223	1,327	2,951	5,100
LANARK:													
Dalhousie	218	30	.....	53	142	206	1,142	347	17	45	387	1,004	1,665
Lanark Tp.	294	30	198	58	48	228	1,446	411	15	52	451	1,256	1,275
Lanark Village & Bathurst	235	75	209	74	69	579	1,335	709	.....	56	741	1,261	305
Maberly	136	40	97	43	34	241	963	231	39	47	243	924	1,235
North Lanark	795	375	521	72	199	2,084	4,659	2,076	650	195	2,110	4,460	18,253
Pakenham	168	55	151	64	147	372	1,110	574	36	42	574	803	900
South Lanark	394	375	438	80	41	1,002	2,742	1,294	452	139	1,346	2,877	7,195
LEEDS:													
Brockville	746	150	723	173	150	2,884	5,754	2,463	1,344	400	2,509	6,092	3,620
Delta	296	150	.....	88	32	926	1,721	647	340	90	689	1,609	4,010
Frankville	216	150	56	227	42	401	1,140	636	186	40	644	1,059	935
Lansdowne	193	150	44	73	89	625	1,412	564	357	75	591	1,348	5,975
Lombardy	87	87	20	109	50	191	599	302	60	32	322	206	58
North Crosby	97	97	39	57	29	135	491	198	114	30	214	443	.....
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne	110	110	31	63	24	142	565	219	146	52	231	563	675
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:													
Addington	88	50	30	69	.....	141	460	215	91	25	215	459	.....
Amherst Island	140	.....	.....	12	39	.....	179	161	.....	10	161	201	.....
Centreville	90	100	56	52	70	.....	364	265	51	25	273	387	.....
Ernestown	78	40	13	40	44	251	505	244	15	28	244	365	1,200
Lennox	353	25	.....	48	120	851	1,491	1,087	25	110	1,129	1,561	2,300

LINCOLN:													
Abingdon	102	75	.....	64	109	141	518	280	20	35	280	422	1,000
Clinton Tp.	173	260	196	.....	273	644	1,613	671	105	60	706	1,287	2,640
Monck	134	75	33	.....	4	.....	277	.....	.....	39	.....	120	.....
Niagara Town & Tp.	152	185	108	49	86	49	702	422	80	40	422	668	.....
Peninsular Central	111	125	139	59	77	290	855	268	145	70	296	795	875
MANITOULIN:													
Billings	226	40	698	51	29	80	1,174	302	.....	14	314	1,665	2,375
Gore Bay	439	.....	45	69	16	222	809	472	.....	65	484	715	2,000
Howland	148	.....	.....	47	14	60	285	182	.....	27	194	285	227
Manitowaning	228	25	97	40	22	106	548	228	26	40	240	500	650
Providence Bay	120	.....	7	35	22	122	315	145	.....	12	145	444	.....
MIDDLESEX:													
Caradoc	128	150	156	31	116	142	813	289	90	25	305	694	1,350
Delaware	92	90	174	.....	129	319	848	333	118	25	341	665	.....
Dorchester	203	50	130	.....	201	313	1,014	456	142	54	496	1,139	1,145
London Tp.	138	150	93	66	78	366	948	364	64	40	380	821	615
McGillivray	49	65	5	34	37	60	285	219	.....	25	219	309	.....
Mosa & Ekfrid	177	200	379	106	86	426	1,680	626	332	40	644	2,930	3,570
North Middlesex	183	50	109	75	54	514	1,044	486	140	75	506	1,057	500
Parkhill	146	50	129	80	48	340	906	418	115	79	418	816	2,200
Strathroy	594	300	450	95	145	1,422	3,899	1,697	642	104	1,721	5,910	9,100
Thorndale	171	100	244	.....	190	72	806	419	45	70	437	865	1,050
Westminster	156	100	82	.....	118	50	529	436	15	50	436	622	113
MUSKOKA:													
Baysville	169	10	13	28	23	6	344	168	.....	7	168	343	15
Gravenhurst & Muskoka	369	.....	57	61	29	104	725	368	48	60	406	740	.....
Medora & Wood	253	25	24	36	29	23	403	263	.....	20	269	348	.....
Morrison	135	.....	3	30	28	52	257	125	.....	16	125	318	925
North Muskoka	444	.....	145	68	48	200	1,029	591	20	45	611	857	3,200
South Muskoka	698	100	278	103	37	530	1,856	1,166	147	75	1,220	1,773	1,350
Stephenson & Watt	317	15	89	48	17	72	811	335	.....	42	374	863	1,050
Stisted	202	.....	12	40	20	27	306	230	.....	11	236	279	531
NIPISSING:													
Astorville	147	.....	96	15	12	10	282	193	.....	20	193	288	600
Bonfield	184	20	5	25	12	15	267	198	.....	27	198	263	1,150
Charlton	166	100	203	39	135	73	834	188	28	.....	205	739	1,150
East Nipissing	406	.....	68	45	38	112	668	560	.....	70	572	714	1,000
Englehart	New Society												
New Liskeard	409	100	302	67	65	274	1,412	552	30	100	564	1,106	4,000
Sturgeon Falls	446	.....	.....	48	25	64	621	341	.....	66	373	553	4,500
Verner	197	30	5	43	45	65	434	311	.....	20	343	522	.....
NORFOLK:													
Charlottevllle	190	.....	55	11	161	298	806	573	15	57	604	841	6,150
Courtland	97	.....	10	6	164	112	452	279	.....	32	279	405	.....

Societies.	Receipts.							Expenditure.					
	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants.	Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1909.	Members' fees paid in 1910.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
NORFOLK.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Houghton	119	.....	34	.....	183	276	702	339	.....	39	359	697	1,200
Norfolk Co.	655	.....	446	.....	479	1,846	3,926	1,898	120	250	1,983	6,265	12,700
North Walsingham	135	.....	23	8	170	141	507	354	.....	42	376	503	375
Townsend	120	.....	61	.....	142	156	510	347	10	65	354	523	1,800
Windham	112	.....	49	19	126	107	516	321	.....	25	329	492	350
NORTHUMBERLAND:													
Alnwick	162	46	21	73	36	315	696	478	74	45	525	690	850
Brighton	155	110	44	87	92	416	1,027	458	166	50	458	913	36
Cobourg Central	393	163	311	107	54	348	1,841	1,172	140	95	1,224	1,856	7,120
Colborne	295	83	197	83	10	205	901	763	5	29	795	982	700
Cramahe	206	110	75	67	35	116	716	510	19	40	537	810	1,050
Percy Tp.	352	120	256	121	49	709	1,769	1,184	106	75	1,223	1,759	3,950
Seymour	256	224	60	93	164	466	1,348	727	164	87	771	1,275	2,200
South Monaghan	82	49	64	37	40	66	366	192	4	25	212	333	325
Wooler	101	54	46	53	35	258	996	250	123	25	314	916	.....
ONTARIO:													
Beaverton	149	150	94	59	100	288	907	512	70	63	533	852	.....
Brock	204	100	254	65	105	389	1,477	632	277	45	641	1,515	.....
Pt. Perry, Reach & Scugog	85	75	.....	.....	164	484	1,106	300	.....	54	300	978	.....
Ramona	34	.....	2	24	23	3	161	112	36	16	112	199	345
Scott	131	60	171	42	79	137	727	453	.....	35	462	758	.....
South Ontario	405	400	902	122	87	2,118	5,301	1,546	653	125	1,567	5,337	6,000
Uxbridge	256	75	373	64	97	728	1,946	783	386	137	799	1,677	.....
OXFORD:													
Drumbo	366	.....	114	61	113	515	1,544	1,019	.....	77	1,036	1,498	297
East Nissouri	76	.....	117	16	214	229	678	214	140	20	214	625	.....
Ingersoll N. & W. Oxford	169	.....	88	.....	244	420	1,036	547	201	78	598	1,347	1,900
North Norwich	192	75	427	45	245	193	1,391	619	113	40	647	1,459	2,000
South Norwich	174	.....	74	.....	248	260	860	555	1	42	594	842	300
Tavistock	242	17	79	103	57	427	1,190	740	30	40	785	1,163	400

Tillsonburg & Dereham	257	.....	168	86	412	1,175	2,348	720	814	115	814	2,348	.....
West Zorra & Embro	166	25	62	.....	199	26	648	303	85	30	345	709	665
Woodstock	424	.....	1,149	84	274	828	3,122	1,496	337	150	1,521	2,571	3,650
PARRY SOUND:													
Armour, Ryerson, & Burk's Falls.	503	60	109	83	85	207	1,134	642	65	75	691	1,037	3,280
Loring	180	.....	129	39	10	63	488	289	.....	22	297	539	.....
Machar	316	.....	39	35	19	88	536	272	36	27	339	515	1,560
Magnetawan	229	10	78	37	29	17	485	253	.....	45	292	515	600
McKellar	253	25	6	64	9	33	647	422	.....	20	438	779	1,600
McMurrich	256	25	81	43	17	51	530	316	5	27	367	511	1,035
Parry Sound	394	200	89	86	29	232	1,125	487	64	115	517	1,170	7,400
Perry	316	50	118	46	72	78	803	365	.....	20	406	911	2,230
Powassan	363	.....	22	47	18	111	668	375	54	30	439	626	1,300
Rosseau	201	.....	13	40	14	25	296	193	.....	20	199	240	.....
Strong	251	.....	126	60	26	91	665	302	.....	29	355	577	1,000
United Townships	183	.....	.....	44	11	22	267	190	.....	17	190	239	.....
PEEL:													
Albion & Bolton	245	225	97	105	59	342	1,292	915	264	40	942	1,611	2,150
Caledon	227	230	194	88	42	238	1,013	674	114	65	695	1,212	685
Cooksville	.....	75	256	63	123	825	1,511	647	20	70	647	1,091	500
Peel	502	435	192	94	323	1,140	3,173	1,287	268	284	1,312	2,672	4,900
Toronto Gore	Spring	Fair	only.										
Toronto Tp.	297	225	443	119	133	432	2,091	852	229	245	898	2,121	2,900
PERTH:													
Elma	150	39	169	73	53	50	812	433	.....	62	458	764	1,295
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	234	190	75	101	101	484	1,455	713	21	.....	734	1,323	1,450
Listowel	210	75	192	104	49	539	1,568	652	448	50	687	1,768	185
Mornington	215	88	55	91	324	561	1,550	594	154	84	604	1,262	2,350
South Perth	224	238	90	.....	232	591	1,570	693	151	151	726	1,418	3,280
Stratford	329	195	147	82	223	601	1,987	933	40	100	944	1,759	.....
PETERBOROUGH:													
East Peterborough	420	100	55	94	106	992	1,958	1,271	145	104	1,346	2,014	3,110
Galway	63	25	25	32	44	.....	215	184	.....	25	184	248	.....
Lakefield	131	225	107	81	48	387	1,043	371	91	25	386	1,007	2,625
Otonabee	153	25	110	84	38	317	803	464	84	35	498	724	1,150
Peterborough Industrial	497	500	255	141	123	3,128	5,818	1,824	1,136	115	1,873	5,117	.....
PRESCOTT:													
Alfred	134	50	51	103	46	343	858	363	75	30	384	725	2,800
South Plantagenet	124	50	.....	50	32	278	574	380	8	30	380	556	200
Vankleek Hill	311	50	170	106	90	686	1,746	1,099	60	102	1,139	1,904	4,600
PRINCE EDWARD:													
Amellasburgh	163	.....	.....	70	25	349	631	480	10	62	489	684	.....
Prince Edward	469	.....	147	63	419	1,460	3,232	1,494	426	153	1,566	3,750	17,000
Sophiasburgh	114	.....	.....	53	62	154	479	350	.....	22	350	474	.....

Societies.	Receipts.							Expenditure.					
	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants.	Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1909.	Members' fees paid in 1910.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
RAINY RIVER:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Emo	384	108	59	68	35	167	918	371	.....	35	391	779	900
RENFREW:													
Arnprior	45	200	254	.....	153	221	1,316	479	25	60	499	1,296	276
Cobden	182	45	180	73	98	443	1,088	548	.....	32	576	867	2,150
North Renfrew	475	100	268	102	175	631	2,216	1,089	15	108	1,121	1,862	19,000
Renfrew	548	200	468	157	349	1,728	4,438	1,832	490	125	1,888	5,885	13,375
RUSSELL:													
Casselman	65	75	105	44	69	224	650	168	199	35	180	642	1,575
Clarence	126	50	26	63	23	270	553	296	.....	50	296	747	1,140
Russell Co.	413	350	658	113	82	413	2,195	967	52	130	1,078	1,916	6,600
Russell Tp.	227	75	205	91	81	374	1,171	701	15	48	752	1,460	3,200
SIMCOE:													
Alliston	219	.....	75	84	122	344	883	525	160	50	545	928	438
Barrie	420	100	413	129	124	1,173	3,072	1,461	495	150	1,512	3,197	250
Beeton	275	35	272	78	82	276	1,339	804	193	80	821	1,415	2,550
Bradford & W. Gwillimbury	216	30	89	94	93	717	1,389	722	213	75	756	1,514	2,100
Coldwater	No fair.												
Cookstown	293	65	320	159	33	341	1,383	737	90	90	749	1,300	1,330
East Simcoe	284	.....	.....	113	22	.....	448	.....	.....	10	47	521	9,075
Flos Tp	227	.....	176	87	38	729	1,834	665	388	110	693	2,344	4,400
Nottawasaga	376	70	267	115	34	1,747	3,255	1,053	694	275	1,099	3,572	.....
Oro	175	.....	95	45	82	357	831	533	26	54	544	733	.....
Tiny & Tay	197	40	322	138	82	636	1,553	643	402	60	703	1,571	.....
STORMONT:													
Cornwall	335	250	86	87	178	708	2,231	686	604	110	727	2,229	4,250
Finch	82	.....	45	47	63	153	524	265	100	15	276	524	.....
Roxborough	125	10	101	.....	136	416	852	432	138	20	439	797	.....
Stormont	148	.....	36	.....	145	273	637	411	20	22	444	739	525
SUDBURY:													
Massey	384	.....	18	56	98	174	833	486	.....	41	499	756	250
Warren	205	25	5	42	43	25	442	220	5	102	293	505	.....

THUNDER BAY:													
Oliver	436	50	36	67	11	109	1,447	432	40	52	452	2,089	4,650
West Algoma	No exhibition.												
VICTORIA:													
Eldon	138	100	89	61	64	297	950	464	65	40	482	769	50
Fenelon	127	110	75	48	50	36	450	410	30	25	420	520	.....
Mariposa	142	50	60	57	37	119	629	313	75	30	318	607	.....
North Victoria	122	100	87	60	11	91	508	174	103	73	190	467	1,200
South Victoria	699	100	576	110	255	3,233	6,257	2,359	1,045	252	2,376	7,121	15,750
Verulam	194	50	60	92	53	376	1,381	509	25	25	556	2,794	4,431
WATERLOO:													
Elmira & Woolwich	184	95	253	81	70	596	1,626	535	195	47	542	2,325	4,500
South Waterloo	Returns incomplete.												
Wellesley & N. Easthope	223	128	57	74	125	296	1,111	685	48	50	718	1,057	1,800
Wilmot	229	150	158	115	47	396	1,287	618	18	100	640	1,279	355
WELLAND:													
Bertie	160	190	753	37	190	389	1,824	796	391	75	838	1,585	.....
Fenwick	203	100	71	20	199	918	1,902	741	361	80	750	1,664	3,950
Stamford & Niagara Falls	198	400	337	.....	100	827	2,015	521	350	100	547	1,361	.....
Thorold Town & Tp.	126	200	359	31	149	354	2,244	447	191	50	459	1,741	3,225
Wainfleet	99	100	30	50	35	.....	376	75	.....	25	84	172	135
Welland	327	250	302	58	245	222	1,676	761	257	127	817	9,413	18,107
WELLINGTON:													
Arthur	169	85	72	104	87	385	1,248	480	93	75	510	996	2,200
Centre Wellington	363	65	343	108	212	683	1,981	1,100	145	94	1,125	1,959	1,450
Erin	345	.....	145	.....	350	677	1,944	1,105	25	80	1,122	1,118	2,000
Guelph & S. Wellington	800	250	979	68	327	2,031	5,513	3,343	812	200	3,343	5,986	.....
Maryborough	108	.....	40	73	33	235	776	297	80	34	305	628	.....
Mount Forest	319	60	186	172	167	384	1,799	954	134	50	1,022	1,583	.....
Palmerston	129	35	126	64	37	192	840	453	98	50	471	915	2,675
Peel & Drayton	150	55	87	90	65	422	1,168	451	229	64	472	1,043	.....
Puslinch	206	.....	.....	.....	660	101	1,040	563	52	52	589	1,033	200
Rockwood	191	.....	116	66	54	359	823	596	58	42	612	878	.....
West Garafraxa	99	65	182	44	66	78	490	381	12	25	381	488	.....
West Wellington	186	35	98	90	105	180	935	534	60	74	551	1,076	2,065
WENTWORTH:													
Ancaster	184	225	164	.....	219	262	1,173	494	134	105	494	1,077	4,410
Binbrook	101	50	120	72	99	80	238	298	47	40	298	527	.....
Glanford	112	75	135	.....	116	2	442	225	.....	30	225	419	.....
Rockton	334	150	254	.....	380	702	2,008	988	229	125	988	1,983	.....
South Wentworth	115	375	595	.....	346	355	1,968	599	462	179	610	1,654	.....
Waterdown	232	140	72	.....	261	199	978	608	36	40	639	987	30
West Flamboro	189	75	102	.....	138	11	654	189	.....	72	217	566	127

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1910.

Societies.	Receipts.							Expenditure.					
	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants.	Donations.	Members' fees retained for 1909.	Members' fees paid in 1910.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
YORK:													
Markham	800	150	1,566	179	153	1,608	5,110	2,429	365	260	2,440	5,278	12,000
Newmarket	569	210	414	141	1,018	1,597	4,575	1,521	877	175	1,526	4,223	8,600
Queensville	151	30	91	49	91	97	515	382	.....	35	382	560	.....
Richmond Hill	179	55	224	52	101	655	1,518	553	133	75	576	1,083	2,850
Scarboro	354	35	848	84	80	230	1,726	[1]1,118	30	117	1,004	1,673	50
Schomberg	283	70	289	110	65	722	1,946	918	144	50	918	1,542	2,450
Sutton	147	35	218	61	223	225	1,012	450	164	30	450	936	1,500
Weston, York & Etobicoke	251	385	712	63	[1]140	650	2,327	[1]929	271	104	1,027	2,306	4,800
Woodbridge	613	575	252	150	244	1,449	3,672	1,766	275	200	1,766	4,755	7,950
INDIAN SOCIETIES:													
Chippewa	75	50	.....	60	18	90	294	170	51	20	170	275	.....
Muncey Tecumseh	75	.....	.....	36	12	64	287	108	41	35	115	266	700
Oneida	50	.....	12	23	43	5	165	46	.....	15	46	162	675
Six Nations	100	.....	38	4	121	379	962	477	190	89	477	986	3,075
Totals	75,825	33,889	47,614	21,541	36,205	138,440	425,871	199,699	46,845	21,000	207,765	430,318	689,755

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO IN 1910.

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ALGOMA:						
Bruce Mines	32 00	22 50	10 50	3 25	99 00	167 25
Central Algoma	182 00	96 00	64 50	40 50	640 25	1,023 25
Iron Bridge	11 50	8 50	7 00	2 50	47 50	77 00
Johnston & Aberdeen	33 25	12 50	12 25	4 25	50 00	112 25
North Shore	19 50	22 50	15 00	11 00	85 50	153 50
St. Joseph Island	19 50	15 50	6 00	4 00	111 35	156 35
Thessalon	72 00	38 00	3 00	3 00	112 25	228 25
BRANT:						
Onondaga	88 00	33 50	29 50	21 50	208 25	380 75
Paris	302 50	145 00	136 00	112 00	540 75	1,236 25
South Brant	457 50	150 50	162 00	96 00	555 25	1,421 25
BRUCE:						
Arran & Tara	510 00	159 00	71 00	30 50	305 50	1,076 00
Carrick	196 50	92 00	32 00	36 00	200 00	556 50
Chesley	157 50	80 85	24 50	20 00	366 50	649 35
Eastnor	74 50	43 25	19 50	19 50	182 25	339 00
Hepworth	56 50	38 00	12 75	2 25	105 75	215 25
Huron Tp.	150 00	99 25	52 75	30 50	318 75	651 25
Kincardine	108 25	38 00	33 25	18 50	134 50	332 50
Lucknow	168 50	75 50	43 00	23 50	230 65	541 15
N. Bruce and Saugeen	246 00	99 50	53 00	42 00	406 00	846 50
Northern	197 00	29 25	59 50	22 00	349 00	656 75
Paisley	239 00	113 00	62 00	36 00	354 75	804 75
Pinkerton	135 00	33 25	18 00	12 00	155 25	353 50
Teeswater	154 00	118 00	40 00	26 25	283 25	621 50
Tiverton	82 50	51 25	37 75	19 25	135 26	326 01
Underwood	113 50	89 55	52 50	60 00	195 66	511 21
Wiarton	87 35	41 90	42 00	12 15	214 20	397 60
CARLETON:						
Carleton Co.	334 00	178 00	104 50	120 75	576 19	1,313 44
Carp	331 00	139 00	51 00	17 00	379 60	917 60
Fitzroy	120 00	35 25	22 50	12 00	212 00	401 75
DUFFERIN:						
Dufferin	243 00	29 00	30 25	21 50	423 87	747 62
Dufferin Central	200 00	149 00	58 00	38 00	423 20	868 20
East Luther	190 50	88 00	60 50	15 00	294 50	648 50
DUNDAS:						
Dundas	114 25	11 00	.....	.....	191 40	316 65
Mountain	181 25	145 00	38 25	17 25	184 10	565 85
Winchester	498 50	122 50	44 50	25 25	222 60	913 35
DURHAM:						
Cartwright	118 50	48 00	45 00	22 00	200 80	434 30
Millbrook	396 00	172 00	76 00	74 00	562 35	1,280 35
Orono	194 00	66 00	74 00	51 00	210 50	595 50
Port Hope	133 00	140 80	61 00	23 00	257 15	614 95
West Durham	308 00	163 00	145 00	90 00	546 45	1,252 45
ELGIN:						
Aldborough	186 95	81 50	107 00	17 25	310 55	703 55
East Elgin	No exhibition.					
Shedden	70 75	57 00	16 75	16 00	71 55	232 05
South Dorchester	106 50	58 00	20 50	22 00	276 25	483 25
Straffordville	83 00	37 00	10 75	20 75	125 65	277 15
West Elgin	492 30	118 50	69 25	41 50	302 40	1,023 95
ESSEX:						
Amherstburg, Anderdon & Malden	71 00	111 25	67 00	51 00	247 95	548 20
Colchester South	110 00	104 50	80 50	43 50	246 55	585 05
Comber	107 50	40 00	19 25	24 50	140 00	331 25
Essex Co.	446 00	221 50	204 00	147 00	635 30	1,653 80
Mersea, Leamington & S. Gosfield	194 50	94 50	150 00	96 50	569 75	1,105 25
Windsor	552 00	385 00	408 00	244 00	578 00	2,167 00

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
FRONTENAC:						
Frontenac	201 50	73 00	27 50	39 50	161 00	502 50
Kennebec	43 50	16 75	3 50	7 50	46 10	117 35
Storrington	110 00	71 00	39 00	24 25	270 00	514 25
Kingston Tp	50 25	42 50	7 50	11 75	95 35	207 35
Parham	73 50	35 30	14 60	17 25	116 45	257 10
Wolfe Island	76 75	36 50	.....	13 50	103 80	230 55
GLENGARRY:						
Glengarry	217 50	156 00	70 75	25 00	272 15	741 40
Kenyon	140 00	112 00	47 00	55 50	209 55	564 05
St. Lawrence Valley	268 50	163 00	46 00	27 75	326 90	832 15
GRENVILLE:						
Kemptville	235 75	63 25	48 25	61 75	337 65	746 65
Merrickville	335 25	96 50	44 80	23 50	278 09	778 14
South Grenville	146 75	137 25	47 00	63 75	398 81	784 56
Spencerville	69 00	46 75	19 50	20 50	219 70	375 45
GREY:						
Collingwood Tp.	135 00	97 50	14 00	14 00	207 50	468 00
Desboro	175 00	57 00	26 25	6 00	164 25	428 50
East Grey	91 00	77 00	57 00	21 75	236 10	482 85
Egremont	138 75	48 25	27 50	26 00	171 50	412 00
Hanover, Bentinck & Brant.	144 00	48 50	52 50	14 50	143 90	403 40
Holland	142 50	34 00	15 25	14 25	122 25	328 25
Keppel	44 75	20 50	14 50	10 50	131 78	221 78
Kilsyth	267 35	116 65	39 50	39 00	250 10	712 60
Markdale	111 07	60 50	46 50	17 25	159 25	394 57
Meaford & St. Vincent	Returns	incomplete.				
Normanby	66 00	27 25	23 25	12 25	187 50	316 25
Osprey	133 00	64 00	58 00	23 00	141 00	419 00
Owen Sound	190 00	92 00	52 00	62 00	503 00	899 00
Priceville	87 25	39 50	48 00	18 00	183 15	375 90
Proton	155 50	64 25	45 50	24 50	204 00	493 75
Rocklyn	158 50	127 00	41 50	24 00	166 25	517 25
South Grey	97 00	67 50	63 00	10 00	316 25	553 75
Sydenham	88 00	41 50	15 75	15 00	158 00	318 25
Walter's Falls	150 50	87 00	37 00	20 25	163 00	457 75
HALDIMAND:						
Caledonia	253 00	190 00	145 50	41 50	571 35	1,201 36
Canboro	46 50	19 25	18 75	4 00	44 25	132 75
Dunnville	229 00	95 00	48 00	1 00	175 55	548 55
Haldimand	224 50	89 00	85 00	15 00	329 85	743 35
Southern Branch	170 00	41 25	17 25	8 50	148 85	385 85
Walpole	206 50	71 00	25 50	5 50	181 25	489 75
HALIBURTON:						
Glamorgan	12 85	4 50	3 00	1 00	40 20	61 55
Haliburton	36 25	15 00	13 75	6 25	111 00	182 25
Minden	40 00	24 00	22 00	10 50	115 55	212 05
HALTON:						
Esquesing	305 00	70 00	56 00	35 00	288 00	754 00
Halton	385 00	137 50	113 00	44 00	557 85	1,237 35
Nassagaweya	110 00	36 00	56 00	11 50	159 00	372 50
Nelson & Burlington	157 50	89 00	36 00	8 00	219 75	510 25
Trafalgar	245 00	166 00	68 00	35 00	418 75	932 75
HASTINGS:						
Bancroft	62 00	71 00	68 00	19 00	192 36	412 36
Belleville	449 50	224 00	117 50	69 75	217 65	1,078 40
Frankford	314 25	161 75	138 50	80 00	324 50	1,019 00
Madoc	141 50	120 25	21 75	21 50	365 15	670 15
Marmora	98 75	78 75	15 75	14 25	308 90	516 40
Maynooth	32 00	25 50	5 00	4 50	56 35	123 35
Shannonville	58 00	54 80	33 00	24 00	94 18	263 98
Stirling	177 00	76 25	37 50	34 00	183 22	507 97
Tweed	159 75	206 80	39 75	43 00	315 05	764 35
Wollaston	45 75	23 85	22 25	7 00	79 20	178 05

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.
HURON:						
Bayfield	90 50	39 00	35 00	18 50	182 25	365 25
Blyth	135 50	80 50	31 50	28 50	218 00	494 00
Dungannon	140 50	60 25	40 00	25 00	166 75	434 50
East Huron	147 00	105 00	38 75	40 00	380 90	711 65
Exeter	194 00	73 00	51 50	36 00	267 60	622 10
Howick	101 50	69 25	23 50	30 50	167 05	391 80
Kirkton	124 50	87 50	40 25	33 00	208 75	494 00
Seaforth	170 00	77 00	34 00	29 50	293 75	604 25
South Huron	Spring	Fair	only.			
Turnberry	192 50	80 00	29 00	23 00	268 55	593 05
West Huron	162 00	122 00	42 00	33 00	347 50	706 50
Zurich	129 00	60 25	16 00	11 25	164 55	381 05
KENORA:						
Dryden	35 50	48 00	11 00	18 00	191 75	304 25
KENT:						
Camden	139 00	31 75	52 25	38 25	125 50	386 75
East Kent	131 75	79 25	100 00	66 50	278 20	655 70
Harwich	157 75	92 50	67 00	46 00	183 00	546 25
Howard	377 00	193 00	117 00	85 00	364 00	1,136 00
Orford	210 00	134 50	117 25	51 00	246 00	758 75
Raleigh & Tilbury	175 00	98 00	40 25	43 25	132 70	489 20
Romney	97 50	23 00	61 50	40 50	173 30	395 80
Wallaceburg	126 50	71 50	54 25	13 50	142 10	407 85
West Kent	231 00	169 50	151 00	94 00	451 30	1,096 80
LAMBTON:						
Bosanquet	120 50	65 00	10 75	25 00	167 05	388 30
Brooke & Alvinston	273 50	140 00	77 00	8 50	375 85	874 85
East Lambton	154 50	145 75	107 75	65 75	397 93	871 68
Florence	107 50	33 75	48 00	3 50	140 35	333 10
Forest	105 75	74 00	46 00	44 50	277 80	548 05
Moore	178 00	219 50	70 75	45 25	266 55	780 05
Petrolea & Enniskillen	203 50	216 50	156 40	59 50	360 20	996 10
Plympton & Wyoming	78 50	71 25	65 25	40 10	183 10	438 20
Sombra	103 00	57 00	55 50	35 25	199 65	450 40
West Lambton	249 00	197 00	145 00	62 50	706 18	1,359 68
LANARK:						
Dalhousie	92 50	54 25	20 25	3 50	176 90	347 40
Lanark Tp.	111 50	64 75	18 75	16 00	199 55	410 55
Lanark Village & Bathurst	222 94	61 56	35 30	16 38	372 88	709 06
Maberly	93 00	41 50	6 00	.....	90 78	231 28
North Lanark	694 98	350 60	78 75	84 00	867 42	2,075 75
Pakenham	225 00	30 00	35 00	15 00	268 75	573 75
South Lanark	352 50	273 25	63 00	65 00	540 00	1,293 75
LEEDS:						
Brockville	727 00	376 00	131 00	163 00	1,065 75	2,462 75
Delta	151 00	136 75	48 00	33 50	277 63	646 88
Frankville	161 25	83 00	46 75	51 25	293 65	635 90
Lansdowne	142 50	127 50	20 00	14 00	260 25	564 25
Lombardy	157 00	28 25	9 50	4 00	103 25	302 00
North Crosby	91 50	.....	.....	.....	106 85	198 35
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne	52 00	27 30	21 35	3 07	114 96	218 68
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:						
Addington	53 41	64 98	17 02	16 91	62 50	214 82
Amherst Island	46 20	17 05	18 25	7 75	71 40	160 65
Centreville	98 00	81 00	20 00	19 00	47 45	265 45
Ernestown	80 00	31 50	20 00	13 25	99 10	243 85
Lennox	296 00	157 00	79 50	78 00	476 20	1,086 70
LINCOLN:						
Abingdon	93 00	34 50	25 50	4 50	123 00	280 50
Clinton Tp.	179 25	71 50	40 50	18 00	362 35	671 10
Monck	No fair	on ac	count of	rain.		
Niagara Town & Tp.	115 00	.....	.....	.....	306 60	421 60
Peninsular Central	96 50	32 25	13 50	1 25	124 35	267 85

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
MANITOULIN:						
Billings	86 25	22 25	12 75	9 00	171 80	302 05
Gore Bay	79 50	48 25	48 00	16 50	280 25	472 50
Howland	60 00	14 50	9 00	5 75	92 50	181 75
Manitowaning	59 25	20 25	19 25	3 50	126 25	228 50
Providence Bay	27 50	31 50	4 50	14 75	67 25	145 50
MIDDLESEX:						
Caradoc	123 40	12 00	25 50	3 75	123 95	288 60
Delaware	67 50	53 25	45 00	6 50	161 20	333 45
Dorchester	176 50	110 50	32 75	10 00	126 25	456 00
London Tp.	187 00	42 50	22 00	13 50	99 50	364 50
McGillivray	75 25	22 00	16 50	3 00	102 00	218 75
Mosa & Ekfrid	230 25	97 50	54 25	16 25	227 45	625 70
North Middlesex	151 50	76 50	35 00	16 00	207 00	486 00
Parkhill	151 50	49 50	23 50	7 00	187 00	418 50
Strathroy	408 00	413 00	158 50	73 25	643 80	1,696 55
Thorndale	116 25	104 00	31 00	18 00	151 00	420 25
Westminster	139 00	73 25	38 75	21 50	163 75	436 25
MUSKOKA:						
Baysville	34 50	18 50	14 00	7 50	93 80	168 30
Gravenhurst & Muskoka	66 25	54 50	21 50	23 25	202 25	367 75
Medora & Wood	50 50	48 00	4 50	6 00	159 75	268 75
Morrison	47 00	17 00	6 00	4 00	51 45	125 45
North Muskoka	118 00	79 50	55 00	27 75	310 75	591 00
South Muskoka	310 25	114 00	45 50	24 00	672 00	1,165 75
Stephenson & Watt	82 25	27 25	22 00	6 00	197 25	334 75
Stisted	54 25	26 50	22 75	10 50	115 75	229 75
NIPISSING:						
Astorville	40 50	42 00	10 00	9 00	91 30	192 80
Bonfield	30 75	11 00	8 00	5 00	143 75	198 50
Charlton	28 00	21 00	.....	10 00	129 00	188 00
East Nipissing	100 50	103 00	30 00	62 00	264 50	560 00
Englehart	New Society.					
New Liskeard	133 00	72 00	13 00	12 00	322 50	552 50
Sturgeon Falls	145 50	66 00	20 00	28 00	82 00	341 50
Verner	66 00	85 00	4 50	50 00	106 00	311 50
NORFOLK:						
Charlotteville	155 75	87 50	52 50	25 25	252 10	573 10
Courtland	82 25	44 40	11 50	19 50	121 37	279 02
Houghton	101 75	63 25	29 00	22 50	122 50	339 00
Norfolk Co.	489 00	280 50	185 00	100 00	843 45	1,897 95
North Walsingham	87 00	63 75	25 75	28 50	149 40	354 40
Townsend	124 75	56 50	33 00	12 00	120 85	347 10
Windham	106 75	48 25	13 75	14 00	138 10	320 85
NORTHUMBERLAND:						
Alnwick	134 95	93 00	42 00	24 50	183 90	478 35
Brighton	142 00	70 50	87 00	27 00	131 70	458 20
Cobourg Central	272 50	239 50	83 50	48 00	528 10	1,171 60
Colborne	211 00	118 25	92 00	55 00	286 90	763 15
Cramahe	128 25	141 30	74 00	38 75	127 64	509 94
Percy Tp.	296 25	185 25	175 75	106 50	420 65	1,184 40
Seymour	238 50	114 50	77 50	35 00	261 35	726 85
South Monaghan	66 00	21 00	13 25	1 50	90 25	192 00
Wooler	59 00	50 00	21 75	10 75	108 90	250 40
ONTARIO:						
Beaverton	174 50	77 50	65 00	14 00	181 00	512 00
Brock	218 00	75 50	39 50	15 50	283 75	632 25
Pt. Perry, Reach & Scugog	120 00	62 75	26 00	9 00	82 50	300 25
Ramona	55 50	16 25	8 25	.....	31 85	111 85
Scott	136 00	73 00	22 25	39 50	182 00	452 75
South Ontario	472 00	187 00	114 00	89 00	683 60	1,545 60
Uxbridge	302 00	133 00	39 00	50 00	259 00	783 00

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
OXFORD:						
Drumbo	314 00	198 00	110 50	24 00	373 00	1,019 50
East Nissouri	114 75	15 00	3 00	75	80 75	214 25
Ingersoll, N. & W. Oxford	215 50	64 50	43 50	18 00	206 00	547 50
North Norwich	152 50	114 50	32 00	18 50	301 75	619 25
South Norwich	154 00	65 50	41 75	44 50	249 50	555 25
Tavistock	282 00	85 00	63 00	38 00	272 00	740 00
Tillsonburg & Dereham	244 00	99 75	55 00	44 50	276 75	720 00
West Zorra & Embro	91 00	63 00	13 00	9 00	126 75	302 75
Woodstock	387 00	332 00	139 00	97 00	541 80	1,496 80
PARRY SOUND:						
Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls	198 00	87 00	67 00	16 00	274 25	642 25
Loring	27 00	49 25	25 75	15 00	172 25	289 25
Machar	43 00	32 50	28 50	8 50	159 75	272 25
Magnetawan	44 00	25 75	19 00	13 00	151 75	253 50
McKellar	94 00	58 50	25 75	38 75	204 75	421 75
McMurrich	76 50	69 00	17 75	9 00	143 30	315 55
Parry Sound	117 00	38 50	41 25	14 00	276 00	486 75
Perry	74 50	44 00	41 00	12 00	194 00	365 50
Powassan	69 00	50 50	45 00	18 00	191 50	374 00
Rosseau	42 00	28 00	3 50	2 50	117 21	193 21
Strong	63 00	37 00	6 00	11 00	185 40	302 40
United Townships	30 25	19 25	17 00	7 00	116 35	189 85
PEEL:						
Albion & Bolton	336 00	114 00	50 00	54 00	361 00	915 00
Caledon	215 00	70 50	35 00	8 00	345 45	673 95
Cooksville	175 00	55 50	49 00	23 00	344 05	646 55
Peel	309 00	148 00	70 00	66 00	694 00	1,287 00
Toronto Gore	Spring Fair only					
Toronto Tp.	264 00	83 00	35 00	24 00	446 10	852 10
PERTH:						
Elma	127 15	46 38	29 97	24 03	205 44	432 97
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	89 50	76 00	84 00	72 00	391 55	713 05
Listowel	164 00	62 50	46 50	31 75	347 35	652 10
Mornington	186 00	61 10	30 00	31 00	285 50	593 60
South Perth	155 15	99 15	70 80	36 40	331 25	692 75
Stratford	284 00	85 00	28 00	16 00	520 00	933 00
PETERBOROUGH:						
East Peterborough	217 00	347 50	145 75	41 50	519 45	1,271 20
Galway	37 75	23 50	8 00	1 25	113 75	184 25
Lakefield	120 00	34 00	46 50	28 00	142 80	371 30
Otonabee	145 00	83 50	64 75	25 25	145 95	464 45
Peterborough Industrial	526 00	328 00	153 00	119 50	698 00	1,824 50
PRESCOTT:						
Alfred	115 50	56 75	19 50	26 50	145 00	363 25
South Plantagenet	146 00	114 00	13 50	10 00	96 30	379 80
Vankleek Hill	288 50	279 50	56 00	50 00	425 50	1,099 50
PRINCE EDWARD:						
Ameliasburgh	98 00	54 25	55 25	18 75	253 95	480 20
Prince Edward	425 00	173 00	172 00	70 00	654 49	1,494 49
Sophiasburgh	107 00	51 25	35 25	10 00	146 95	350 45
RAINY RIVER:						
Emo	159 00	29 50	17 50	14 50	150 35	370 85
RENFREW:						
Arnprior	479 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	479 00
Cobden	200 00	70 00	45 00	35 00	198 00	548 00
North Renfrew	393 00	150 00	60 00	80 00	405 95	1,088 95
Renfrew	708 29	299 00	62 50	88 50	673 75	1,832 04
RUSSELL:						
Casselman	92 00	28 25	8 00	6 50	33 15	167 90
Clarence	110 75	63 00	26 00	4 50	91 60	295 85
Russell Co.	275 00	208 50	82 50	72 50	328 50	967 00
Russell Tp.	236 25	157 50	42 75	47 50	217 50	701 50

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
SIMCOE:						
Alliston	196 00	40 00	18 00	19 00	252 25	525 25
Barrie	378 00	146 00	176 00	94 00	667 00	1,461 00
Beeton	252 00	69 00	90 00	66 00	326 77	803 77
Bradford & W. Gwillimbury	151 00	42 00	82 00	45 00	402 38	722 38
Coldwater	No Fair.					
Cookstown	191 00	39 00	86 50	43 00	377 75	737 25
East Simcoe	No Fair.					
Flos Tp	165 50	35 00	35 00	20 00	410 00	665 50
Nottawasaga	299 00	53 00	73 00	55 00	573 25	1,053 25
Oro	168 00	72 00	72 00	22 00	199 00	533 00
Tiny & Tay	159 00	61 50	47 00	18 00	357 65	643 15
STORMONT:						
Cornwall	175 25	113 25	40 25	18 00	339 00	685 75
Finch	81 50	39 25	7 50	10 50	126 40	265 15
Roxborough	144 00	111 25	13 00	4 00	159 50	431 75
Stormont	106 75	105 00	30 25	10 25	158 55	410 80
SUDBURY:						
Massey	107 00	47 00	34 50	16 00	281 12	485 62
Warren	60 00	29 00	12 00	10 00	109 00	220 00
THUNDER BAY:						
Oliver	88 00	87 00	10 00	11 00	236 50	432 50
West Algoma	No Exhibition.					
VICTORIA:						
Eldon	190 50	36 00	50 50	23 00	163 75	463 75
Fenelon	97 00	74 00	30 00	12 00	197 45	410 45
Mariposa	121 50	44 50	25 00	8 00	114 50	313 50
North Victoria	45 00	.....	20 00	.....	109 25	174 25
South Victoria	641 00	559 00	291 00	110 00	758 00	2,359 00
Verulam	123 50	80 45	30 75	43 00	231 26	508 96
WATERLOO:						
Elmira & Woolwich	143 00	105 00	40 00	31 00	216 40	535 40
South Waterloo	Returns not complete.					
Wellesley & N. Easthope	218 00	54 50	52 00	27 00	333 10	684 60
Wilmot	222 00	56 00	43 00	24 50	272 75	618 25
WELLAND:						
Bertie	214 00	168 50	67 00	28 00	318 10	795 60
Fenwick	186 50	74 00	61 00	24 75	394 05	740 75
Stamford & Niagara Falls	170 35	118 10	14 40	42 00	175 90	520 75
Thorold Town & Tp.	238 50	44 50	30 00	1 00	133 30	447 30
Wainfleet	Rain on Fair day.		.....	.....	75 30	75 30
Welland	60 00	140 00	87 75	40 00	433 45	761 20
WELLINGTON:						
Arthur	142 00	42 50	31 00	19 00	245 75	480 25
Centre Wellington	257 50	210 00	35 00	13 00	584 50	1,100 00
Erin	335 75	143 75	91 00	50 50	484 50	1,105 50
Guelph & South Wellington	932 75	237 00	175 00	54 50	1,944 80	3,343 05
Maryborough	104 00	57 00	6 50	2 00	127 35	296 85
Mt. Forest	337 00	155 00	72 00	78 00	311 55	953 55
Palmerston	149 00	49 50	21 00	26 00	207 50	453 00
Peel and Drayton	111 00	40 50	48 00	27 50	223 75	450 75
Puslinch	163 50	30 50	70 00	11 00	288 25	563 25
Rockwood	188 00	80 50	41 00	19 00	267 75	596 25
West Garafraxa	144 00	68 00	24 50	9 50	135 00	381 00
West Wellington	168 00	37 00	23 25	38 00	267 70	533 95
WENTWORTH:						
Ancaster	154 50	39 50	28 00	12 50	259 25	493 75
Binbrook	88 50	44 00	16 75	4 00	145 25	298 50
Glanford	46 00	33 75	21 50	9 50	114 35	225 10
Rockton	357 00	103 50	76 00	26 50	424 95	987 75
South Wentworth	134 50	14 50	52 00	6 00	391 75	598 75
Waterdown	186 00	72 50	38 00	21 00	290 50	608 00
West Flamboro	36 25	6 50	4 00	2 00	139 84	188 59

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Concluded.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
YORK:						
Markham	642 00	516 00	219 00	61 00	991 25	2,429 25
Newmarket	373 50	143 00	160 00	89 00	756 00	1,521 50
Queensville	90 00	69 00	46 00	19 00	158 11	382 11
Richmond Hill	331 25	54 00	37 00	31 00	99 50	552 75
Scarboro'	265 00	152 00	41 00	21 00	472 00	951 00
Schomberg	316 00	65 00	86 00	57 00	394 25	918 25
Sutton	201 00	62 50	39 00	25 00	122 25	449 75
Weston, York & Etobicoke	318 75	23 00	80 00	23 00	450 00	894 75
Woodbridge	573 00	78 00	120 00	60 00	935 25	1,766 25
INDIAN SOCIETIES:						
Chippewa	47 75	26 25	.....	8 25	87 85	170 10
Muncey Tecumseh	23 55	21 15	.....	1 65	61 53	107 88
Oneida	Exhibition		spoilt by	rain.	46 00	46 00
Six Nations	101 60	54 00	14 62	20 25	286 48	476 95
CITIES:						
Canadian National (Toronto)	9,025 00	7,393 00	2,798 00	1,986 00	21,971 00	43,173 00
Central Canada (Ottawa)	6,152 00	2,890 00	662 00	838 50	3,170 05	13,712 55
Western Fair (London)	2,837 00	2,305 00	1,260 00	986 00	4,599 75	11,987 75
Totals	75,515 09	41,278 77	20,836 26	13,524 19	117,099 19	268,253 50

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

DISTRICTS WITH THE COUNTIES AND SOCIETIES IN EACH.

DISTRICT No. 1.

Carleton Co.
- Carp
- Carleton Co.
- Fitzroy 3

Dundas Co.
- Dundas
- Mountain
- Winchester 3

Glengarry Co.
- Glengarry
- Kenyon
- St. Lawrence Valley 3

Grenville Co.
- Kemptville
- Merrickville
- South Grenville
- Spencerville 4

Prescott Co.
- Alfred
- South Plantagenet
- Vankleek Hill 3

Russell Co.
- Casselman
- Clarence
- Osgoode
- Russell Co.
- Russel Tp. 5

Stormont.
- Cornwall
- Finch
- Roxborough
- Stormont 4

Total Societies in District 1..... 25

DISTRICT No. 2.

Frontenac Co.
- Frontenac
- Kennebec
- Kingston Tp.
- Parham
- Storrington
- Wolfe Island 6

Lanark Co.
- Dalhousie
- Drummond
- Lanark Tp.
- Lanark Village and Bathurst
- Maberly
- North Lanark
- Pakenham
- South Lanark 8

Leeds Co.
- Brockville
- Delta
- Frankville
- Lansdowne
- Lombardy
- North Cosby
- Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne ... 7

Renfrew Co.
- Arnprior
- Cobden
- Eganville
- North Renfrew
- Renfrew 5

Total Societies in District 2 26

DISTRICT No. 3.

Hastings Co.
Bancroft
Belleville
Frankford
Madoc
Marmora
Maynooth
Shannonville
Stirling
Tweed
Wollaston 10

Lennox and Addington.
Addington
Amherst Island
Centreville
Ernestown
Lennox 5

Northumberland Co.
Alnwick
Brighton
Cobourg Central
Colborne
Cramahe
Percy Tp.
Seymour
South Monaghan
Wooler 9

Prince Edward Co.
Ameliasburg
Prince Edward
Sophiasburg 3

Total Societies in District 3 27

DISTRICT No. 4.

Durham Co.
Cartwright
Millbrook
Orono
Port Hope
West Durham 5

Ontario Co.
Beaverton
Brock
Port Perry, Reach and Scugog
Ramona
Scott
South Ontario
Uxbridge 7

Peterborough Co.
Dummer and Douro
East Peterborough
Galway
Lakefield
Lakehurst
Otonabee
Peterborough Industrial 7

Victoria Co.
Eldon
Emily
Fenelon
Mariposa
North Victoria
Ops
South Victoria
Verulam 8

Total Societies in District 4 27

DISTRICT No. 5.

Dufferin Co.
Dufferin
Dufferin Central
East Luther 3

Halton Co.
Esquesing
Halton
Nassagaweya
Nelson and Burlington
Trafalgar 5

Peel Co.
Albion and Bolton
Caledon
Cooksville
Peel
Toronto Gore
Toronto Tp. 6

Simcoe Co.
Alliston
Barrie
Beeton
Bradford and W. Gwillimbury
Coldwater
Cookstown
East Simcoe
Elmvale
Nottawasaga
Oro
Tiny and Tay 11

York.
Markham
Newmarket
Richmond Hill
Queensville
Scarboro'
Schomberg
Sutton
Weston, York and Etobicoke
Woodbridge 9

Total Societies in District 5 34

DISTRICT No. 6.

Haldimand Co.
Caledonia
Canboro'
Dunnville
Haldimand
Southern Branch
Walpole 6

Lincoln Co.
Abingdon
Clinton
Monck
Niagara Town and Tp.
Peninsular Central 5

Welland Co.
Bertie
Fenwick
Stamford and Niagara Falls
Thorold Town and Tp.
Wainfleet
Welland 6
Wentworth Co.
Ancaster
Binbrook
Glanford
Rockton
South Wentworth
Waterdown
West Flamboro' 7

Total Societies in District 6 24

DISTRICT No. 7.

Brant Co.
Onondaga
Paris
Six Nations
South Brant 4
Norfolk Co.
Charlotteville
Courtland
Houghton
Norfolk Co.
North Walsingham
Townsend
Windham 7
Oxford Co.
Drumbo
East Nissouri
Ingersoll, N. and W. Oxford
North Norwich
South Norwich
Tavistock
Tillsonburg and Dereham
West Zorra and Embro
Woodstock 9
Waterloo Co.
Elmira and Woolwich
South Waterloo
Wellesley and N. Easthope
Wilmot 4
Wellington Co.
Arthur
Centre Wellington
Erin
Guelph and S. Wellington
Maryborough
Mount Forest
Palmerston
Peel and Drayton
Puslinch
Rockwood
West Garafraxa
West Wellington 12

Total Societies in District 7 36

DISTRICT No. 8.

Elgin Co.
Aldboro'
East Elgin
Shedden
South Dorchester
Straffordville
West Elgin 6
Huron Co.
Bayfield
Blyth
Dungannon
East Huron
Exeter
Howick
Kirkton
Seaforth
South Huron
Turnberry
West Huron
Zurich 12
Middlesex Co.
Caradoc
Chippewa
Delaware
Dorchester
East Middlesex
London Tp.
McGillivray
Mosa and Ekfrid
Muncey
North Middlesex
Oneida
Parkhill
Strathroy
Thorndale
Westminster 15
Perth Co.
Elma
Fullarton Logan and Hibbert
Listowel
Mornington
South Perth
Stratford 6

Total Societies in District 8 39

DISTRICT No. 9.

Essex Co.
Amherstburg, Anderdon and Malden
Colchester North
Colchester South
Comber
Essex Co.
Mersea, Leamington and Gosfield
Oldcastle
South Woodslee
Windsor 9
Kent Co.
Camden
East Kent
Harwich
Howard
Orford
Raleigh and Tilbury
Romney
Wallaceburg
West Kent 9
Lambton Co.
Bosanquet
Brooke and Alvinston
East Lambton
Florence

Forest
Moore
Petrolea and Enniskillen
Plympton and Wyoming
Sombra
West Lambton 10

Total Societies in District 9 28

DISTRICT No. 10.

Bruce Co.
Arran and Tara
Carrick
Chesley
Eastnor
Huron Tp.
Kincardine
Lucknow
North Bruce and Saugeen
Northern
Paisley
Pinkerton
Teeswater
Tiverton
Underwood
Wiarton 15
Grey Co.
Collingwood Tp.
Desboro'
East Grey
Egremont
Hanover, Bentinck and Brant
Hepworth
Holland
Keppel
Kilsyth
Markdale
Meaford and St. Vincent
Normanby
Osprey
Owen Sound
Priceville
Proton
Rocklyn
South Grey
Sydenham
Walters Falls 20

Total Societies in District 10 35

DISTRICT No 11.

Haliburton Co.
Glamorgan
Haliburton
Minden 3
Muskoka Co.
Baysville
Gravenhurst and Muskoka
Medora and Wood
Morrison
North Muskoka
South Muskoka
Stephenson and Watt
Stisted 8
Parry Sound.
Armour, Ryerson and Burk's Falls
Loring
Machar
Magnetawan
McKellar
McMurrich
Parry Sound
Perry
Powassan
Rosseau
Strong
United Townships 12

Total Societies in District 11 23

DISTRICT No. 12.

Algoma.
Bruce Mines
Central Algoma
Iron Bridge
Johnson and Aberdeen
North Shore
St. Joseph Island
Thessalon 7
Kenora.
Dryden
Kenora 2
Manitoulin Island.
Billings
Gore Bay
Howland
Manitowaning
Providence Bay 5
Nipissing.
Astorville
Bonfield
Caldwell
Charlton
East Nipissing
Englehart
New Liskeard
Sturgeon Falls 8
Rainy River.
Emo 1
Sudbury
Massey
Warren 2
Thunder Bay.
Oliver
West Algoma 2

Total Societies in District 12 27

Total number of Societies in Ontario 850

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